GAZETTEER

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK,

EMBRACING

A COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNT

OF THE

HISTORY AND STATISTICS OF THE STATE.

WITH

GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTIONS,

AND RECENT STATISTICAL TABLES, REPRESENTING
THE PRESENT CONDITION OF EACH

COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND VILLAGE IN THE STATE.

BY
FRANKLIN B. HOUGH, A. M., M. D.,

ILLUSTRATED AND ACCOMPANIED BY A MAP OF THE STATE

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PREFACE.

Eleven years have elapsed since the publication of the New York State Gazetteer, by Mr. R. P. Smith, under the charge of J. H. French, at Syracuse. That work was, at the time of its publication, conceded by all to have been one of unrivalled merit, and is still, to the person wishing to know the condition of the State in 1860, a work of great value for reference. But since that date, what vast events have transpired within the State, as well as in the Nation and the World! The great Southern Rebellion, after long years of angry discussion, and oft-repeated threats of disunion, began its wild career of desolation and death; ran its course of carnage through four long years, that will ever be remembered for their achievements of valor and their tears of sorrow, until the insurgents, exhausted and subdued, yielded an unconditional surrender, and gave effectual guarantees of future peace.

In this mighty struggle New York has borne her full proportion in men and means, and among the unreturning brave are numbered many thousands of her sons. Yet her material resources have remained unimpaired, and since peace has returned, her industries have multiplied on every hand; new channels of business have been opened, and a spirit of enterprize and progress has distinguished our career as a State.

It will be our task to trace these changes in their generalities and in detail; to describe the State as a whole, and down through its various subdivisions to its smallest villages and hamlets; presenting, as concisely and clearly as possible, their present condition and recent changes. Few persons, who have not given particular attention to the subject, have any true conception of the magnitude of these changes within the last ten years, of which four were spent in a vigorous and exhausting war.

We may here notice some of the leading points of difference. Of railroads, there were mentioned in the Gazetteer of 1860, 37; in 1870, there were reported 178, of which the majority were finished, and most of the others were under construction. The length then completed was 2,442 miles; it is now 3,677. The cost of construction and equipment, then $129,621,543, is now $246,260,452, and their earnings, then $20,527,951.53, are now $63,396,567.70. These roads have given rise to new villages, and have stimulated old ones to new vigor, while others, less favored, have declined, and their business has been transferred to other places. Since that period the Erie Canal enlargement has been completed, and the greatly increased capacity thus afforded, has led to marked changes in every interest depending upon its commerce. The greatly increased use of machinery in agriculture, the establishment of cheese factories, multiplication of manufactories of every description, and enlargement of others previously existing, mark our progress as a people, and measure our growth in wealth and power as a State.

The changes wrought in our educational, literary, charitable and reformatory institutions, and in their facilities for efficient operation, are not less remarkable than those which distinguish our material progress. Our schools have become free, our benevolent institutions have multiplied, and means of supervision have been introduced; new seminaries of learning, with magnificent endowments, have sprung up; churches, of beautiful architecture, have been erected, and sources of information through the periodical press have been brought by ocean telegraph, and lines reaching to every village, and along every important thoroughfare within the immediate reach and ready use of all classes

These changes have required the re-writing of the whole of the general articles, and the critical revision and correction of the remainder, in which a large part will be found entirely new. In place of the statistics of counties, based upon the census of 1855, we have introduced in our account of each county, a statement of the population in 1860, 1865, and 1870, in each city and town; and as an indication of the political status and changes, the total vote of each great political party, for each alternate year during the last twelve years. We have also given an extensive series of facts relating to Assessment and Taxation in each county, annually since 1859.

The practical utility of these statistics, for study and reference, will be at once recognized by the careful reader, and will render this volume a convenient work of historical reference for the facts shown in these tables.

The population of wards in cities, and of villages in towns, so far as can be learned from advance sheets of the census of 1870, will be found in its proper connection.

An unexpected delay in the publication of this volume, due to unforeseen and unavoidable causes, has, in many instances, enabled the editor to include information that could not have been obtained at an earlier period, more especially with reference to railroads done and in progress, and to recent railroad projects, in which the information here given extends down to a quite recent date, and will be found as authentic and full as the circumstances of the case would allow.

In the publication of so great an amount of new materials, and under the practical necessity of keeping the work within the limits of one volume of convenient size, we have been obliged to omit many details found in the former edition. In doing this, it has been our plan to reject the obsolete lists of corporations, and much other information belonging only to the past. However valuable and convenient these may be to the historical student, we have steadily had in view the important fact, that the Gazetteer should be a Manual of Reference for the Living Age. That in the multitude of facts and data which so great a labor requires, some errors or omissions may have occurred, is quite possible; although we confidently believe these will not be found, either many nor important. In the midst of active changes always going on, and during a labor extending over more than a year of time, the facts obtained with accuracy near the beginning, might sometimes become obsolete before the end of the work. The considerate judgment of the reader will, we trust, favor us in these slight faults, which were incident to the circumstances, and which never have been avoided, even when sustained by the authority and power of government, and published as official records.

To the numerous friends and correspondents who have favored us with answers to inquiries, we return our cordial thanks. It is impossible to particularize by name, or specify as to information furnished. We trust that they will find the following pages as nearly consistent with their views as they might reasonably expect, and as full as they might properly desire.

F. B. H.

LOWVILLE, February 15, 1872.

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GAZETTEER

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Reserving for our account of the several counties, cities and towns, such historical information as may be of local application, we propose to limit this article to a concise statement of the principal events which have marked the progress of New York, from its earliest discovery down through the colonial period to the present time, including a notice of the part taken by the State in the late war of the Rebellion.

In 1498, John and Sebastian Cabot, sailing under a commission from Henry VII, of England, coasted along the eastern border of North America, from latitude 57°, to Florida, and upon these discoveries the English claimed the right of colonization. In 1524, Jean de Verrazzano, a Florentine, in the French service, is supposed to have entered the bay of New York; but the first distinct knowledge, by Europeans, of the region now embraced within the State of New York, was derived from Henry Hudson. This navigator, an Englishman by birth, but then in the service of the Amsterdam Chamber of the Dutch East India Company, in endeavoring to find a passage westward to the Indies, entered the bay of New York on the 4th of September, 1609. During that month he ascended the river, which now bears his name, with his vessel, the "Half-Moon," to a point near the present city of Albany, and sent a boat up still further, and probably to the head of navigation.

He was kindly received by the natives, who came on board his vessel, offering furs and other articles of native produce for such trifles as the sailors had to spare. He went on shore at various places, but thought it not prudent to remain over night. To relieve this distrust, occasioned, as they thought, through fear of their weapons, these simple children of Nature broke their arrows in pieces and threw them into the fire. Returning leisurely to the sea, he sailed for Europe, and arrived at Dartmouth, in England, early in November, 1609, from whence he forwarded to the Company an account of his discoveries.

Trading voyages were made in the following years, and in 1613, a trading post was erected at Albany, then named Fort Orange, and upon Manhattan Island. Late in that year Capt. Argall, of Virginia, visited the latter place, and forced the officer in charge to submit himself to the king of England and the governor of Virginia, and to pay tribute in token of dependence; but in 1614, under inducements offered by the States General of the United Netherlands, several expeditions were sent out for further discovery, and public attention was awakened to the

importance of securing the advantages which this region offered. During this year the country acquired the name of "NEW NETHERLAND," and special privileges were granted for a limited time, to certain adventurers who had sent out vessels for discovery, under the name of the "United New Netherland Company." This grant expired in 1618, and on the 3d of June, 1621, the Dutch West India Company was chartered, with an ample plan of organization, and exclusive privileges of trade along an extensive line of coast in Africa and America. The management of affairs in New Netherland, was entrusted to the Amsterdam Branch, or Chamber.

Active settlement under this company did not commence until 1627, when many emigrants were sent over, and thriving settlements commenced. The government of the colony was entrusted to a Director and Council, who were charged with maintaining the laws and regulations prescribed by the States' General, and with protecting the rights of the company. The Council had supreme, executive, legislative and judicial power, and the general laws and ordinances of the colony were intended to conform to those of Holland as nearly as circumstances would allow.

In 1626, the Dutch bought the island of Manhattan from the native owners, for the sum of about $24, and by subsequent purchases they gradually acquired such other tracts as they needed for settlement.

In June 1629, important freedoms and exemptions were granted by the company, to such as should plant colonies in New Netherland, preference being given to such as first appeared and desired the same. These persons were to be known as Patroons, and were to enjoy manorial rights and privileges within the tracts which they should settle. They were required within four years to plant a colonie of fifty families, and might extend their limits four Dutch miles[1] along the shore, or two miles[2] on each side of a river, and as far into the country as the situation of the occupiers would permit.

The Patroons were to enjoy certain privileges of commerce, and for the term of ten years' exemption from customs, taxes, excise, imposts, or other contributions. They were to satisfy the Indians for the lands they might settle upon, and within their several jurisdictions were to enjoy such feudal rights, powers, and privileges as were then common in Europe.[3] Among these was the right of administering civil and criminal justice, in person or by deputy; the appointment of local officers and magistrates, and settlement of disputes in civil cases, whether relating to contracts, titles, possession or boundaries, injuries to property, person or character, claims for rent, and all demands arising between the Patroon and his tenants. Where the judgment affected life or limb, or the sum in dispute exceeded twenty dollars appeal might be had to the Director General and Council at Port Amsterdam. The Patroons were to maintain schools and ministers of religion; yet this system, while it enjoined attention to education and morality, entailed a vassalage and servitude upon the colonists, and tended to the creation of an aristocracy quite different from that observed in the early English colonies. It may have aided the first settlement, by the investment of capitalists, and in some degree may have alleviated the hardships of the beginning, but it did not tend to that solid prosperity, and substantial independence, which, in a well ordered community distinguishes the thrifty and enterprising citizen, and which in the aggregate, make up the powerful and prosperous state.

Several of the Directors of the Amsterdam Chamber of the West India Company, took measures to secure to themselves the privileges thus proposed, before they had sanction of the Assembly of Nineteen, to whom the supreme direction of the company was entrusted, and of course before they could be generally known to the world. These parties took early measures to secure the Indian titles, and to perfect their claims, among whom Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, merchant of Amsterdam, and a Director of the West India Company, was among the first, and certainly the most successful. By sundry purchases from the Indians, through his agents, he acquired the right to a tract of country some twenty-four miles in length by forty-eight in breadth, on both sides of the Hudson, above and below the present city of Albany, and embraced within the present counties of Albany, Rensselaer and Columbia. This extensive manor was continued down through the whole colonial period, and the essential rights of property which it involved were recognized upon the formation of a State Government.

Other Patroons secured tracts of less extent within the present States of Delaware and New Jersey, (then also claimed by the Dutch,) and portions of less extent on Staten Island, and the lower Hudson were thus conveyed, but afterwards surrendered.

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[1] Equal to sixteen English miles.
[2] Eight English miles.
[3] The terms of these "Freedoms and Exemptions" are given in *O'Callaghan's History of New Netherland*, i. 112.

To aid in establishing settlements within the time required, associations were formed between the Patroons and other capitalists, the former retaining their titles and manorial privileges, while the partners acquired only a share of the property, and profits of the enterprise.[1]

The most profitable items of business in New Netherland for many years, was the beaver trade, in which the English made some attempt to participate, but were for the time obliged to desist. Difficulties also arose between the Directors and the Patroons upon this question of the Indian trade, the former claiming the monopoly of this trade, while the latter insisted upon their right, by virtue of purchase from the native tribes, to all the sovereignty within their own jurisdiction, which a free and independent people could thus convey.

The Dutch claimed jurisdiction eastward to the Connecticut river, and difficulties arose between them and the early English settlers in that quarter, which were finally settled by amicable agreement, September 19th, 1650. By this partition all that part of Long Island, west of a line running from Oyster Bay southward to the sea, and on the main land, all west of a line beginning on the west side of Greenwich Bay, and running twenty miles up into the country, was released to the Dutch, and they were allowed quietly to enjoy the property they actually held east of these lines, but without any right of jurisdiction. An agreement for the mutual surrender of fugitives upon demand, was also concluded, and propositions for a nearer union of friendship and amity between the English and the Dutch were commended as worthy of due consideration.

On the south, the Dutch claims were contested by the Swedes, who had formed settlements upon the Delaware. In 1623, the former erected a fort upon that river, which they called Nassau. Quarrels arose between the settlers of the two nations, which continued until 1655, when the Swedes were subjugated, and such as remained in the country, took an oath of allegiance to the Dutch.

Indian hostilities disturbed the colony for several years, commencing in 1643, and at various times afterwards, but on the whole it was prosperous, and during the period of Dutch occupation their settlements extended along the valley of the Hudson to a dozen miles or more above Albany, and up the Mohawk to about the same distance above Schenectady; with occasionally a trading house beyond. The political rights allowed to the people under this government were but few, yet the laws and regulations were generally such as tended to prosperity and happiness.

Still the example of the English colonies on either side, gave the people a desire for some voice in the government, and, in 1653, a convention met at New Amsterdam, to petition for an enlargement of their powers. To this request Governor Stuyvesant replied, that his authority was derived "from God and the West India Company," and was not to be questioned by the subjects. In this he was sustained by the instructions of the Directors, who bid him pay no regard to the clamors of the people, but to let them fully understand that they must not indulge in visionary dreams that taxes could only be imposed with their consent.

Under the Protectorate of Cromwell, an English expedition against New Netherland was planned, but not carried into effect. Long Island, the other islands off the coast of Massachusetts, and an extensive region now included in Maine and Nova Scotia, had been granted in 1635 to William, Earl of Sterling, and the first titles upon the eastern part of Long Island were derived from his agent. The settlers were mostly English from Massachusetts, and in their civil and ecclesiastical affairs they were at an early period associated with the New Haven colony.

In 1663, the Duke of York, purchased from Henry, then Earl of Sterling, his rights to those lands, and March 12, 1664, he received from his brother Charles II., a grant of all the lands then occupied by the Dutch, between the Connecticut and the Delaware rivers, which the English had always claimed as theirs by virtue of the discoveries made by the Cabots in 1498, but which, until then they had not deemed it convenient or expedient to assent by force of arms. Although peace at that time prevailed between England and Holland, a strong jealousy had arisen in the former country towards the latter, on account of her growing power and commercial success. Under this feeling, and by virtue of the above grants, the Duke of York borrowed four ships belonging to the English Navy, and in the spring of 1664, sent over an armed expe-

[1] In this manner the manor of Rensselaerwyck became the joint property of several proprietors. It was divided into five shares, of which Van Rensselaer held two, Johannes de Laet, one, Samuel Gotlyn, one, and Samuel Bloemmaert, Adam Bissels and Toussaint Moussart, together, one. In the management of the property the Patroon was not to have a greater authority than the others; but so far as the title of Patroon was concerned, the others bound themselves to do fealty and homage for the fief, on his demise, in the name and on behalf of his son and heirs. The rights of these partners were, in after years, bought in by the Van Rensselaer family, and the estate finally became altogether vested in them.

dition under Col. Richard Nicolls with a commission authorizing him to reduce the Dutch of New Netherland, and to govern the country as his deputy. Intelligence of this movement was received from Boston early in July of that year, and active preparations were for a time made to resist the expected invasion, but these fears were allayed by the arrival of a dispatch from the Chamber at Amsterdam, informing that the expedition had another object, and that there was no occasion for anxiety on this account.

They were thus thrown off their guard, but, at a moment of fancied security, the English fleet, bearing upwards of ninety guns, and about four hundred and fifty men, mostly troops of the line, appeared and cast anchor in the Bay. Favorable conditions were offered to such as might choose to remain and become English subjects, with all the rights of property, and religion, which they had formerly enjoyed, and to such as might prefer to remove, the right of disposing of their estates, and of going with their families and property, was guaranteed.

Stuyvesant, the Director General appeared disposed to resist to the last extremity, but being at length overborne by the entreaties of the citizens, and the utter hopelessness of his position, he signed articles of capitulation upon the 6th of September, and upon the 8th, gave possession to the English. "Fort Amsterdam" thereupon became "Fort James," the city and colony "New York," and the authority of the Duke of York was soon afterwards proclaimed in all the colony.[1] The conquest was confirmed by the treaty of Breda, July 10, 1667.

In 1665, a Code known as the "Duke's Laws," was promulgated, and for several years a court of Assizes, consisting of the Deputy Governor and Council, sitting with the High Sheriff and Justices of the Peace, exercised certain legislative and judicial authority.

To encourage settlement, Col. Nicolls published an instrument, offering certain favorable conditions, including liberty of conscience to all of the Protestant religion, the right of self-government in towns, in all small affairs within themselves, and the choice of their own civil and military officers, while under the Deputy Governors of the Duke of York, the other territories which he had acquired to the eastward, were included under the same general government. The supreme authority was vested in the Deputy Governor and Council, and the government, although absolute, was mild and lenient.

Nicolls was succeeded by Col. Francis Lovelace in 1667, who continued the same course of justice and moderation. In 1673, England and Holland being at war, the latter sent over a few ships of war to re-conquer the Colony. The fort was in charge of John Manning, who, upon the arrival of the enemy,s urrendered without resistance, and as appeared through treachery. The Dutch, under Captain Anthony Colve, again took possession and ruled about nine months, during which period they endeavored to restore their own forms of administration. By the sixth article of the treaty of Westminster, Feb. 9, 1674, New York was restored to the English. The Duke appointed Sir Edmond Andros as his Deputy Governor, and from this time forward, the authority of the English was not again questioned in New York by any European power.

In 1682, Col. Thomas Dongan was appointed by the Duke of York as his Deputy Governor, and the next year he allowed the freeholders of the Colony to elect Representatives to a General Assembly, with the sole power of enacting laws and levying taxes; but these laws were not to take effect until ratified by the Duke. This concession of power gratified the people and tended to promote the prosperity of the Colony.

The Dutch had conciliated the good will of the five nations of Indians inhabiting the central and western parts of the region now embraced within the State of New York, and the English wisely sought to continue in their favor, deriving therefrom a profitable trade in furs, and maintaining peace at a time when the New England Colonies were involved in Indian wars. This success excited the jealousy of the French in Canada, and in 1654, De la Barre, the Governor of Canada, led an expedition against the Iroquois. He advanced as far as Ellisburgh, Jefferson county, but his army sickened, his provisions became short, and he gladly made peace with the people he had come to exterminate.

The Duke of York having succeeded to the throne of England, soon excited discontent by his arbitrary administration, and well known hostility to Protestants. Rumors having reached the Colonies that he was about to be dethroned, a disturbance arose in New York, in the course of which Capt. Jacob Leisler seized the fort, declared in favor of the Prince of Orange, and

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[1] The Dutch governors of New Netherland were: Peter Minuit, May 4, 1626; Wouter Van Twiller, April, 1633; William Kieft, March 28, 1638; Peter Stuyvesant, May 27, 1647.

assumed the control of the Government. Events in Europe soon after confirmed upon the throne of England, the Prince, whose rights were thus early asserted; but upon the arrival of Governor Sloughter, in March, 1691, Leisler weekly attempted to retain the power he had usurped, but becoming alarmed, attempted to flee, was arrested, tried, and finally executed. His life would probably have been spared, had he promptly yielded his power to the Governor regularly appointed.

The General Assembly re-established in April, 1691, was continued without material changes in its powers, through the Colonial period. Bills originated in the elective branch, and must be approved by the Council and Governor, but after this might be disapproved by the King. Until 1735, the Governor sat with the Council, and voted when he pleased, but this being declared irregular, they afterward sat by themselves when acting in a legislative capacity. For many years differences prevailed between the General Assembly and the Governor, the former at times withholding the moneys needed by the Governor, and the latter arbitrarily proroguing or dissolving the Legislature whenever he chose to do so.

Invasions of French and Indians from Canada, and expeditions against that country were repeatedly undertaken, but at length, in 1760, the French were effectually subdued by armies of English and Provincial troops, and all check upon the growth of settlements being thus removed, new vigor was imparted to the Colonies, and new establishments began to be formed far beyond the limit of former occupation. But these wars had brought a heavy debt upon the nation, and the British Ministry and Parliament unwisely resolved to impose its burden upon the Colonies, by oppressive taxes and imposts, stamps, duties, and oppressive restrictions upon trade and industry. These measures excited so great discontent and violent demonstrations against the odious laws, and those who attempted to enforce them, that the Stamp Act was repealed in 1766, but the right to tax the Colonies without allowing them representation was still maintained.

These difficulties led to the Revolution, which finally resulted in an acknowledgment of independence by Great Britain, in 1783. A Continental Congress first convened in 1774, and in 1781, Articles of Confederation were ratified by the States, which, being found inadequate, were superceded by the Constitution of the United States in 1789. A Constitution was adopted in this State in 1777, and a State Government fully organized in the midst of an active campaign in the fall of that year. Before the war began, a bitter controversy had arisen between the Government of New York and settlers in Vermont, who had derived their titles from New Hampshire. This feud continued through the war, and until finally settled by conceding independence to Vermont, and granting indemnities to those who had lost property by adhering to New York authority.

Claims were established by Massachusetts under Colonial Patents, to the right of soil over a considerable part of Western New York, and confirmed to that State, subject to the Indian title, and the right of government of this State, in 1786. The line was fixed on a meridian 82 miles west of the Delaware river, a little west of Seneca Lake, besides a tract east of that line known as the "Boston Ten Towns," now in Broome, Tioga and Cortland counties. A tract a mile wide along the Niagara river was reserved by the State of New York, and in subsequent treaties with the Indians, several reservations were excepted. The establishment of a land office, and the disposition of the lands of the State, will be elsewhere noticed.

The Constitution of 1777, was amended in 1801, superseded by another in 1822, and this again by a third prepared in 1846, which is still in force, excepting the Judiciary Article. In 1867-8, another Convention was held, and a Constitution prepared, which, with the exception of one article, was rejected by the people. In the war of 1812–15, the state became the seat of extensive military operations upon the Canada frontiers, and a large naval force was established on Lakes Ontario and Erie. The enemy, however, at no time gained a footing within our territory, for a longer time than a few hours. Hostile visits were made to Plattsburgh, Ogdensburgh, Sacketts' Harbor, Oswego, Niagara, Buffalo, and other places, and much property was destroyed. A system of fortifications began in anticipation of this war, in New York harbor; was afterwards assumed and continued by the General Government, and forts at Rouse's Point, Oswego and Niagara, on the Northern frontier, have been considered of sufficient importance to justify large expenditures by the United States authorities.

In 1837–40, the peace of the border was again disturbed by the invasion of Canada, by armed parties from the States, organized in secret lodges, and styling themselves "Patriots," attempt-

ing to effect a revolution in the British Provinces. Companies were organized and expeditions fitted out, which invaded Canada, and effected a temporary lodgment at a few points, being mostly favored in the Lower Province, where the relations between the descendants of the old French colonists and the English, had never been of the most cordial kind, and who appeared willing to join in any enterprise that offered probable chances of independence. Active measures by the State and General Governments, checked proceedings, and finally restored quiet, which was not again disturbed until the abortive Fenian movement on the western and northern border of the State in 1865, which was also promptly suppressed.

In the Mexican war of 1846–8, a regiment from this State was sent out to California under Col. J. D. Stevenson, and another to Mexico, under Col. W. B. Burnett. The latter participated in the principal battles of the war, and lost 227 officers and men by death, and 226 by disabilities acquired in the service.

The public quiet was disturbed for several years by difficulties growing out of resistance to the collection of rents, upon lands held by long leases; and which gradually extended to every county in the State where this tenure existed. Combinations were formed, in which the more respectable class limited their efforts to legal contests in the courts; others attempted by evasion from the service of process and other expedients, to weary the proprietors into a willingness to convey their leasehold lands in fee simple, at low rates, and others of the lawless kind, appeared as armed bands in the disguise of Indians, to forcibly resist the sheriff, whenever he appeared to sell property on execution, or make an arrest.

In the western counties, where extensive tracts of land had been bought by foreigners and settled upon easy terms under their agents, the accumulation of debt, in course of time brought on a wide spread discontent. Conventions were called at various points within the tracts of the Holland Land Company, the Hornby estate, &c., and measures were converted for attacking the titles of the proprietors in the courts, upon the plea of alienage, &c. But the agents of these foreign land holders, had taken the precaution of guarding their interests from time to time by laws confirming their rights, and nothing was gained; and as the resources of the country came to be developed, the means of payment became more easy of acquirement. Traces of these organizations may still be found, but they are altogether limited in extent and feeble in influence.

These movements secured the adoption of the following sections in the Constitution of the State of New York prepared in 1846, and still in force: "ART 1, § 12. All feudal tenures of every description, with all their incidentals, are declared to be abolished, saving, however, all rents and services certain, which at any time heretofore have been lawfully created or reserved. "§ 14. No lease or grant of agricultural land, for a longer period than twelve years, hereafter made, in which shall be reserved, any rent or service of any kind shall be valid."

With this necessarily brief outline of the general history of the State, we pass to consider more in detail the part taken by the State in the late war, some of the principal features of its government in its various departments, the leading objects of its industries, and the elements of its greatness, wealth and power.

NEW YORK IN THE LATE WAR.

DIFFERENCES upon questions of public policy, and especially upon the question of slavery, having continued many years, at length, in April, 1861, resulted in open war; the South attempting to secede from the Federal Union, and to form a Confederacy among the slaveholding States.

On the 15th of April of that year, the President of the United States issued his proclamation, calling for 75,000 of the militia of the several States, to suppress unlawful combinations against the Government, and to cause the laws to be executed. Of this number, the quota assigned to New York was fixed at seventeen regiments, or 13,280 officers and men.

On the next day, the Legislature then in session, passed "An act to authorize the embodying and equipping of a volunteer militia, and to provide for the public defense." By this act, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, and Treasurer, were constituted a Board of State Officers, and were authorized to enlist and equip a force not exceeding 30,000 men for two years, unless sooner discharged. This levy was without reference to the existing military organization of the State, but was to be in addition to, and a part of the militia thereof.[1] They were to receive the same pay as allowed for like rank in the regular army, and might at any time be turned over to the service of the United States, on the order of the Governor, upon the requisition of the President. The sum of $3,000,000 was appropriated to carry this act into effect, and a tax was levied to meet this expenditure.

The emergency of the hour would not, however, admit of the delay that would unavoidably occur in raising these troops, and for immediate service it was resolved by the Board to send forward to Washington, then in immediate danger, portions of the organized militia of the State. On the 19th of April, the 7th[2] regiment left for the National Capital, followed on the 21st by the 6th, 12th and 71st regiments. The 5th, 8th, 69th, 13th, 20th, 25th and 28th regiments of militia were also ordered forward, and proceeded to Baltimore and Washington soon after.

At the first breaking out of the war, associations began to be formed in nearly every county in the State, for the purpose of aiding enlistments, supporting the families of those who enlisted, and otherwise promoting the efficiency of the service. Notably among these was the "Union Defense Committee" of New York city, formed April 20, 1861, which, by its large contributions and energetic measures, did much towards forwarding the early operations of the war. The militia regiments from New York shared with those of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, in the honor of being the first to march, and the timely service which they rendered at this critical moment, can hardly be estimated.

These militia regiments served three months, except the Seventh, which remained but one month. They were mostly assigned, upon this occasion, to the defense of Washington, and employed in building the first earthen forts thrown up around the National Capital. They were not mustered into the service of the United States until their arrival at the seat of war; and they were mustered out after their return at the end of their terms. The total strength of the organized militia of the State thus temporarily employed, was 7,334 men.

Enlistments to fill the first quotas of two years' troops proceeded so rapidly, that in one week after the date of the President's proclamation, eighty-two companies had been accepted, and it was resolved to organize the remainder of the 30,000, provided for by the Act of April 16th, although less than half this number had as yet been called for by the President. These increased the aggregate volunteer force to thirty-eight regiments, besides the organized militia already in service for three months.

The War Department expressed reluctance about receiving the additional regiments, and a member of the Board was sent to Washington, and, with some difficulty, succeeded in obtaining their acceptance. The first of these volunteer regiments left the State April 29th, and the last July 12th. Besides these, the 39th, 40th, 41st and 42d, organized by the Union Defence Com-

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[1] At the beginning of 1861, the militia of the State was organized into eight divisions, twenty-six brigades, and sixty-four regiments, and numbered 13,846 officers and men. Of these, 11,650 were infantry, 1,545 rifles, 2,372 artillery, 1,458 cavalry, and the remainder general, field and staff officers, non-commissioned officers, engineer corps and musicians. A few had seen service in the Mexican war, and some others in foreign service, but the greater number were altogether without experience, beyond that acquired at the annual militia drills and reviews.

[2] As early as January 14, 1861, the officers of this regiment had agreed to place themselves at the disposal of the Executive, should the emergency arise. During the war 693 members of this regiment served as officers in the regular and volunteer army and navy of the United States.

mittee of New York city, and the 2d, 9th, 14th, and 79th malitia regiments, (which volunteered for the war, and in the service were known as the 82d, 83d, 84th, and 79th N. Y. Vols.) were also sent forward in July. The 20th, soon after its return from its three months service, organized as a three years' regiment, and became known as the 80th N. Y. Vols. The 55th militia also organized as a three years' regiment, N. Y. Vols. New York, Albany, and Elmira, were from the first designated as recruiting rendezvous.

In less than three months, the State sent 46 regiments, numbering 37,688 men, duly enrolled, organized and equipped, for the service of the General Government. The arms first supplied, were in some instances defective, but subsequently an improved pattern was received from Europe, under a contract authorized by the State Board. With the completion of the first 38 regiments, the powers of the Board, under the State law of April 16th ended, and all troops subsequently raised in the State, were under requisitions of the General Government, upon the Governor, or as authorizations to individuals, to raise regiments or companies.

On the 3d of May, 1861, the President called for an additional force of 42,034 men from the loyal States, for three years, unless sooner discharged, and directed the regular army and navy to be largely increased.[1]

On the 22d of July, the day after the first battle of Bull Run, Congress authorized the raising of a force not exceeding half a million of men, for a time not less than six months, nor more than three years; and three days after, by another act, they removed all limitation as to number, and allowed the President to call for so many as the exigencies of the service might require. A bounty of $100 was to be paid at the end of two years' service, or sooner if the war should end before that time.

Under this authority, the President, on the 25th of July, requested the Governor of New York to furnish 25,000 men, to serve three years in the war, and on the 30th, a general order was issued for the organization of 25 regiments, (to be numbered from 43 to 67,) of which one was to be an Artillery regiment of six batteries. The rendezvous were continued at New York, Albany and Elmira as before.

On the 17th of August, a requisition was made for two regiments of Cavalry and two of Artillery, and from the 22d of July to the 30th of August, authorizations were granted to individuals to raise more than seventy-five regiments, including infantry, artillery and cavalry. All the independent organizations were, however, placed under the control of the Governor, and were treated as a part of the rugular levy.

For a time enlistments became slow, but upon the establishment of local depots in September and October, 1861, at such places throughout the state as appeared to offer chances of success. The pride of locality, and the efforts of patriotic citizens, revived enlistments;[2] and during the autumn of that year 35 regiments of infantry, 3 of artillery, and 7 of cavalry, including such independent organizations as had been completed, were sent to the seat of war. Besides these, large numbers of recruits, during the year, were enlisted for the regiments first sent out, and some companies had gone on to Washington without orders, to enter such organizations as they might find to their advantage, without filing their muster rolls with the State Military Department.

By an order of the War Department, dated Oct. 26, 1861, the State of New York was formed into a separate Military Department, and Gov. Morgan was appointed as Major General of volunteers in the service of the United States. The intention of this order was to give greater efficiency and authority in the organization of troops.

The total result of operations in 1861, by the State of New York, in and of the Union, was as follows:

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[1] A direct tax of $20,000,000, was imposed by Congress, Aug. 6, 1861, of which the share that fell to New York was $2,603,918.67, which the State assumed by an act passed April 12, 1862. The sum of $1,260,000 was by the same act appropriated for the redemption of Comptroller's Bonds, issued for loans to the treasury in anticipation of the State tax to provide for the public defence, imposed in 1861, reimbursible as follows: $100,000, June 1, and $1,150, July 1, 1862, and the further sum of $91,320,84, for the payment of interest accruing on said bonds.

[2] Regimental camps were established in 1861, as follows: At *Oswego*, Aug. 23; at *Saratoga Springs* and *Rochester*, Aug. 27; at *Buffalo*, Aug. 29; at *Ogdensburgh*, Sept. 2; at *Auburn*, Sept. 5; at *Kingston*, Sept. 6; at *Westfield*, Sept. 9; at *New York*, (1st Div.) Sept. 12; at *Syracuse*, Sept. 13; at *Brooklyn*, (2d Div.) Sept. 16; at *Boonville*, Sept. 23; at *Genesco*, Sept. 24; at *Cortlandville*, Sept. 24; at *Plattsburgh*, Sept. 26; at *Cherry Valley*, Oct. 1; at *Potsdam*, Oct. 4; at *Malone*, Oct. 9; at *Hancock*, Oct. 15; at *Sackett's Harbor*, Oct. 17; at *Lyons* and *Unadilla*, Oct. 25; at *Utica*, Oct. 26; at *Le Roy*, Oct. 28; and soon after at *Rome* and *Troy*. At most of these places, a regiment was raised, of which further notice is given in our account of these places.

Militia, 11 regiments (mostly 3 months)		7,339
Volunteers, 88 regiments of infantry		73,713
"	10 regiments and 1 battalion of cavalry	8,742
"	2 regiments, 2 battalions and 2 batteries artillery	4,271
"	1 rocket battalion (changed to artillery)	163
"	1 regiment engineers	855
"	incomplete organizations still in the State	14,383
"	recruits for regiments in the field	11,000
Total: 9 batteries, 4 battalions, 112 regiments, and		120,316 men.

During the winter of 1861-2, most of the forming regiments were completed and sent on the greater part directly to Washington.

Before being sent away, they had been increased by enlistment from 14,283 to 19,003, officers and men, forming 19 regiments of infantry and 2 regiments and 4 batteries of artillery, most of which left the State in March, and the last, May 26th, leaving the State without a single regiment of volunteers, to answer any requisition which the emergencies of the service might require.

The retreat of General Banks down the Shanandoah Valley, in May, 1862, led to a call, which was answered by sending, for a term of 3 months, a part of the State National Guard, and between May 26th and June 4th, twelve regiments, fully armed and equipped, averaging 700 each, and together numbering 8,588 men, were sent forward. Besides these, several other regiments tendered their services, but the danger having passed, for that time, no more regiments would be received for a short term.

The prospect of an early peace, induced the Government, in the spring of 1862, to suspend the organization of new regiments, and some that had been actually sent on, were mustered out of service. But on the 21st of May, without a formal call for a definite number, the Adjutant General of the army, informed the Governor that more 3 year volunteers would be accepted, and on the 23d, orders were issued, appointing New York, Elmira and Albany as rendezvous, and defining the terms of organization.

Owing to the demand for farm labor, and want of any particular interest in the events of the campaign, enlistments were slow, and during the following month, although 150 authorizations were granted for raising companies, not more than 3,000 men were obtained. On the 28th of June, the Governors of seventeen loyal States, united in addressing a letter to the President, urging the adoption of vigorous measures for the prosecution of the war, and requesting him to call for men sufficient to fill up the organizations then in the field, and as many more as might be needed to hold the places already captured, and to crush the rebellion as soon as possible.

In reply to this request, the President, on the 2d of July, called for an additional force of 300,000 volunteers, of which the quota from New York was fixed at 59,705. The sum of $25, being one quarter of the bounty allowed by law, was to be paid upon the mustering in of the regiment.

With the exception of the first eight Districts, each Senatorial District was constituted a Regimental District, and a Regimental camp was ordered to be formed, at a place designated in each.[1] For the city of New York, and the counties on Long Island, and Staten Island, places of rendezvous were designated according to circumstances.

[1] *These Camps were assigned as follows, by General Order 52, dated July 7, 1862:*

Dist.	Counties in District.	Place of Camp.	Dist.	Counties in District.	Place of Camp.
8	W. Chester, Putnam, Rockland	Sing Sing.	21	Oswego	Oswego.
9	Orange and Sullivan	Goshen.	22	Onondaga	Syracuse.
10	Ulster and Greene	Kingston.	23	Madison, Chenango and Cortland	Norwich.
11	Dutchess and Columbia	Tivoli.	24	Tioga, Tompkins and Broome	Binghampton.
12	Rensselaer and Washington	Troy.	25	Wayne and Cayuga	Auburn.
13	Albany	Albany.	26	Ontario, Seneca and Yates	Geneva.
14	Delaware, Schoharie, Schenectady	Delhi & Scho.	27	Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben	Elmira.
15	Mont., Fulton, Saratoga, Hamilton	Fonda.	28	Monroe	Rochester.
16	Warren, Essex and Clinton	Plattsburgh.	29	Niagara, Orleans and Genesee	Niagara Falls.
17	St. Lawrence and Franklin	Ogdensburgh.	30	Allegany, Livingston, Wyoming	Geneseo.
18	Jefferson and Lewis	Sackets Harb.	31	Erie	Buffalo.
19	Oneida	Rome.	32	Cattaraugus and Chautauqua	Jamestown.
20	Herkimer and Otsego	Richfield Sp'gs.			

Improved arrangements were made for transportation quarters, subsistence and clothing, which experience had shown to be necessary, and committees were appointed, consisting of the leading and influential citizens of each district, who engaged in the task of completing these organizations, with an earnestness and zeal worthy of all praise. A State bounty of $50 was also offered in addition to that already allowed by the General Government.

The crisis in the campaign was at this time urgent, and soon became truly alarming. The army upon the Peninsula had suffered disaster, and being unable to act on the offensive, was withdrawn to assist the army of Virginia, under Geaeral Pope, who, after a series of defeats, was driven to the shelter of the defences of Washington. The rebels soon after invaded Maryland in great force, and nothing but the most energetic and active measures could save the Northern States from becoming the seat of war.

Under these circumstances, enlistments revived with an activity scarcely equaled in the first days of the war, and the men who now entered the service, were largely made up of that class who felt that the hour of sacrifice had now come. The cares of business and of family, had their claims, but the salvation of the Government, was a duty higher and more imperative than all others; for without the protection of Government, nothing else could be secure. With such energy did the work go on, that before the 1st of October, over 35,000 men were raised. During the year 1862, including the men sent on a three months' term in militia regiments, and those enlisted as recruits for regiments in the field, the total number raised was as follows:

Militia, 12 regiments, numbering	8,588
Volunteers, 86 regiments of infantry	79,046
" 2 regiments, 4 battalions and 14 batteries of artillery	5,708
" 1 regiment of cavalry	1,761
" recruits for old organizations	20,000
" recruits still in the state	2,000
Total: 101 regiments, 4 battalions, 14 batteries, and	116,803 men.

Most of these men were enlisted for three years. Of the infantry 11 regiments, and of the artillery 5 batteries were assigned to Gen. Bank's command, in the Department of the Gulf, the greater part of the remainder being sent to the Army of the Potomac.

It will be seen that the troops furnished by the State, were largely in excess of the quota under the call of July 2d.

The Legislature, on the 23d of April, 1861, passed an act for a new enrolment of the militia, but provided no tax for the money necessary in defraying the expense of organization and equipment. On the 4th of August, the President issued a proclamation, calling out 300,000 militia for nine months, and on the 9th of that month, orders were issued providing for a draft from the militia to supply this number. The quota of New York, under this call was 60,000 men. An enrolment was made under orders from the War Department, the quotas of each county and town assigned, the number of men furnished since July 2, 1862, ascertained, and the number entitled to exemption reported. This draft was at length suspended, about the time that the arrangements by the State authorities were completed. The result is believed to have been beneficial, by stimulating enlistments of three years' men,[1] in which local bounties began to be offered. Enlistments for nine months were also invited to apply on the quotas called for on the 4th of August, and received until the draft was suspended on the 3d of December.

By subsequent orders, other places were wholly or in part designated, in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 20th, 23d, 29th and 30th districts, as noticed in an account of the several counties.

The 119th, 155th, 162d, 163d, 165th, 170th, 171st, 173d, 174th, 175th, 176th and 178th Regiments were organized in New York city, the 127th and 145th on Staten Island, the 130th, 139th and a part of the 159th in Brooklyn, the 131st and 133d on Riker's Island, (Queen's Co.,) and the 132d and 156th at East New York, in the town of New Lots, Kings county.

1 Full statistics of this intended draft are given in the report of the Adjutant General, made at the beginning of 1862, for the preceding year. The general totals were as follows:

Total population by the census of 1860	3,871,696
Number of men enrolled	706,905
Number of exempts	176,912
Proportion of enrolled to poulation	5.1
Proportion of exempts to enrolled	5.5
Quota (of July 2d and August 4th)	119,995
Volunteers furnished since July 2d, 1862	92,026
Surplus of towns, &c	4,400
Deficiency of towns, &c	32,369
Balance to be furnished	29,169

The exemptions were as follows: Physical disability, 44,333; in service of U. S. 16,426; N. G. S. N. Y. 5,259; employees of U. S. 2,191; employees of N. Y. State, 2,530; teachers and students, 2,759; ministers of the gospel, 736; Quakers and Shakers, 632; below 18 or over 45, 2,791; aliens, 5,105; privileged trades and employments, 616; miscellaneous, 1,390; pilots and mariners, 444; exempt firemen, 95; all other causes, 1,935.

The campaign of 1863, again brought urgent appeals for men. The terms of the two years' volunteers were about to expire, and it became a matter of immediate necessity to replenish the ranks of our regiments, and to supply the places of those entitled to their discharge. By an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, the enrollment of the National forces was ordered, with the view of calling out such as the exigencies of the service might demand. The execution of the law was entrusted to a Provost Marshal-General, and a Provost Marshal in each Congressional District, in each of which, also a Board of Enrollment was created. Sub-districts of convenient size were to be formed, and enrolling officers appointed. Certain persons were entitled to exemption, and all others who might be drafted under this enrollment were allowed to procure a substitute, or might commute by paying $300, in lieu of service.

On the 17th of April, 1863, the State Legislature offered a bounty of $150 to each two year's soldier who might re-enlist for two years, and $75 for one year, and appropriated $3,000,000 for this purpose, to raise which a State tax was levied. As enlistments for less than three years were not at this time received, orders were issued offering $150 for re-enlistments for 3 years, of which $30 were to be paid down, if within 30 days after discharge. The State enrollment of 1862 having mostly failed from want of an appropriation, the law was amended May 5, 1863, with a view to render the organization of the State National Guard more effective. At the beginning of this year, upon the inauguration of Governor Seymour, there were incorporate organizations in the State, numbering 2,486 men, but a general apathy prevailed with regard to enlistments, and the troops already raised were consolidated as soon as possible and sent to the field. Late in 1862, the 177th Vols., and early in 1863, the 168th and 176th were mustered in for nine months, the first two being chiefly formed from the 10th and 19th N. G. Numerous authorizations were granted for raising regiments, in various parts of the State, and efforts were continued, under the inducement of National, State, and local bounties, to fill up the quotas of towns by enlistments for new regiments and those already in the field. But these efforts were only partially successful, and preparations for the draft went forward under enrolling officers in every part of the State.

The emergencies of the campaign occasioned by the invasion of Pennsylvania, during the last days of June, called for immediate relief, and again the Militia Regiments, in best condition for service, were called into the service for 30 days. Twenty-six regiments[1] responded to the call, and most of these were forwarded to Harrisburgh and Baltimore, and rendered timely and valuable aid to the service.

While these regiments were absent from the State, the draft in New York city commenced, and upon the first day, (Monday, July 13th,) a most fearful riot began. The city had at that time no protection but the Metropolitan Police, which proved altogether inadequate to the service, and the mob held undisputed mastery of the city until the following Friday, when troops hastily summoned from the field, began to restore order, and afford protection to the citizens.

Great praise is due to the police for the firmness with which they acted in this unequal contest, and by their well directed efforts, they did much to restrain the violence of the mob, and preserve the city and especially the great depositories of money from pillage. Individual cases of plunder and outrage upon private rights occurred in a multitude of cases, and the number of buildings burned was about fifty, among which were the colored Orphan Asylum, two Police Stations, three Provost Marshal's offices, and an entire block of buildings on Broadway. The number of persons known to have been killed by the mob was 18, of whom 11 were colored. Upon the arrival of troops they performed exemplary service, usually, in their attacks, firing directly into the mob. The killed were hurriedly conveyed away, and their numbers were never known, but were estimated at from four or five hundred, to as many thousands.

Disorder and riot appeared imminent in many other places, and at Troy a printing office was destroyed and other injury done. In fact, had not the riot been subdued, and the draft completed in New York city, the country might have been altogether ruined by the triumph

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1 The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 13th 21st, 22d, 23d, 28th, 37th, 52d, 55th, 56th, 65th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 71st, 74th, and 84th, numbering together 29,820 men.

of mob law over the constituted authorities, and consequent success of the rebel cause from our inability to resist it. Order was however soon restored, and the draft completed.[1]

During the summer of this year, the Government, by the organization of the "Invalid Corps," afterwards called the "Veteran Reserve Corps," composed of officers and men who, from wounds or disabilities, were unfit for active duties at the front, but who were still qualified for guard duty and other light service, was able to employ in a useful military capacity, great numbers, who at an early period in the war, would have been discharged.

It was also proposed to organize a "Veteran Corps," to be composed entirely of those who had acquired experience in the service, and who had honorably served at least nine months. For these a Government bounty of $402, and a State bounty of $150 was offered. By general orders, dated July 6, 1863, the Veteran Corps in this State, was to consist of 12 regiments of infantry, 2 of cavalry, and 6 batteries of artillery. The officers, if honorably discharged by expiration of term, might be appointed by the Governor, but if otherwise, their names were to be submitted to the War Department for investigation. Only a small part of the Veteran Corps assigned to this State was organized.

The quotas assigned to the different counties, cities and towns, had in some instances been entirely, and in others partially anticipated by raising troops upon bounties, and in the active competition which arose between towns, or among citizens seeking substitutes, the prices arose to a $1,000 or $1,500, and even more, and as the temptations for fraudulent enlistment, desertion, and other criminal practices multiplied, and the business of "bounty jumpers," and "bounty brokers," tempted many into a career of vice and crime, and tended rapidly towards a demoralization, from which, if long continued, the country might not soon recover.

On the 17th of October, 1863, a call was made for 300,000 men for 3 years or the war. On the 18th of July, 1864, another call was made for 500,000 men for three years, and on the 19th of December, 1864, another for 300,000 men for one year.

To repay the moneys borrowed by counties and towns, to pay bounties to volunteers, or for aid of families, an act was passed February 9, 1864, authorizing the Boards of Supervisors to levy a tax, either in instalment or all in one year, or they might issue county bonds with interest, in such sums, and for such terms as they might decide, and the moneys thus raised or borrowed were made applicable to no other purpose.

The Supervisors, Town Clerk, and Justices of the Peace, in towns, and the Common Council of cities, were made *ex-officio* Boards of Relief, to afford such aid to indigent families of volunteers in service, as the case might require, not exceeding $15 at one time, at the expense of the cities or towns. The Supervisors might also raise or borrow money for procuring volunteers to fill the quotas or to aid families, but taxes for these objects must be approved by the vote of towns or a majority of the members elect to Common Councils.

The privilege of voting while absent in the service, was secured to soldiers by an amendment to the Constitution, proposed in 1863, and duly ratified at a special election held on the 2d Monday of March, 1864, by a vote of 258,795 to 48,079.

For the purpose of filling the quotas of men required under the call of Dec. 19, 1864, and any future call, the Legislature, by an act of Feb. 24, 1865, offered a State bounty of $600 for 3 years, $400 for 2 years, and $300 for 1 year, to be paid after acceptance by the U. S. authorities, and $250 to each man who might thereafter be drafted and mustered into the service. Counties and towns that had previously filled their quotas, were to be refunded according to the above rates, for all extra men that had been procured by them under the call of Dec. 19, 1864. It was forbidden to cities, counties and towns to pay any bounties after the date of this act, except by a vote of the electors, and not to exceed the rates above fixed, and the sums so raised were to be refunded by the State. The sum of $30,000,000 was appropriated to carry this system of equalization into effect, and the law was submitted to the people for their ratification. The canvass showed a vote of 392,113 *for*, and 48,655 *against* creating this debt. By this act many towns received back large sums for the excess of men they had furnished. The act did not extend back of the December draft, nor did it

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1 On the 22d of September, 1863, the business of recruiting was placed under the direction of Provost Marshal General, and the policy of filling up the old regiments was thereafter preferred, authorizations being often, however, granted for raising new companies for old regiments.

effect any expenditures or obligations incurred of an earlier date. The bounties could only be paid to the volunteers in person, and all agreements made with brokers and middle-men were declared void. Individuals procuring substitutes for themselves, under this draft, were entitled to the above sum, to be refunded. A State tax of 2 p. c. was levied Feb. 25, 1865, to pay the bounties imposed by the above act.[1]

[1] *The final results of the drafts of 1863 and 1864 are given by congressional districts in the following tables :*

Final Report of the Draft of 1863.

Congressional Districts.	Quotas to be obtained.	Number drawn and 50 per cent. additional.	Number examined.	Failed to report.	Number Obtained.				Causes of Exemption.													
					Furnished substitute.	Paid commutation.	Held to personal service.	Total obtained.	Physical Disability.	Only son of a widow, etc.	Only son of aged parents, etc.	Elected under 4th clause, etc.	Only bro. of chil. under 12 yrs.	Father of motless ch. und. 12 yrs.	Two brothers in service.	In service March 3, 1863.	Aliens.	Exempted on account of age.*	Non-residents.	Other causes.	Total exemptions.
First	2,211	3,317	2,703	614	54	723	80	857	931	113	66	42	..	33	22	14	303	264	50	8	1,846
Second	2,050	3,075	2,295	780	349	42	7	398	526	73	26	2	2	37	6	34	492	613	39	40	1,897
Third	2,697	4,046	3,371	675	420	300	14	734	1,025	190	18	....	1	40	21	164	603	433	92	....	2,637
Fourth	2,050	3,075	1,736	1,339	259	87	1	347	253	56	4	1	2	16	..	33	455	224	347	8	1,399
Fifth	2,050	3,075	2,077	998	334	19	8	361	644	32	72	....	..	14	..	33	504	253	69	15	1,716
Sixth	2,050	3,075	2,363	712	354	91	6	451	609	80	16	1	3	14	2	43	425	419	198	67	1,912
Seventh	2,050	3,075	2,239	836	320	25	1	346	662	49	46	1	1	17	10	82	523	452	45	....	1,893
Eighth	2,050	3,075	2,197	878	330	100	7	437	461	30	13	1	2	29	8	81	341	623	61	10	1,710
Ninth	2,521	3,782	2,419	1,363	530	29	5	564	712	189	50	6	..	47	..	45	359	401	35	11	1,855
Tenth	2,270	3,405	2,895	510	392	590	36	1,018	733	63	37	25	2	27	13	23	375	281	89	204	1,877
Eleventh	1,932	2,898	2,386	512	185	579	95	859	647	102	74	13	1	22	36	53	249	285	45	....	1,527
Twelfth	2,019	3,028	2,675	353	118	810	58	986	885	93	51	30	1	39	26	15	226	254	61	3	1,629
Thirteenth	2,034	3,051	2,656	395	89	558	60	707	937	144	63	40	7	47	37	26	157	324	116	7	1,949
Fourteenth	2,325	3,488	2,966	522	454	841	24	1,319	503	156	118	43	1	39	33	27	239	376	83	29	1,647
Fifteenth	1,274	1,911	1,707	204	70	344	7	421	727	53	64	64	1	30	8	..	124	56	39	118	1,230
Sixteenth	1,593	2,390	1,971	419	120	368	107	595	663	72	148	16	1	26	4	17	187	202	40	....	1,376
Seventeenth	1,820	2,730	2,240	490	184	513	82	779	642	46	74	25	1	20	56	37	271	169	25	95	1,461
Eightieth	2,313	3,469	3,125	344	71	821	190	1,082	1,159	132	117	14	8	37	18	52	138	291	74	3	2,043
Nineteenth	2,358	3,582	3,346	236	45	1,227	122	1,394	1,325	80	113	67	1	46	34	15	42	134	90	5	1,952
Twentieth	1,889	2,833	2,360	473	58	782	56	896	791	67	91	11	2	31	22	24	133	204	87	1	1,464
Twenty-first	1,687	2,531	2,228	303	91	635	57	833	687	76	103	15	1	32	19	48	152	181	69	7	1,395
Twenty-second	2,068	3,102	2,768	334	125	768	92	985	762	118	116	42	4	24	39	37	206	308	125	2	1,783
Twenty-third	1,541	2,311	2,124	187	51	718	54	823	729	44	62	6	3	29	13	21	181	136	45	32	1,301
Twenty-fourth	2,255	3,383	3,177	206	132	914	203	1,254	1,198	62	106	13	..	22	10	55	188	201	66	2	1,923
Twenty-fifth	1,918	2,877	2,664	213	123	807	105	1,035	663	96	85	21	3	31	29	11	110	173	74	133	1,629
Twenty-sixth	2,152	3,227	2,954	273	100	932	263	1,295	1,115	56	52	12	1	25	14	41	56	155	59	18	1,604
Twenty-seventh	2,426	3,639	3,341	298	191	516	292	999	1,351	93	104	36	2	57	65	43	144	310	144	....	2,252
Twenty-eighth	2,177	3,265	2,938	327	509	440	61	810	990	97	153	23	1	36	32	99	403	201	86	2	2,126
Twenty-ninth	1,766	2,649	2,442	207	159	510	59	728	1,201	47	62	9	1	14	9	12	137	157	62	3	1,714
Thirtieth	2,539	3,808	3,223	585	472	219	34	725	1,240	82	107	62	1	33	11	31	427	405	14	96	2,495
Thirty-first	1,749	2,623	2,437	186	459	504	114	1,077	762	67	56	64	1	32	9	15	106	131	86	29	1,360
Total	63,834	95,795	80,023	15,772	6,998	15912	2300	25210	25765	2724	2269	705	55	935	606	1230	8,384	8,713	2515	948	54,813
Total loyal U. S.	194962	292441	253024	39,417	26002	52287	9848	88137	31387	7899	6711	3576	154	3177	1838	5858	21424	21320	7147	4396	164867

* Of these, 2,157 were "over 45," 14,367 "over 35 and married," and 4,796 "under 20 years."

Final Report of the Draft under Call of March 14, 1864.

District.*	Deficiency to be obtained.	Number drawn.	Total examined.	Failed to report.	Number Obtained.				Number Exempted.							
					Furnished substitute.	Paid commutation.	Held to personal service.	Total obtained.	Physical disability.	Convicted of felony.	Unsuitableness of age.	Aliens.	Now in service.	Non-residence.	Other causes.	Total exempted.
First	134	402	355	47	133	....	3	136	95	..	21	3	3	6	91	219
Second	433	1,704	1,073	631	281	142	2	425	202	..	244	157	12	10	23	648
Third	154	562	444	118	93	66	2	166	118	..	33	61	10	6	....	278
Tenth	1,141	3,113	2,227	886	777	222	31	1,030	432	..	256	233	35	32	159	1,197
Eleventh	245	446	338	108	87	65	19	171	92	..	34	21	10	8	2	167
Twelfth	176	262	239	43	18	117	1	136	65	..	19	8	1	2	8	103
Thirteenth	540	879	743	136	346	2	14	362	207	..	97	54	13	6	4	381
Fourteenth	378	756	597	159	10	320	25	355	145	..	23	3	....	53	13	242
Sixteenth	46	99	84	15	4	33	....	37	15	..	1	1	6	6	18	47
Seventeenth	95	227	167	60	3	86	1	90	60	..	7	3	....	1	6	77
Eightieth	114	208	169	39	2	68	2	72	58	..	12	3	....	14	10	97
Nineteenth	455	751	687	64	2	411	6	419	212	..	13	4	1	28	10	268
Twentieth	326	501	384	117	15	257	7	259	75	..	32	9	7	2	....	125
Twenty-third	41	71	67	4	23	13	....	36	26	..	2	3	....	....	....	31
Twenty-seventh	309	541	499	42	12	203	23	238	217	..	7	17	13	7	....	261
Twenty-ninth	156	263	227	56	25	99	1	125	66	..	12	10	4	6	4	102
Thirtieth	393	293	241	52	55	61	1	117	74	..	26	19	1	1	3	124
Thirty-first	263	595	516	79	112	121	15	248	182	..	26	23	....	21	16	268
Total State	5,299	11,713	9,057	2,656	2,003	2,266	153	4,422	2,391	..	920	632	116	209	367	4,635
Total loyal U. S.	82,788	113,446	65,861	27,585	6,903	32,446	3,418	44,767	21,446	1	5,895	5,140	2,335	1,870	4,407	41,094

* There was no draft in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 15th, 21st, 22d, 24th, 25th, 26th and 28th districts under this call.

The quota assigned to New York, under the call of December 19, 1864, was 61,076, over and above all credits. The number of men put in order under this call was 32,965, and of five new regiments authorized to be raised, the 192d, 193d, and the 194th were recruited, and the two former sent to the field.

The war having finally ended by the submission of the rebel armies, most of the regiments were marched to Washington, and after the memorable review in June, 1865, were at sundry times and places mustered out of service and paid off. The report of the Adjutant General, made January 17, 1866, shows that 175 N. Y. Vol. organizations had been discharged. A few were retained in the South and West some months longer, but finally the last remaining command, (a company of the 21st Cavalry,) was mustered out and discharged at Denver City, Colorado, August 31st, 1866, thus honorably closing the record of services of New York troops in the suppression of the Great Rebellion.

At various times, large sums were appropriated by the State in aid of the sick and wounded. Agents were stationed at Washington and many other places, to afford relief, and a home for soldiers in transitu established in New York city and at other points. Fairs for the relief of sick and wounded were held in many places, and notably in New York and Albany, at the former of which over a million, and at the latter over a hundred thousand dollars were raised. These voluntary gifts were mostly dispensed by the Sanitary and the Christian commissions.

By an order of Governor Morgan, issued in December, 1862, under authority of law, a *Bureau of Military Statistics* was established in the Department of the Adjutant General. By subsequent acts passed in 1863 and 1864, the duties of this Bureau were defined, and means appropriated to facilitate its operations, which were devoted to a collection of relics and memorials of the war, the history of regiments, personal record of officers and enlisted men, and the results of local aid in counties cities and towns.[1] It received at a later period by law, the flags of returning regiments, and by voluntary donations, while it was under the efficient management of Col. Lockwood L. Doty, it collected a large and valuable museum of memorials of the war. By the aid of Supervisors of towns acting under permission of law, in 1864-5, a fund was commenced, and by an act passed May 13, 1865, Commissioners, (mostly ex-Governors,) were appointed for the erection of a suitable depository for the preservation of these collections. A change in the supervision of the Bureau, and other causes, have prevented the realization of this plan, and by a clause in an act passed April 19, 1870, the moneys belonging to the Military Record Fund, (amounting, according to the Comptroller's report, made in 1871, to $32,847.24,) were directed to be paid into the State treasury, for safe investment, at a rate of not less than 6 p. c., the revenue of which was to be exclusively devoted to the payment of the expenses of the Bureau. The collections at present are deposited in a building upon State Street, (No. 219) formerly a fire engine house, and it is understood that suitable rooms will be provided in the new Capitol for their reception. It is now, and probably will hereafter continue under the care of the Adjutant General, and is open daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) to the public without charge.

Formal ceremonies of presentation of the flags of returning regiments were held in the Assembly Chamber, in the presence of the Legislature and State Officials, April 24, 1863, and April 20, 1864. On the 4th of July, 1865, a presentation ceremony took place in a large tent on Washington Square in Albany, at which many Generals from the army and State Officials were present. The collections were also exhibited at the Metropolitan Fair, held in New York city, and at the Albany Bazaar, in aid of the Sanitary Commission, in 1864.

In preparing the following list of Regiments and other organizations formed in this State for service in the late war, we have used the facts as found in the Reports of the Adjutant General of this State, and with the official list of Volunteer Officers published by the Adjutant General of the army of the United States. The records of the war, are in many respects incomplete, as some troops were sent off in the emergencies of the hour, before their papers had been completed.

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[1] Acts were passed relating to this Bureau April 3, 1863, March 21, 1864, May 11, 1865, (by which its designation was changed to "Bureau of Military Record,") and April 18, 1866, (by which it was made an additional Military Staff Department, of which the chief was to have the rank of colonel.) Incidentally it was also mentioned in other acts.

SUMMARY OF NEW YORK VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

[The dates given in the following table are from the official records of the War Department, and in many cases differ from those published in the State Adjutant Reports of 1862–5. Where the date of muster-out is later than that assigned as the term of enlistment, it will be understood that the re-enlisted veterans and recruits of the regiments were continued under the same designation as before, constituting what was commonly known as a "Veteran Regiment," without special re-organization. In several instances, however, such veteran regiments were organized anew, after returning to the State, and in these cases they will be regarded as new organization, and a separate line in the table will be assigned to them. The term of enlistment given in the 6th column is in years, unless otherwise specified.]

CAVALRY.

Regiments, etc.	Synonyms.	Where organized.	Date of Muster-in.	Date of Muster-out.	Term of enlistment.	Remarks.
1st	Lincoln Cavalry	10 cos. in New York city, 1 in Michigan, 1 in Pennsylvania	July 16 to Aug. 31, 1861	June 27, 1865	3	Re-organized in the field.
1st Vet.	[1st Veteran Cavalry]	Geneva	July 25 to Nov. 19, 1863	July 20, 1865	3	The 17th was consolidated with it Sept. 17, 1863.
1st Prov.	[1st Provisional Cav.]	In the Field	June 17, 1865	July 19, 1865		Temporary organization; from 10th and 24th Cav.
2d	Harris Light Cavalry	8 cos. in New York city, 4 in Washington, D. C.	Aug. 9 to Oct. 18, 1861	June 5, 1865	3	A portion mustered out Sept. 10, 1864.[2]
2d Vet.	Empire Light Cavalry	Saratoga Springs	Aug. 16 to Dec. 30, 1863	Nov. 8, 1865	3	
2d Prov.	[2d Provisional Cav.]	In the field	June 17, 1865	Aug. 9, 1865		Temporary organization; from 6th and 15th Cav.
2d M. R.	[2d Mounted Rifles]	Buffalo	Oct., 1863, to Feb., 1864	Aug. 10, 1865	3	
3d	Van Allen Cavalry	New York	July 17 to Aug. 22, 1861	July 21, 1865	3	Consolidated with 7th, forming 4th Provisional Cav.
3d Prov.	[3d Provisional Cav.]	In the field	June 23, 1865	Sept. 21, 1865		Temporary organization; from 13th and 16th Cav.
4th	Dickel's Mounted Rifles	New York	Aug. 1 to Nov. 15, 1861	Feb. 27, 1865	3	Consolidated with 9th Cav.
4th Prov.	[4th Provisional Cav.]	In the field	July 21, 1865	Nov. 29, 1865		Temporary organization; from 3d and 7th Cav.
5th	1st Ira Harris Guard	New York	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 1861	July 19, 1865	3	
6th	2d Ira Harris Guard	New York	Sept. 12 to Dec. 19, 1861	June 17, 1865	3	Consolidated with 15th, forming 2d Provisional Cav.
7th	1st Bat. Mounted Rifles	New York and Newburgh	Aug. 31, 1861, to Sept. 9, 1862	July 21, 1865	3	Consolidated with 3d, forming 4th Provisional Cav.
7th	Black Horse Cavalry	Troy and Elmira	Oct. 8 to Nov. 6, 1861	Mar. 31, 1862	3	Composed of eight companies only.
8th	Rochester Cavalry	Rochester	Nov. 29, 1861, to Oct. 4, 1862	June 27, 1865	3	
9th	Stoneman Cavalry	Principally at Westfield	Sept. 9 to Nov. 19, 1861	July 17, 1865	3	4th transferred to this, Feb. 27, 1865.
10th	Porter Guard	Elmira	Sept. 27 to Dec. 23, 1861	June 17, 1865	3	Consolidated with 24th, forming 1st Provisional Cav.
11th	"Scott's 900."	State of New York at large	June, 1862	Sept. 30, 1865	3	In June, 1865, consolidated into a Battalion of four cos.
12th	3d Ira Harris Guard	New York	Nov. 10, 1862, to Sept. 25, 1863	July 19, 1865	3	
13th	1st Seymour Light Cav.	New York and Staten Island	Feb., 1863, to March, 1864	June 23, 1865	3	Consolidated with 16th, forming 3d Provisional Cav.
14th	1st Metropolitan Cav.	New York	Nov. 24, 1862, to July 8, 1863	June 12, 1865	3	Consolidated with 18th Cav.[3]
15th		9 cos. at Syracuse, 1 at Elmira, 1 in D. C., 1 at large	Aug. 3, 1863, to Jan. 14, 1864	June 17, 1865	3	Consolidated with 6th, forming 2d Provisional Cav.
16th	Sprague Light Cavalry	Plattsburgh	June to October, 1863	June 23, 1865	3	Consolidated with 13th, forming 3d Provisional Cav.
17th						Failed to complete its org.; members transf. to 1st Vet. Cav.
18th	Corning Light Cavalry	New York	July 18, 1863, to Feb. 3, 1864	May 31, 1866	3	14th transferred to this, June 12, 1865.
19th	1st Dragoons, etc.	Portage	Sept. 3, 1862	June 30, 1865	3	(Formerly "130th N. Y. Vols." (inf.) and afterwards "4th Dragoons."[4]
20th	McClellan Cavalry	Sackets Harbor	Sept. 3, 1863	July 31, 1865	3	
21st	Griswold Light Cavalry	Troy	Aug. to Oct. 1863	June 23 to Aug. 31, '66	3	Companies mustered out separately.[5]
22d		Rochester	February, 1864	Aug. 1, 1865	3	
23d	Mix's Battalion	New York	Dec., 1862, to May, 1863	Apr. 18, 1865	3	Consolidated with 12th Cav.; but two companies.
24th		Auburn	January, 1864	June 17, 1865	3	Consolidated with 10th, forming 1st Provisional Cav.

1 Called in the State Records "2d N. Y. Cavalry." It was mustered out in Washington without having been mounted or fully organized.

2 This regiment was known on the State Records, until Dec. 31, 1862, as the "7th N. Y. Cavalry." Upon the partial muster out, Sept. 10, 1864, four companies were formed from recruits and veterans, and in Sept. and Oct., 1864, eight new cos. were raised for one year, the latter chiefly from Cortland and Onondaga counties.

3 Consolidated into a battalion of 6 cos., Aug. 1, 1863, and so remained until June 12, 1865.

4 This was formed as one of the regiments from the 30th Senatorial District. Changed from "130th N. Y. Vols." to "19th Cavalry," Aug. 11, 1863, and to "1st Dragoons," Sept. 10, 1863.

5 A large number of members were mustered out by detachments, and the remainder consolidated into a battalion of six cos., and so retained until final muster-out. Co. A was mustered out at Denver, Colorado, and was the last of the N. Y. troops in the service of the U. S. in the late war.

SUMMARY OF NEW YORK VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

CAVALRY—CONTINUED.

REGIMENTS, ETC.	Synonims.	Where Organized.	Date of Muster-in.	Date of Muster-out.	Term of enlistmt.	Remarks.
25th	Sickles' Cavalry	Saratoga and Staten Island	Oct. 1863, to Oct. 1864	June 27, 1865	1 & 3	
26th[1]	Frontier Cavalry	Plattsburgh, Watertown, etc.	Dec. 29, 1864 to Feb. 22, 1865	June 29, '64 to J'y 7, '65	1	For guard duty on Northern frontier, &c.
Oneida Ind. Co.	Mann's Cavalry	Oneida	Sept. 4, 1861	June 13, 1865	3	
Co. C, 3d N. Y. Cav. Vols.		New York	July 23, 1861	Nov. 2, 1861	3 mo.	
Captain Devin's Ind. Co Vols.		Washington, D. C.	July 14, 1861	Oct. 23, 1861	3 mo.	

ARTILLERY.

1st[2]	1st Light Atrillery	Elmira	Aug. 30, to Nov. 19, 1865	June 16–28, 1865	3	Served in separate batteries.
1st B. N. G. Lt. A		Elmira	Aug. 2, 1864	Nov. 22, 1864	100 d.	
2d	Morgan Artillery	Utica	Aug. 22, to Dec. 12, 1861	Sept. 9, 1865	3	Heavy Artil. Part of 9th Artil. tr. to this Regt. June 27, '65.
3d[3]	19th Infantry, at first	Auburn	May 22, to Dec. 16, 1861	June 23 to July 29, '65	2	24th Bat. assigned March 5, 1865, as Co. "L," Light Artil.
4th N. Co. H. A.[4]		Harrisburgh, Pa.	June 20, 1863	July 24, 1863	30 d.	
4th[5]	"1st N. Y. Heavy Art."	New York and Rochester	Dec. 13, 1861 to Oct. 25, 1862	Sept. 26, 1865	3	Heavy Artillery.
5th[6]	Black Riv. Art. in part.)	N. Y., Brooklyn and Sacket's Harbor	Sept. 1861, to April, 1862	July 19, 1865	3	Heavy Artillery.
6th[7]	135th Infantry, (at first)	Yonkers	Sept. 2, 1862	Aug. 24, 1865	3	Changed to Heavy Artillery, Oct. 1862.
7th[8]	113th " "	Albany	Aug. 18, 1862	Aug. 1, 1865	3	Changed to Heavy Artillery Dec. 19, 1862.
8th[9]	129th " "	Lockport	Aug. 1862	June 5, 1865	3	Changed to H. A. '62; 4 Cos. to 4th A., and 2 to 10th vet. vols.
9th[10]	139th " "	Elmira	Sept. 3, 1862 to Dec. 9, 1863	June 27, 1865	3	Changed to Heavy Artil Dec. 9, 1862; tr. to 2d Artil.
10th[11]	Bl'k Riv. Art. (in part.)	New York	Sept. 11 to Dec. 22, 1862	June 23, 1865	3	Transferred to 6th N. Y. Artillery.
11th		Rochester	———, 1863	July 25, 1863	3	Became 3d Battalion of 4th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
12th						Failed to complete its organization.
13th[12]		New York	Aug. 1863 to Sept. 1864	June 27, 1865	3	Transferred to 6th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
13th	13th Militia Heavy Art.	Suffolk, Va.	May 28, 1862	Sept. 26, 1862	3 mo.	Raised in the State at large.
14th[13]		Rochester	Aug. 29 to Dec. 17, 1863	Aug. 26, 1865	3	Heavy Artillery.
15th	German Heavy Artil.	New York	Oct. 14 to Dec. 19, 1863	Aug. 22, 1865	3	Cos. A, B, C, D, were formerly Lt. Col. Senger's 3d Battal-
16th		State at large	Sept. 28, 1863, to Jan. 23, 1864	Aug. 21, 1865	3	Heavy Artillery. [ion German H. A.
1 N. Y. M. A.	N. Y. Marine Artillery	New York	Nov. 12, 1861, to Aug. 13, 1862	March, 1863	3	Disbanded, and members discharged from service of U. S.
1 Battalion Art.		New York	Aug. 12 to 30, 1861		3	Changed to 29th, 30th 31st and 32d Independent Batteries.
2 " "		New York	Dec. 9, 1861		3	Changed to 14th and 15th Independent Batteries.
3 " "		New York	Sept. 1861	May 29, 1863	3	Transferred to 15th Regt. N. Y. Artillery.
Rocket Battal'n		Albany	Dec. 6, 1861	Feb. 11, 1863	3	Changed to 23d and 24th Independent Batteries.
IND. BATTERIES.						
1st		Auburn	Nov. 23, 1861	June 23 1865	3	
2d		New York	Aug. 16, 1861	June 13, 1863	2	
3d		New York	May 21, 1861	June 21, 1865	3	
4th[14]		New York	Oct. 29, 1861	Dec. 4, 1863	3	43 men tr. first Engineers as Co. "L." and 18 to 5th Bat.
5th		New York	Nov. 8, 1861	July 6, 1865	3	
6th		New York	June 15, 1861	July 8, 1865	3	The 10th Battery transferred to this June 21, 1864.
7th		Newburg	Oct. 1861	Oct. 22, 1865	3	Raised with the 56th Vols. ("Tenth Legion.")
8th		Newburg	Oct. 30, 1861	June 30, 1865	3	
9th		Yorkville (N. Y. city,) New York	June 6, 1861	June 13, 1864	3	Originally Co. "F," 41st N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
10th		New York	April 9, 1862	June 21, 1864	3	Consolidated with 6th Battery.
11th	Havelock Battery	Albany	Jan. 8, 1862	June 13, 1865	3	
12th		Albany	Jan. 14, 1862	June 14, 1865	3	
13th		New York	Oct. 15, 1861	July 28, 1865	3	
14th[15]		New York	Dec. 1861	Sept. 7, 1863	3	Originally Co. "A," 2d N. Y. Artillery Battalion.
15th		New York	Dec. 9, 1861	Feb. 4, 1865	3	Originally Cos. "C" and "D," 2d N.Y. Artillery Battalion.
16th		Binghamton	March 23, 1862	July 6, 1865	3	

17th		Rochester	Aug. 27, 1862	June 12, 1865	3	
18th		Rochester	Sept. 13, 1862	July 20, 1865	3	
19th		Elmira	Oct. 27, 1862	June 13, 1865	3	
20th		New York	Dec. 27, 1862	July 31, 1865	3	
21st		New York	Dec. 12, 1862	Sept. 8, 1865	3	
22d		Elmira	Oct. 23, 1862	Feb. 5, 1863	3	Transferred to 9th N. Y. Artillery as Co. "M."
23d [6]	Co. A, Rocket Battalion	Albany	Dec. 6, 1861	July 14, 1865	3	
24th[6]	Co. B, Rocket Battalion.	Albany	Dec. 6, 1861	March 6, 1865	3	Transferred to 3d N. Y. Artillery.
25th		New York	Dec. 12, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865	3	
26th		Rochester	Feb. 25, 1863	Sept. 12, 1865	3	
27th		Buffalo	Dec. 17, 1862	June 22, 1865	3	
28th[17]		Fort Schuyler	Dec. 27, 1862	July 31, 1865	3	
29th[18]		New York	Aug. 12, 1861	Aug. 15, 1864	3	Consolidated with the 32d N. Y. Battery.
30th[19]		New York	Aug. 19, 1861	June 23, 1865	3	31st Battery transferred to this Oct. 25th, 1864.
31st[20]		New York	Aug. 30, 1861	Oct. 25, 1865	3	Transferred to 30th N. Y. Battery.
32d[21]		New York	Aug. 30, 1861	July 14, 1865	3	15th and 29th Batteries tr. to this Aug. 15, '64, and Feb. 8, '65.
33d		Elmira	Aug. 31, 1863	June 25, 1865	3	
34th		New York	Oct. 29, 1861	June 21, 1865	3	Originally Co. "L," Hamilton's N. Y. Artil., ch. Nov. 19, '63.
Capt. Varian's Bat. Lt. Art.		New York	May 20, 1861	Aug. 2, 1861	3 mo.	
ENGINEERS.						
1st	Sorrell's Engineers	New York	Sep. 10, 1861 to Feb. 12, 1862	June 30, 1865	3	11 cos. in '61-2; Co. "M" March 31, '64; Co. "L," for a time
15th	N. Y. Sappers & Miners.	New York	June 17, 1861	June 25, 1863	2	Originally 15th In.; ch. to Eng. in '62. ["4th Battery."
15th[22]		New York	June, 1863	July 2, 1865	3	
50th	Stuart's Engineers	Elmira	Sept. 18, 1861	June 13, 1865	3	This Regiment constituted the "50th N. Y. Vols."
SHARP SHOOTERS.						
1st Battalion[23].	Cos. 6, 7, 8, 9, S. Sht'rs.	Rochester, Jamestown, etc.,	Sept. 8 to Jan. 1863	July 10, 1865	3	9th company mustered out at end of 9 mo. term Aug. 5, '63.
INFANTRY.						
1st Vols	National Guard	New York	May 7, 1861	May 25, 1863	2	
2d, "	1st Troy Regiment	Troy	May 21, 1861	May 26, 1863	2	
3d "	1st Albany Regiment	Albany	May 14, 1861	Aug. 28, 1865	2	Reorganized in May, 1863, for 3 years.

[1] Organized at Readeville, Mass., Plattsburgh, Watertown, Malone and Buffalo, N. Y., and Burlington, Vt. Mustered out by companies.

[2] Capt. Busteed's Chicago Battery was assigned to this Regiment Nov. 9, 1861, and the 14th N. Y. Battery Sept. 7, 1863. Mustered out by batteries.

[3] Changed from "19th N. Y. Vols." Jan. 31, 1862.

[4] From troops raised in the State of New York.

[5] Eight companies were raised at New York and Rochester; Cos. I, K, L, and M, were from 11th Artillery, raised in 1863. The 8th Artil., and parts of 126th and 111th N. Y. Vols. were transferred to this Regiment in June, 1865.

[6] Eight cos., [1st and 2d Battery,] were organized at New York and Brooklyn; the 3d Battalion at Sacket's Harbor, and were enlisted in Jefferson and Lewis counties.

[7] Two other cos. were organized from Dec. 4 to 19, 1862; consol. into a Battalion of 4 cos. June 25, 1865. Parts of 10th and 13th Artil. remaining, at the muster-out of these regiments were tr. to this Battalion June, 27, 1865. [4 cos., June 23, 1865.

[8] Two other cos., were organized Aug. 6, 1863, and Jan. 19, 1864. Consolidated into a battalion of

[9] Ten cos. organized at Lockport. Two others formed in Jan. 1864. Cos. G, H, I, K, transferred to 4 Heavy Artil. June 4, 1865, and L, M, to 10th Vet. Vols. The remainder mustered out June 5, 1865.

[10] The 22d Battery was transferred to this Regiment as Co. M, Feb. 5, 1863.

[11] The 1st, 2d and 4th Battalions of "B. R. Artil." organized at New York city. Recruits remaining at muster-out were transferred to the 6th Artil., June 23, 1865.

[12] Raised in the State at large.

[13] Enlisted principally in Monroe, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Steuben, Oneida, Livingston and [Cattaraugus counties.

[14] Co. "L," Sorrell's Engineers, was changed to 4th Independent Battery in Jan. 1862. It was reassigned to that Regiment Dec. 14, 1863.

[15] Transferred Cos. B, and G, 1st N. Y. Artillery Sept. 7, 1863.

[16] Originally intended to be armed with the "Hale Rocket" apparatus, but organized as Light Artillery before being sent to the field.

[17] Consolidated with 32d N. Y. Battery Feb. 4, 1865.

[18] Originally Co. A, 1st N. Y. Battalion of Light Artillery.

[19] Originally Co. B, 1st N. Y. Battalion of Light Artillery.

[20] Originally Co. C, 1st N. Y. Battalion Light Artillery.

[21] Originally Co. L, 1st N. Y. Battalion Light Artillery.

[22] Cos. A, B, and C, chiefly from 3 years' recruits of 15th. Co. D, raised for "2d N. Engineers," and assigned to this Regiment. The other 3 companies were organized in State at large from March, 1864, to Jan. 1865, principally for 3 years. [3 years, and 9th for 9 months.

[23] Co. 6 at Rochester, 3 years; Co. 7 at Jamestown, 3 years; Cos. 8 and 9, Staten Island, the 8th for

SUMMARY OF NEW YORK VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

INFANTRY—CONTINUED.

Regiments, etc.	Synonims.	Where Organized.	Date of Muster-in.	Date of Muster-out.	Term of enlistmt.	Remarks.
4th	1st Reg. Scott's L. G'rd.	New York	May 9, 1861	May 25, 1863	2	
5th "	Duryee's Zouaves	New York	May 9, 1861	May 14, 1863	2	Remainder transferred to 146 N. Y. Vols.
5th (Vet.)[1]		New York	Aug. 28 to Oct. 24, 1863	Aug. 21, 1865	3	12th and 84th tr. to this Regt. June 2, 1864.
5th (Militia)		Washington, D. C.	May 1, 1861	Aug. 7, 1861	3 mo.	
5th "		Harrisburgh, Pa.	June 19, 1863	July 22, 1863	30 d.	
6th Vols	Billy Wilson's Zouaves.	Staten Island	May 25, 1861	June 25, 1863	2	
6th (Militia)		Annapolis, Md.	Aug. 19, 1861	July 31, 1861	3 mo.	
6th "		Camp Mason, Md.	June 22, 1863	July 22, 1863	30 d.	
7th Vols	Steuben Regiment	New York	April 23, 1861	May 8, 1863	2	
7th (Vets)		Hart's Island, N. Y.	Aug. 1863 to Oct. '64	Aug. 4, 1865	3	
7th (Militia)		Washington, D. C.	April 26, 1861	June 3, 1861	30 d.	
7th "		New York	May 25, 1862	Sept. 5, 1862	3 mo.	
7th "		New York	June 16, 1863	July 20, 1863	30 d.	
8th Vols	1st German Rifles	New York	April 23, 1861	April 23, 1863	2	
8th (Militia)		Washington, D. C.	April 25, 1861	Aug. 2, 1861	3 mo.	
8th "		Camp Hamilton, Va.	May 29, 1862	Sept. 9, 1862	3 mo.	
8th "		Harrisburgh, Pa.	June 29, 1863	July 23, 1863	30 d.	
9th Vols	Hawkin's Zouaves	New York	May 4, 1861	May 20, 1863	2	
10th Vols	National Zouaves	New York	April 27 to to May 2, 1861	June 30, 1865	2	Consol. to 6 cos. on must-out of 2 years' men; 4 cos. of 8th [Artil. added June 5, 1865.
11th Vols	1st Fire Zouaves	New York	May, 1861	June 2, 1862	war.	
11th (Militia)		Harper's Ferry, Va.	May 23, 1862	Sept. 16, 1862	3 mo.	
11th "		Harrisburgh, Pa.	June 6, 1863	July 20, 1863	30 d.	
12th Vols[2]	Onondaga Regiment	Elmira	May 13, 1861	June 2, 1864	2	Remainder after 2 yrs men left, were consol. into a battal- [ion, and June 2, 1864, tr. to 5th N. Y. vet. vols.
12th Militia		Washington, D. C.	May 2, 1861	Aug. 5, 1861	3 mo.	
12th "			May 31, 1862	Oct. 12, 1862	3 mo.	
12th "			June 16, 1863	July 20, 1863	30 d.	
13th Vols[3]	Rochester Regiment	Elmira	May 14, 1861	May 13, 1863	2	Remainder transferred to 140th N. Y. Vols.
13th Militia		Annapolis, Md.	April 24, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	3 mo.	
13th "		Brooklyn	June 20, 1863	July 20, 1863	30 d.	
14th Vols	1st Oneida Regiment	Albany	May 17, 1861	May 24, 1863	2	
15th Vols						(See 1st N. Y. Engineers.)
15th Militia		Fort Richmond, N. Y.	June 6, 1864	July 7, 1864	30 d.	
16th Vols	1st Northern N. Y. Regt.	Albany	May 15, 1861	May 22, 1863	2	
17th Vols[4]	Westchester Chasseurs	New York	May 24, 1861	June 2, 1863	2	New Co. "G," tr. to battalion of 12th N. Y. Vols.
17th Vet		New York	July 13 to Oct. 17, 1863	July 13, 1864	3	
17th (Militia)		Baltimore, Md.	July 3, 1863	Aug. 13, 1863	30 d.	
18th Vols	N. Y. State Rifles	Albany	May 17, 1861	May 18, 1863	2	
18th (Militia)		Baltimore, Md.	July 8, 1862	Aug. 15, 1863	30 d.	
19th Vols	1st Cayuga Regiment	Cayuga Co.	May 22, 1861	Jan. 31 1862	2	Changed to 3d N. Y. (Light) Artillery.
19th (Militia)		Baltimore, Md.	May 26, 1862	Sept. 6, 1862	3 mo.	
20th Vols	United Turner Rifles	New York	May 6, 1861	June 1, 1863	2	
20th (Militia)		Annapolis, Md.	May 11, 1861	Aug. 2, 1861	3 mo.	
21st Vols	1st Buffalo Regiment	Elmira	May 20, 1861	May 18, 1863	2	
21st (Militia)		Baltimore, Md.	June 22, 1863	Aug. 6, 1863	30 d.	
22d Vols	2d Northern N. Y. Reg't	Albany	June 6, 1861	June 19, 1863	2	
22d (Militia)		Baltimore, Md.	May 29, 1862	Sept. 5, 1862	3 mo.	
22d "		Harrisburgh, Pa.	June 18, 1863	July 24, 1863	30 d.	
23d Vols	Southern Tier Reg't	Elmira	May 16, 1861	May 23, 1863	2	
23d (Militia)		Harrisburgh, Pa.	June 18, 1863	July 22, 1863	30 d.	
24th Vols	1st Oswego Reg't	Elmira	May 17, 1861	May 29, 1863	2	
25th Vols	Union Rangers	New York	May 11 to June 26, 1861	July 10, 1863	2	
25th (Militia)		Washington, D. C.	May 4, 1861	Aug. 4, 1861	3 mo.	
26th Vols	2d Oneida Regiment	Elmira	May 21, 1861	May 28, 1863	2	

27th Vols.	.....	Elmira	May 21, 1861	May 31, 1863	2	
28th Vols.	.....	Albany	May 22, 1861	June 2, 1863	2	
28th (Militia)	.....	Washington, D. C.	May 10, 1861	Aug. 5, 1863	3 mo.	
28th "	.....	Brooklyn	June 20, 1863	July 22, 1863	30 d.	
28th "	.....	Elmira	Aug. 12, 1864	Nov. 13, 1864	100 d.	
29th Vols.	German Regiment	New York	June 6, 1861	June 20, 1863	2	Remainder transferred to 66th N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
30th Vols.	.....	Albany	June 1, 1861	June 13, 1863	2	Remainder transferred to 76th N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
31st Vols.	Montezuma Reg't	New York	June 13, 1861	June 4, 1863	2	
32d Vols.	1st California Reg't	New York	May 31, 1861	June 9, 1863	2	
33d Vols.	Ontario Regiment	Elmira	May 22, 1861	June 2, 1863	2	
34th Vols.	Herkimer Regiment	Albany	June 15, 1861	June 30, 1863	2	
35th Vols.	Jefferson Co. Reg't	Elmira	June 11, 1861	June 5, 1863	2	
36th Vols.	Washington Vols.	New York	July 4, 1861	July 15, 1863	2	
37th Vols.	Irish Rifles	New York	June 7, 1861	June 22, 1863	2	
37th (Militia)	.....	New York	May 29, 1862	Sept. 2, 1862	3 mo.	
37th "	.....	.....	May 6, 1864	June 6, 1864	30 d.	
38th Vols.	2d Reg. Scott's L. Guard	New York	June 3, 1861	June 22, 1863	2	('63 tr. to 40th Vols. 55th Vols. consol. with this Dec. 23, '62; remainder in June.
39th Vols.[5]	Garibaldi Guard	New York	May 28, 1861	July 1, 1865	3	Raised by Union Defence Committee.
40th Vols.[6]	Mozart Regiment	Yonkers	June 27, 1861	June 27, 1865	3	Parts of 37th, 39th, 44th and 87th consolidated. (See note.)
41st Vols.	De Kalb Regiment	Yorkville, (New York city)	June, 1861	Dec. 9, 1865	3	Co. "F" became 9th Ind. Bat., and a new Co. "F" added.
42d Vols.	Tammany Regiment	New York	June 23, 1861	July 13, 1864	3	Remainder transferred to 82d N. Y. Vols.
43d Vols.	Albany and Yates's Rifles	Albany	Sept. 24, 1861	June 27, 1865	3	
44th Vols.	Peoples' Ellsworth Reg.	Albany	Aug. 30 to Oct. 11, 1861	Oct. 11, 1864	3	Remainder transferred to 140th and 146th N. Y. Vols.
45th Vols.	5th German Rifles	New York	Aug. 25 to Oct. 22, 1861	June 30, 1865	3	Remainder transferred to 58th N. Y. Vols.
46th Vols.	Fremont Rifles	New York	Sept. 1, 1861	July 23, 1865	3	
47th Vols.	Washington Greys	New York	Sept. 24, 1861	Aug. 30, 1865	3	A part were mustered in at Washington, D. C.
47th (Militia)	.....	Fort McHenry, Md.	May 27, 1862	Aug. 1862	3 mo.	
47th "	.....	.....	June 17, 1863	July 23, 1863	30 d.	
48th Vols.	Continental Guard	New York and Brooklyn	Sept. 10, 1861	Sept. 1, 1865	3	
49th Vols.	2d Buffalo Regiment	New York and Buffalo	Sept. 30, 1861	June 27, 1865	3	
50th Vols.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(See 50th New York Engineers.)
51st Vols.	Shepard Rifles	New York	Oct. 23, 1861	July 25, 1865	3	
52d Vols.	German Rangers	New York	Aug. 23 to Nov. 5, 1861	July 1, 1865	3	
52d (Militia)	.....	Harrisburgh, Pa.	June 19, 1863	July 25, 1863	30 d.	
53d Vols.	DeEpineuil Zouaves	New York	Aug. 27 to Nov. 15, 1861	Mar. 21, 1862	3	
54th Vols.	Barney Rifles	Hudson	Sept. to Oct., 1861	April 14, 1866	3	
54th (Militia)	.....	Rochester	July 26, 1864	Nov. 10, 1864	100 d.	
55th Vols.	FaFayette Guard	Staten Island	Aug. 28, 1861	Dec. 23, 1862	3	Consolidated with 38th N. Y. Vols.
55th (Militia)	.....	Baltimore, Md.	June 24, 1863	July 27, 1863	30 d.	
56th Vols.	Tenth Legion	Newburgh	July 31 to Dec. 10, 1861	Oct. 17, 1865	3	
56th (Militia)	.....	Harrisburgh, Pa.	June 13, 1863	July 24, 1863	30 d.	
56th "	.....	.....	Aug. 2, 1864	Nov. 6, 1864	100 d.	
57th Vols.	National Guard Rifles	New York	Nov. 1861	Dec. 2, 1864	3	Remainder transferred to 61st N. Y. Vols.
58th Vols.	Polish Legion	New York	Aug. 27 to Nov. 21, 1861	Oct. 1, 1865	3	Sometimes called "U. S. Rifles."
58th (Militia)	.....	Elmira	Aug. 27, 1864	Dec. 3, 1864	100 d.	
59th Vols.	U. S. Van Guard	New York	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1861	June 30, 1865	3	82d Vols consolidated with this Regiment, July, 1864.
60th Vols.	1st St. Lawrence Reg't.	Ogdensburgh	Oct. 30, 1861	July 17, 1865	3	
61st Vols.	Clinton Guard	New York	Sept. 1861	July 14, 1865	3	
62d Vols.	Anderson Zouaves	New York	June and July, 1861	Aug. 30, 1865	3	
63d Vols.	.....	New York	Aug. 7 to Nov. 4, 1861	June 30, 1865	3	
64th Vols.	Cattaraugus Reg't	Elmira	Sept. 7 to Dec. 10, 1861	July 14, 1865	3	
65th Vols.	1st U. S. Chasseurs	New York	July 1 to Oct. 31, 1861	July 17, 1865	3	
65th (Militia)	.....	Mount Union, Pa.	June 19, 1863	July 30, 1863	30 d.	
66th Vols.	Governor's Guard	New York	Oct. 31, 1861	Aug. 30, 1865	3	
67th Vols.	1st Long Island Reg't	New York	June 24, 1861	July 4, 1864	3	Remainder transferred to 65th N. Y. Vols.

1 4 cos., until filled up to 10 by transfer of 12th and 54th Vols.

2 The 12th State Militia (in part) consolidated Feb. 3, 1862. The 2 years men were mustered out May 17, 1863. A battalion of the 12th remained separate from May 17, 1863, to June 2, 1864.

3 One Co., (G,) tr. to 3d Cav., as Co. K, and 3 cos. consolidated with others; 4 new cos. organized; 2 for unexpired term, and 2 for three years.

4 Original Co. G, was consolidated with other cos. in March, 1862, and Co. A, of 53d Vols. tr. to this Regiment as Co. G.

5 Mustered in at Washington, D. C.

6 87th consolidated Sept. 1862; and this consolidated into 5 cos. May 25, 1863, to receive a battalion of the 38th, formerly of the 55th Vols., and remainder of the 37th. Original members (ex-veterans) mustered out July, 1864. The 79th was consolidated with this July 27, 1864.

SUMMARY OF NEW YORK VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

INFANTRY—CONTINUED.

Regiments, etc.	Synonims.	Where Organized.	Date of Muster-in.	Date of Muster-out.	Term of enlistment.	Remarks.
67th (Militia)		Harrisburgh, Pa.	June 25, 1863	Aug. 3, 1863	30 d.	
68th Vols.	Cameron Rifles	New York	Aug. 3 to 20, 1861	Nov. 30, 1865	3	
68th (Militia)		Harrisburgh, Pa.	June 22, 1863	July 25, 1863	30 d.	
69th Vols.	1st Reg't Irish Brigade.	New York	Sept. 7 to Nov. 17, 1861	June 30, 1865	3	
69th (Militia)		Washington, D. C.	May 9, 1861	Aug. 3, 1861	3 mo.	
69th "			May 26, 1862	Sept. 3, 1862	3 mo.	
69th "			July 6, 1864	Oct. 6, 1864	3 mo.	
70th Vols.	1st Excelsior Reg't	Staten Island	June 20 to 29, 1861	July 1, 1864	3	Remainder transferred to 36th N. Y. Vols.
71st Vols.	2d Excelsior Reg't	Staten Island	Aug. 4, 1861	July 30, 1864	3	Remainder transferred to 120th N. Y. Vols.
71st (Militia)		Washington, D. C.	April 10, 1861	July 30, 1861	3 mo.	
71st "			May 22, 1862	Sept. 2, 1862	3 mo.	
71st "			June 17, 1863	July 22, 1863	30 d.	
72d Vols.	3d Excelsior Reg't	Staten Island	June 20 to Nov. 19, 1861	Nov., 1864	3	Remainder transferred to 120th N. Y. Vols.
73d Vols.	4th Excelsior Reg't	Staten Island	July 10 to Sept. 29, 1861	June 29, 1865	3	
74th Vols.	5th Excelsior Reg't	Staten Island	June, 1861	June 26, 1864	3	Remainder transferred to 40th N. Y. Vols.
74th (Militia)		Mount Union, Pa.	June 19, 1863	Aug. 3, 1863	30 d.	
74th "			Nov. 16, 1863	Dec. 16, 1863	30 d.	
75th Vols.	Auburn Regiment	Auburn	Sept. 1861	Aug. 31, 1865	3	
76th Vols.	Cortland Co. Regiment.	Albany	Jan. 15, 1862	Dec. 1, 1864	3	Remainder transferred to 147th N. Y. Vols.
77th Vols.	Bemis Heights Reg't	Saratoga	Nov. 23, 1861	June 27, 1865	3	
77th (Militia)		Elmira	Aug. 2, 1864	Nov. 19, 1864	100 d.	
78th Vols.	Cameron Highlanders.	Utica and New York City	Jan. to April, 1862	June 29, 1864	3	Consolidated with the 102d N. Y. Vols.
79th Vols.	79th Militia	New York	May 29, 1861	July 14, 1865	3	
80th Vols.	20th Militia	Kingston	Sept. 20 to Oct. 21, 1861	Jan. 29 1866	3	
81st Vols.	2d Oswego Regiment	Oswego	Dec. 20, 1861, to Feb. 20, 1862	Aug. 31, 1865	3	
82d Vols.	2d Militia	Washington, D. C.	May 21 to Oct. 13, 1861	June 25, 1864	3	Remainder transferred to 59th N. Y. Vols.
83d Vols.	9th Militia	New York	May to Aug., 1861	Aug., 1864	3	Transferred to 97th N. Y. Vols.
84th Vols.	14th Militia	Brooklyn	May to July, 1861	June 2, 1864	3	Transferred to 5th N. Y. Vols.
84th (Militia)			July 3, 1863	Aug. 4, 1863	30 d.	
84th "			July 13, 1864	Oct. 29, 1864	100 d.	
85th Vols.		Elmira	Dec. 3 to 16, 1861	June 27, 1865	3	
86th Vols.	Steuben Rangers	Elmira	Sept. 5 to Nov. 25, 1861	June 27, 1865	3	
87th Vols.	Brooklyn Rifles	Brooklyn	Oct. to Dec., 1861	Sept. 6, 1862	3	Consolidated with 40th N. Y. Vols.
88th Vols.	Meagher's Own	New York	Sept., 1861, to Jan., 1862	June 30, 1865	3	
89th Vols.	Dickinson's Guards	Elmira	Dec. 6, 1861	Aug. 3, 1865	3	
90th Vols.		Staten Island	Nov. to Dec., 1861	Feb. 9, 1866	3	
91st Vols.	McClellan Chasseurs	Albany	Dec., 1861	July 3, 1865	3	
92d Vols.	2d St. Lawrence Reg't	Potsdam	Jan. 1, 1862	Jan. 7, 1865	3	
93d Vols.	Morgan Rifles	Washington, Warren Co.	Oct., 1861, to Jan., 1862	June 29, 1865	3	
93d (Militia)		New York	July 20, 1864	Nov. 1, 1864	100 d.	
94th Vols.	Boh. Jefferson Rifles	Sacket's Harbor	Mar. 10, 1862	July 18, 1865	3	105th Vols. transferred to this, March, 1863.
95th Vols.	Warren Rifles	New York	Mar., 1862	July 16, 1865	3	
96th Vols.	McComb Regiment	Plattsburgh	Feb. 20 to Mar. 7, 1862	Feb. 6, 1866	3	
97th Vols.	Conkling Rifles	Boonville	Sept., 1861, to Feb., 1862	July 18, 1865	3	83d transferred to this, 1864.
98th Vols.		Malone and Lyons	Jan. 25 to Feb. 8, 1862	Aug. 31, 1865	3	
99th (Militia)		Elmira	Aug. 10, 1864	Dec. 22, 1864	100 d.	
99th Vols.	Union Coast Guard	New York	May to Aug., 1861	July 15, 1865	3	Consolidated in 1864 into a battallion of 2 cos.
99th (Militia)		Elmira	Aug. 2, 1864	Nov. 9, 1864	100 d.	
100th Vols.	2d Reg't Eagle Brigade.	Buffalo	Sept., 1861, to Jan., 1862	Aug. 28, 1865	3	
101st Vols.		New York	Sept. 2 to Aug. 31, 1862	Dec. 27, 1862	3	Consolidated with 37th N. Y. vols.
102d Vols.	Van Buren L't Infantry	New York	Nov., 1861, to April, 1862	July 21, 1865	3	
102d (Militia)		Elmira	Aug. 6, 1864	Nov. 13, 1864	100 d.	
103d Vols.	Seward Infantry	Elmira and New York	Nov., 1861, to March, 1862	Dec. 7, 1865	3	Consolidated at end of 1st term into a battalion of 3 cos.

104th Vols.	Wadsworth Guards	Geneseo and Albany	Oct., 1861, to Mar., 1865	July 17, 1865	3	
105th Vols.	Le Roy Regiment	Le Roy and Rochester	Mar. 28, 1862	March, 1863	3	Consolidated with the 94th N. Y. Vols.
106th Vols.		Ogdensburgh	Aug., 1862	June 22, 1865	3	
107th Vols.		Elmira	July 31 to Aug. 13, 1862	June 5, 1865	3	Recruits transferred to 60th N. Y. Vols.
108th Vols.		Rochester	Aug. 18, 1862	May 28, 1865	3	
109th Vols.		Binghamton	Aug. 28, 1862	June 4, 1865	3	
110th Vols.		Oswego	Aug. 25, 1862	Aug. 28, 1865	3	
111th Vols.		Auburn	Aug. 20, 1862	June 3, 1865	3	Recruits transferred to 4th N. Y. Artillery.
112th Vols.		Jamestown	Sept. 11, 1862	June 13, 1865	3	
113th Vols.		Albany	Aug. 13, 1862	Dec. 19, 1862	3	Designation changed to 7th N. Y. Artillery.
114th Vols.		Norwich	Sept. 3, 1862	June 8, 1865	3	
115th Vols.		Fonda	Aug. 26, 1862	June 17, 1865	3	
116th Vols.		Buffalo	Sept. 5, 1862	June 8, 1865	3	
117th Vols.		Rome	Aug. 8 to 16, 1862	Oct. 8, 1865	3	
118th Vols.		Plattsburgh	Aug. 30, 1862	June 13, 1865	3	
119th Vols.		New York	Sept. 5, 1862	June 7, 1865	3	
120th Vols.		Kingston	Aug. 22, 1862	June 3, 1865	3	
121st Vols.		Herkimer	Aug. 23, 1862	June 25, 1865	3	
122d Vols.		Syracuse	Aug. 28, 1862	June 23, 1865	3	
123d Vols.		Salem	Sept. 4, 1862	June 6, 1865	3	
124th Vols.		Goshen	Sept. 5, 1864	June 3, 1865	3	
125th Vols.		Troy	Aug. 29, 1862	June 5, 1865	3	Recruits transferred to 4th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
126th Vols.		Geneva	Aug. 23, 1862	June 3, 1865	3	
127th Vols.	National Volunteers	New York	Sept. 8, 1862	June 30, 1865	3	
128th Vols.		Hudson	Sept. 4, 1862	July 12, 1865	3	
129th Vols.		Lockport	Aug. 22, 1862	Dec. 19, 1862	3	Designation changed to 8th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
130th Vols.		Portage	Sept. 3, 1862	Aug. 11, 1863	3	Designation changed to 19th N. Y. Cavalry.
131st Vols.	1st Reg't Metropol'n G'd	New York	Sept. 6, 1862	July 25, 1865	3	
132d Vols.	2d Reg't Empire Brig'e	New York	Oct. 4, 1862	June 29, 1865	3	
133d Vols.	2d Reg't Metropol'n G'd	New York	Sept. 24, 1862	June 6, 1865	3	
134th Vols.		Schoharie	Sept. 22, 1862	June 1, 1865	3	Consolidated with 102d N. Y. Vols.
135th Vols.		Yonkers	Sept. 2, 1862	Oct., 1862	3	Designation changed to 6th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
136th Vols.		Portage	Sept. 26, 1862	June 13, 1865	3	
137th Vols.		Binghamton	Aug. and Sept., 1862	June 1, 1865	3	Consolidated with 102d N. Y. Vols.
138th Vols.		Elmira	Sept. 8 to Dec. 9, 1862	Dec. 9, 1862	3	Designation changed to 9th Heavy Artillery.
139th Vols.		Brooklyn	Sept. 9, 1862	June 19, 1865	3	
140th Vols.		Rochester	Sept. 13, 1862	June 3, 1865	3	
141st Vols.		Elmira	Sept. 11, 1862	June 8, 1865	3	
142d Vols.		Ogdensburgh	Sept. 29, 1862	June 7, 1865	3	
143d Vols.		Monticello	Oct. 9, 1862	July 20, 1865	3	
144th Vols.		Delhi	Sept. 27, 1862	June 25, 1865	3	
145th Vols.	Stanton Legion	Staten Island	Sept. 11, 1862	Dec. 9, 1863	3	Disbanded, and members transferred to 107th, 122d and 158th Vols.
146th Vols.		Rome	Oct. 10, 1862	July 16, 1865	3	
147th Vols.		Oswego	Sept. 23, 1862	June 7, 1865	3	
148th Vols.		Geneva	Sept. 14, 1862	June 22, 1865	3	
149th Vols.		Syracuse	Sept. 13, 1862	June 12, 1865	3	
150th Vols.		Poughkeepsie	Oct. 11, 1862	June 8, 1865	3	
151st Vols.		Lockport	Oct. 22, 1862	June 20, 1865	3	
152d Vols.		Mohawk	Oct. 15, 1862	July 13, 1865	3	
153d Vols.		Fonda	Oct. 13, 1862	Oct. 2, 1865	3	
154th Vols.		Jamestown	Sept. 25, 1862	June 11, 1865	3	
155th Vols.		State at Large	Nov., 1862	July 15, 1865	3	
156th Vols.		New York	Nov. 17, 1862	Oct. 23, 1865	3	
157th Vols.		Hamilton	Sept. 19, 1862	July 10, 1865	3	
158th Vols.	1st Reg't Empire Brig.	Brooklyn	Sept. 11 to Nov. 4, 1862	June 30, 1865	3	
159th Vols.		New York	Nov. 1, 1862	Oct. 12, 1865	3	
160th Vols.		Auburn	Nov. 21, 1862	Nov. 1, 1865	3	
161st Vols.		Elmira	Aug. to Oct., 1862	Sept. 20, 1865	3	
162d Vols.	3d Regt. Met. Guards	New York	Aug. 22 to Oct. 18, 1862	Oct. 12, 1865	3	
163d Vols.	3d Regt. Empire Brig.	New York	Oct. 11, 1862	Jan. 20, 1863	3	Consolidated with 73d N. Y. Vols.
164th Vols.		State at Large	Sept. and Oct., 1862	July 15, 1865	3	
165th Vols.		Staten Island	Nov., 1862	Sept. 1, 1865	3	Composed of 6 companies only.
166th Vols.						Failed to complete its organization.

SUMMARY OF NEW YORK VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

INFANTRY—CONTINUED.

Regiments, etc.	Synonims.	Where Organized.	Date of Muster-in.	Date of Muster-out.	Term of enlistmt.	Remarks.
167th Vols						Failed to complete its organization.
168th Vols	19th Militia	Newburg	Jan. 23 to Feb. 11, 1863	Oct. 31, 1863	9 mo.	
169th Vols		New York and Troy	Sept. and Oct., 1862	July 19, 1865	3	
170th Vols		Staten Island	Oct. 7, 1862	July 15, 1865	3	
171st Vols						Failed to complete its organization.
172d Vols						Failed to complete its organization.
173d Vols	4th National Guards	New York	Oct. 30 to Nov. 10, 1862	Oct. 13, 1865	3	
174th Vols		New York	Dec. 4, 1862	Feb. 9, 1864	3	Consolidated with 162d N. Y. Vols.
175th Vols		State at Large	Sept. and Oct., 1862	Nov. 27, 1865	3	
176th[1] Vols	Ironsides	New York	Nov. 26, 1862, to Jan., 1863	April 27, 1866	3	
177th Vols	10th Militia	Albany	Nov. 21, 1862	Sept. 10, 1863	9 mo.	
178th Vols		Staten Island	June 13 to Oct. 17, 1863	April 20, 1866	3	
179th Vols		Elmira	July, 1863 to Sept., 1864	June 8, 1865	3	
180th Vols						Failed to complete its organization.
181st Vols						Failed to complete its organization.
182d Vols	69th N. Y. Artillery	New York	Nov. 17, 1862	July 15, 1865	3	
183d Vols						Failed to complete its organization.
184th Vols		Oswego	Aug. to Sept., 1864	June 19, 1865	1	
185th Vols		Syracuse	Sept. 19 to 25, 1864	May 29, 1865	1	
186th Vols		Sacket's Harbor	Aug. and Sept., 1864	June 2, 1865	1	
187th Vols		Buffalo	Aug. 24 to Oct. 12, 1864	July 1, 1865	1 & 3	
188th Vols		Dunkirk	Aug. to Oct., 1864	July 1, 1865	1	
189th Vols		Elmira	Aug. and Sept., 1864	May 1, 1865	1	
190th[2] Vols		New York	Feb. 13 to April 1, 1865	May 3, 1865	1 & 3	
191st Vols		Hart's Island	Feb. 8 to April 13, 1865	May 3, 1865	1 2 & 3	Two companies only completed.
192d Vols		Albany	Jan. 9 to March 10, 1865	Aug. 28, 1865	1 2 & 3	
193d Vols		Auburn	July 2, 1864, to April 6, 1865	Jan. 18, 1866	1 2 & 3	
194th Vols		Elmira and Hart's Island	Feb. to April, 1865	May 3, 1865	1 & 3	
Enfans Perdus	Ind. Corps Lt. Inf.	New York	April to June, 1862	Jan. 30, 1864	3	Only 9 cos. raised: consol. with 47th and 48th N. Y. Vols.
Ind. Co. of Int.			April 13, 1865	May 3, 1865		

[1] Organization began as a 3 years Regiment, and filled up chiefly with 9 months men. When the latter were mustered out, their places were supplied with drafted men and substitutes.

[2] One company (A,) and a detachment for this regiment organized.

POLITICAL CHANGES.

Until 1822, the Governor was elected triennially. The subjoined table will show the general results of election, at each election of Governor, since the formation of a State government in 1777, so far as records are preserved.[1] The politics of each candidate is given after the name. The vote by towns for the last six elections of Governor, will be given at the end of each county article.

[1] *Political changes since* 1777.

Year of election.	Candidates Elected.	Vote.	Candidates not Elected.	Vote.
1777 1786	George Clinton, Republican			
1789	George Clinton, Republican	6,391	Robert Yates, Federalist	5,962
1792	George Clinton, Republican	8,440	John Jay, Federalist	8,332
1795	John Jay, Federalist	13,431	Robert Yates, Republican	11,832
1798	John Jay, Federalist	16,012	Robert R. Livingston, Republican	13,632
1801	George Clinton, Republican	24,303	Stephen Van Rensselaer, Federalist	20,313
1804	Morgan Lewis, Federalist	30,329	Aaron Burr, Republican	22,139
1807	Daniel D. Tompkins, Republican	35,074	Morgan Lewis, Federalist	30,9[illegible]
1810	Daniel D. Tompkins, Republican	43,094	Jonas Platt, Federalist	36,484
1813	Daniel D. Tompkins, Republican	43,324	Stephen Van Rensselaer, Federalist	39,713
1816	Daniel D. Tompkins, Republican	45,412	Rufus King, Federalist	38,617
1817	DeWitt Clinton, Republican	43,310	Peter B. Porter, Bucktail	1,374
1820	DeWitt Clinton, Republican	47,447	Daniel D. Tompkins, Bucktail	45,990
1822	Joseph C. Yates, Democratic	128,493	Solomon Southwick, Independent	2,910
1824	DeWitt Clinton, Democratic	103,452	Samuel Young, People's Party	87,093
1826	DeWitt Clinton, Democratic	99,735	William B. Rochester, Adams' Party	96,135
1828	Martin Van Buren, Democratic	136,794	Smith Thompson, Adams' Party	106,444
			Solomon Southwick, Anti-Masonic	33,315
1830	Enos T. Throop, Democratic	128,842	Francis Granger, Anti-Masonic	120,361
			Ezekiel Williams, Working Men's Party	2,332
1832	William L. Marcy, Democratic	166,410	Francis Granger, Anti-Masonic	156,672
1834	William L. Marcy, Democratic	141,905	William H. Seward, Anti-Masonic	168,969
1836	William L. Marcy, Democratic	166,122	Jesse Buel, Whig	136,666
			Isaac S. Smith, Working Men's Party	3,396
1838	William H. Seward, Whig	192,882	William L. Marcy, Democratic	162,461
1840	William H. Seward, Whig	222,011	William C. Bouck, Democratic	216,308
			Gerrit Smith, Anti-Slavery	2,682
1842	William C. Bouck, Democratic	208,072	Luther Bradish, Whig	136,011
			Alvan Stewart, Liberty Party	7,263
1844	Silas Wright, Democratic	241,090	Millard Fillmore, Whig	231,057
			Alvan Stewart, Liberty Party	15,136
1846	John Young, Whig	198,078	Silas Wright, Democratic	167,306
			Henry Bradley, Liberty Party	12,314
			Ogden Edwards, Native American	6,305
1848	Hamilton Fish, Whig	214,776	John A. Dix, Democratic	122,311
			Reuben H. Walworth, Hunker Democrat	116,311
			William Goodell, Liberty Party	1,593
1850	Washington Hunt, Whig	214,614	Horatio Seymour, Democratic	214,352
1852	Horatio Seymour, Democratic	264,121	Washington Hunt, Whig	241,525
			Minthorne Tompkins, Liberty Party	19,299
1854	Myron H. Clark, Whig	156,804	Horatio Seymour, Democratic	156,495
			Daniel Ullmann, American	122,232
			Greene C. Bronson, Anti-Administration Dem.	33,850
1856	John A. King, Republican	264,400	Amasa J. Parker, Democratic	195,616
			Erastus Brooks, American	130,870
1858	Edwin D. Morgan, Republican	247,953	Amasa J. Parker, Democratic	230,513
			Lorenzo Burrows, American	60,330
			Gerrit Smith, Liberty Party	5,470
1860	Edwin D. Morgan, Republican	358,272	William Kelly, Douglass Democrat	294,812
			James T. Brady, Breckenridge Democrat	19,341
1862	Horatio Seymour, Democratic	306,649	James S. Wadsworth, Republican	265,397
1864	Reuben E. Fenton, Republican	368,557	Horatio Seymour, Democratic	361,264
1866	Reuben E. Fenton, Republican	366,315	John T. Hoffman, Democratic	352,526
1868	John T. Hoffman, Democratic	439,301	John A. Griswold, Republican	411,555
1870	John T. Hoffman, Democratic	399,532	Stewart L. Woodford, Republican	366,436

Voters in State of New York—Census of 1865.

Counties.	Native.	Naturalized.	Total.	Counties.	Native.	Naturalized.	Total.
Albany	15,097	9,626	24,723	Franklin	4,031	1,474	5,505
Allegany	9,054	1,034	10,088	Fulton	5,192	703	5,895
Broome	8,734	778	9,562	Genesee	5,960	1,505	7,465
Cattaraugus	8,928	1,506	10,534	Greene	7,089	656	7,745
Cayuga	11,609	1,901	13,590	Hamilton	573	84	657
Chautauqua	12,235	1,993	14,228	Herkimer	8,054	1,666	9,720
Chemung	6,540	910	7,450	Jefferson	13,579	1,947	15,526
Chenango	9,799	537	10,336	Kings	29,933	28,234	58,167
Clinton	5,207	2,765	8,052	Lewis	4,864	1,813	6,677
Columbia	9,311	1,324	10,635	Livingston	7,422	1,633	9,055
Cortland	6,136	456	6,592	Madison	9,934	1,176	11,160
Delaware	9,528	1,054	10,582	Monroe	13,312	8,465	21,777
Dutchess	12,531	2,585	15,116	Montgomery	6,572	1,122	7,694
Erie	14,093	15,048	29,141	New York	51,500	77,475	128,975
Essex	5,014	1,107	6,121	Niagara	7,090	3,132	10,222

POPULATION.

A census of population has been taken once in ten years by the United States, commencing in 1790, and one by State authority in years intermediate between these periods since 1825.

A table will be appended to the description of each county, giving the population in detail, by towns and wards, in 1855, 1860, 1865, and 1870. The population of villages will be given in the description of each, so far as appears from the advance sheets of the census recently published.

The population of the whole State, and of the United States, in 1870, was reported as follows:

Population in 1870.

	State of New York.	United States.
Total population	4,382,759	38,555,983
Native born	3,244,406	32,989,437
Foreign born	1,138,353	5,566,546
Having one or both parents foreign born	2,225,625	10,392,015
Having foreign father	2,161,752	10,521,233
Having foreign mother	2,106,987	10,105,627
Having foreign father and mother	2,043,112	9,734,345

Population in 1850 and 1860.

	1850.	1860.
Total population State of New York	3,097,394	3,880,735
" " United States	23,067,262	31,183,744
Native born, State of New York	2,436,771	2,879,455
" " United States	20,797,379	27,034,592
Foreign born, State of New York	655,927	1,001,280
" " United States	2,235,469	4,099,152
Unknown, State of New York	4,694	.....
" United States	34,394	.....

Total Population by Counties.—1870.

Counties.	Population.	Counties.	Population.	Counties.	Population.	Counties.	Population.
Albany	133,052	Fulton	27,064	Ontario	45,103	Seneca	67,717
Allegany	40,814	Genesee	31,606	Orange	80,902	Steuben	84,326
Broome	44,103	Greene	31,832	Orleans	27,629	Suffolk	46,924
Cattaraugus	43,909	Hamilton	2,960	Oswego	77,941	Sullivan	34,550
Cayuga	59,550	Herkimer	39,929	Otsego	48,967	Tioga	30,572
Chautauqua	59,327	Jefferson	65,415	Putnam	15,420	Tompkins	33,178
Chemung	35,231	Kings	419,921	Queens	73,803	Ulster	84,075
Chenango	40,564	Lewis	23,699	Rensselaer	99,549	Warren	22,592
Clinton	47,947	Livingston	38,309	Richmond	33,029	Washington	49,563
Columbia	47,044	Madison	43,522	Rocklank	25,213	Wayne	47,710
Cortland	25,173	Monroe	117,868	St. Lawrence	51,529	West Chester	131,348
Delaware	42,972	Montgomery	34,457	Saratoga	21,347	Wyoming	29,164
Dutchess	74,041	New York	942,292	Schenectady	33,340	Yates	19,595
Erie	178,699	Niagara	50,437	Schoharie	18,929		
Essex	29,042	Oneida	110,003	Schuyler	27,863	Total	4,382,759
Franklin	30,271	Onondaga	104,193				

Voters in State of New York.—Census of 1865.—Continued.

Counties.	Native.	Naturalized.	Total.	Counties.	Native.	Naturalized.	Total.
Oneida	16,234	8,255	24,489	Schuyler	4,535	339	4,874
Onondaga	15,552	5,857	21,409	Seneca	5,536	1,107	6,643
Ontario	8,735	1,702	10,437	Steuben	11,004	1,762	15,766
Orange	12,244	2,733	14,977	Suffolk	9,058	903	9,961
Orleans	5,850	1,106	6,956	Sullivan	5,597	1,876	7,473
Oswego	14,001	3,060	17,061	Tioga	6,812	402	7,214
Otsego	12,222	732	12,954	Tompkins	7,556	443	7,999
Putnam	3,106	339	3,445	Ulster	13,009	3,215	16,224
Queens	8,171	3,630	11,801	Warren	4,100	640	4,740
Rensselaer	13,034	6,064	19,093	Washington	9,153	1,614	10,767
Richmond	3,243	2,444	5,627	Wayne	[illegible]	1,937	11,[illegible]
Rockland	3,549	770	4,319	West Chester	14,249	6,139	20,[illegible]
St. Lawrence	13,269	3,495	16,764	Wyoming	6,143	1,394	7,537
Saratoga	9,959	1,823	11,782	Yates	4,630	452	5,082
Schenectady	3,621	249	3,870				
Schoharie	7,763	320	8,083	Total	633,611	239,879	823,484

STATE BOUNDARIES.

The State of New York is situated between 40° 29′ 40″ and 45° 0′ 42″ north latitude, and between 71° 51′ and 79° 45′ 54.4″ longitude west of Greenwich. It is bounded on the north by the Province of Ontario, east by Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, south by the ocean, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and west by Pennsylvania and the Province of Ontario.

The northern boundary, commencing in the middle of Lake Ontario, north of the mouth of Niagara River, extends eastward through the lake, midway between the opposite shores, to its east extremity, thence north-easterly through the St. Lawrence to 45° of north latitude, and thence easterly in a gradually diverging line from the parallel, and terminating upon Lake Champlain 4,200 feet north of it.

The eastern boundary extends south through Lake Champlain to its southern extremity, thence a short distance south-east along Poultney River, and thence in an irregular line, but in a generally southerly direction, to Lyons Point, at the mouth of Byram River, on Long Island Sound. From this point the line extends eastward through the Sound, very near the Connecticut shore, to the east extremity of Long Island, including within the limits of the State nearly all the islands in the Sound.

The southern boundary extends from the eastern extremity of Long Island along the ocean to the south-west extremity of Staten Island, thence northward through the channel between Staten Island and New Jersey and through New York Bay and the Hudson to the 41st parallel of north latitude, thence north-westerly to a point upon the Delaware, at latitude 41° 20′ north, thence north-westerly along Delaware River to latitude 42° north, and thence west along the 42d parallel, to a meridian passing through the west extremity of Lake Ontario.

The western boundary, commencing upon the 42d parallel, extends north to the middle of Lake Erie, thence eastward to the east extremity of the lake, and thence north through Niagara River and to the middle of Lake Ontario.[1]

The boundaries of the State have been settled at various times by commissioners appointed by the several governments whose territories are contiguous. In several instances long and angry controversies have occurred, which have extended through many years, and almost led to civil war. The boundaries are all now definitely fixed, except that of Connecticut, respecting which a controversy is now pending.[2]

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[1] The boundary through Lake Ontario is 175 mi.; through the St. Lawrence, 168 mi.; along the frontier of the Dominion of Canada, east of the St. Lawrence, 62.75 mi.; through Lake Champlain, 105 mi.; along Poultney River, 17.25 mi.; the Vt. line, south of that river, 54.06 mi.; the Mass. line, 50.52 mi.; the Conn. line, to Lyons Point, on L. I. Sound, 84.20 mi.; through the Sound, 96 mi.; along the ocean to the N. J. shore, 150 mi.; through the Bay and Hud. Riv. to the lat. 41° N., 44 mi.; along the N. J. line, W. of the Hudson, 48.50 mi.; through Delaware River, 38 mi.; along the Penn. line, on latitude 42°, 225.50 mi.; on the meridian to Lake Erie, 18.75 mi., and upon the meridian in Lake Erie, 22 mi.; through Lake Erie to Buffalo, 50 mi.; and through Niagara River, 34 mi. Total length of the boundary, 1,245 miles.

[2] *Canada Boundary.*—By royal pro., issued in Oct., 1763, the line of 45° N. was fixed as the boundary between the Provinces of Quebec and New York, and this was confirmed in council, Aug. 12, 1768. The line was surveyed by Valentine and Collins, October 20, 1774. By the treaty of 1783, the 45th parallel was recognized as the N. boundary of the State from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence. By the treaty of Ghent the same line was recognized as the boundary, and provisions were made for a re-survey. In 1818-19, Gov. Van Ness and Peter B. Porter, on the part of the U. S., and John Ogilvie on the part of Great Britain, ran the line with great care; and it was found that the old line coincided with the parallel only at St. Regis, and that from that point E. it diverged, until at Lake Champlain it was 4,200 feet too far N. The deepest channel of the St. Lawrence was not adopted, as a mutual exchange of islands was made satisfactory to both parties. Before the N. line was re-surveyed, in 1818, the U. S. Government had commenced the erection of a fortress at Rouses Point, on Lake Champlain; and this was found to be within the British territory. By the treaty of Aug. 9, 1842, the old line of Valentine and Collins was restored, and the strip of territory before taken off again came under the jurisdiction of the U. S. The commissioners to run the line under the treaty of 1842, were Albert Smith, on the part of the United States, and J. B. B. Estcourt, on the part of Great Britain.

Vermont Boundary.—The territory of Vermont was originally claimed by both New York and New Hampshire, and conflicting grants were made by the two governments. Most of the actual settlers, holding title under N. H., resisted the claims of N. Y., and many actual collisions occurred. Jan. 15, 1777, the settlers declared themselves independent, and laid claim to the territory W. to the Hudson, and from its source N. to the boundary, including a tract along the W. shore of Lake Champlain. By an act of Congress, passed Aug. 20, 1781, Vermont was required to recede from this claim. A final agreement was entered into between Vt. and N. Y., Oct. 7, 1790, by which N. Y. surrendered all her claim to jurisdiction to the present territory of Vt., and Vt. paid $30,000 for the benefit of certain persons who had been deprived of lands granted by N. Y. The boundary line was run by Robert Yates, Robert R. Livingston, John Lansing, Jr., Gulian C. Verplanck, Simeon De Witt, Egbert Benson, Richard Sill and Melancthon Smith, on the part of N. Y., and Isaac Tichenor, Stephen R. Bradley, Nathaniel Chipman, Elijah Paine, Ira Allen, Stephen, Jacob and Israel Smith, on the part of Vt. The final line was established June 8, 1812.

Massachusetts Boundary.—The charter of Massachusetts embraced all the territory between 44° and 48° N. latitude, "throughout the Maine lands from sea to sea." Grants made under this authority conflicted with those of N. Y. On the 18th of May, 1763, an agreement was entered into between John Watts, Wm. Smith, Robert R. Livingston and William Nicoll, commissioners on the part of N. Y., and Wm. Brattle, Joseph Hawley, and John Hancock, on that of Mass.; but the Revolution soon followed, and the line was not run. Commissioners appointed by both States in 1763 failed to agree; and December 2, 1785, Congress appointed Thomas Hutchins, John Ewing, and David Rittenhouse, commissioners to run the line. The claims of Mass. to the lands westward were finally settled at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 16, 1786, by James Duane, Robert R. Livingston, Robert Yates, John Haring, Melancthon Smith, and Egbert Benson, commissioners on the part of N. Y., and John Lowell, James Sullivan, Theophilus Parsons, and Rufus King, on the part of Mass. By this agreement Mass. surrendered the sovereignty of the whole disputed territory to N. Y., and received in return the right of soil and pre-emptive right of Indian purchase W. of a meridian passing through the 82d milestone of the Penn. line excepting certain reservations upon Niagara river. The title to a tract known as "The Boston Ten Towns," lying E. of this meridian, previously granted by Mass., was also confirmed. Nantucket, Marthas Vineyard, and the adjacent islands, were purchased from the Earl of Stirling by the Duke of York, and civil jurisdiction was exercised over them under the name of "*Dukes County*," by the governors of N.

The grant of New York from Charles II to the Duke of York, made in 1664, and confirmed in 1574, became upon the accession of the latter to the Throne in 1685, as James II, vested in the Crown, and all the rights of government implied by these grants, passed into the hands of the State Government established in 1777, by revolution. As originally granted, the boundaries included, besides the present State, the State of New Jersey, sold to Berkeley and Carterett, in 1664, the Islands of Nantucket, Marthas Vineyard, &c., off the coast of Massachusetts, and an extensive region in the present State of Maine, known as "Pemaquid and its dependencies," which continued to be ruled under orders of the Governor and Council of the Province of New York, until annexed to the Massachusetts Government under the Charter of 1691. Prior to 1664, the towns on the eastern part of Long Island were under the jurisdiction of Connecticut. Within the boundaries above described, the State has the right of Eminent Domain; but in certain small areas, particularly described by law, the right of concurrent jurisdiction, and absolute right of soil, upon purchase, or by gift, have been ceded to the United States, for the erection of forts, light houses, and other public purposes.

The boundaries of Counties, are fixed by law, and can be changed only by act of the Legislature.[1] Each county, excepting Hamilton, is entitled to at least one Member of Assembly, and the Constitution (Art. III, Sec. 5,) prohibits the formation of any new county, unless its population shall entitle it to a new member.

The boundaries of towns, may be changed by Boards of Supervisors, but not so as to alter the bounds of an Assembly District. The Legislature has also power to make such changes in the bounds of cities and towns as it may deem proper, but cannot change the area of a Senatorial or Assembly District, except as required every ten years, upon the basis of a State census.

The bounds of School Districts may be changed by School Commissioners, in the manner particularly pointed out by statute, and these may include parts of two or more towns, or counties; or parts of neighboring States may together support the same school.

In every instance, these boundaries are matters of record.

Y., until it was annexed to Mass. by the provincial charter of 1691. "Pemaquid and its dependencies," comprising a part of the coast of Maine, was also bought from the Earl of Sterling, and governed by N. Y. as "*Cornwall County*," until 1636, when it was transferred to Mass. Boston Corner, a small arable tract in the town of Mount Washington, separated by a rugged mountain from the convenient jurisdiction of Mass., was surrendered by that State May 14, 1853, accepted by N. Y. July 21, 1853, and the transfer was confirmed by Congress, Jan. 3, 1855. Russell Dorr was appointed on the part of N. Y., and John Z. Goodrich by Mass., to run and mark the line.

Connecticut Boundary.—By the charter of 1662, the territory of Conn. extended to the "South Sea;" and by patent granted in 1664 the territory of the Duke of York was bounded E. by Connecticut River. Commissioners sent over in 1664 settled upon a line 20 mi. E. of the Hudson as the boundary, fixing the starting point on Mamaroneck River. It was finally agreed to allow Conn. to extend her boundaries W. along the Sound, and N. Y. to receive a compensation in the N.; and the line was definitely established May 17, 1731. By this agreement a tract called the "Oblong," containing 61,440 acres, along the N. part of the W. border of Conn., was surrendered to N. Y. The exact line of Conn. has to the present day been a subject of controversy, and in 1856 commissioners were appointed by each State to effect a settlement, but without success. N. Y. owns all the islands in the sound to within a few rods of the Conn. shore.

New Jersey Boundary.—The original patent of N. J. was bounded N. by a line running from a point on the Delaware, latitude 41 deg. 40 min., to a point on the Hudson, lat. 41 deg., and E. by Hudson Riv. The N. line was run and marked in 1774, and the E. was claimed by N. Y. as extending only to low-water mark on the adjacent waters. N. J. claimed "full right and lawful authority to exercise jurisdiction in and over the said Hudson River and the said main sea," including Stated Island, and, by an act of Nov. 2, 1806, appointed Aaron Ogden, Wm. S. Pennington, James Parker, Lewis Condict and Alexander C. McWhorter, commissioners to settle her claims. The N. Y. Legislature, on the 3d of April, appointed Ezra L'Hommedieu, Samuel Jones, Egbert Benson, Simeon De Witt, and Joseph C. Yates to meet the commissioners of N. J.; but their interviews led to no result. The question of jurisdiction was finally settled in 1833, by an agreement between Benj. F. Butler, Peter A. Gay, and Henry Seymour on the part of N. Y., and Theodore Frelinghuysen, James Parker, and Lucius Q. C. Elmer on the part of N. J.; confirmed by N. Y. Feb. 5, by N. J. Feb. 26, and by Congress June 26, 1834. The right of each State to land under water and to fisheries extends to the center of the channel. The State of N. Y. has sole jurisdiction over all the waters of the bay and of the river W. of New York City to low-water mark on the Jersey shore, except to wharves and vessels attached thereto. This jurisdiction covers the waters of Kil Von Kull and of Staten Island Sound to Woodbridge Creek, as for quarantine purposes. South of this, N. J. has exclusive jurisdiction over the waters of the Sound and of Raritan Bay westward of a line from Princess Bay Light to Manhattan Creek, subject to right of property in lands under water, of wharves, docks, and vessels aground and fastened to any wharf or dock, and the right of fishing to the center of the channel.

Civil process in each State may be executed upon the waters of the river and bay, except on board of vessels aground or attached to wharves in the other State, or unless the person or property be under arrest or seizure by virtue or authority of the other State. By the late survey of N. J. the point of departure of the boundary from the Delaware is 41 deg. 20 min. The respective rights of the States along this boundary have been recently settled by judicial decisions.

Pennsylvania boundaries.—The original line between N. Y. and Penn. extended from the N. W. corner of N. J. along the center of the Delaware River to 42 deg. N. lat., and thence due W. to Lake Erie. Samuel Holland on the part of N. Y., and David Rittenhouse on the part of Penn., were appointed commissioners, Nov. 8, 1774, to run this boundary; but the Revolution soon after commenced, and nothing was done. In 1785-86, the line was run W. to the 90th milestone, and the survey was certified Oct. 12, 1786, by James Clinton and Simeon De Witt, of N. Y., and Andrew Elliott, of Penn. By authority of the State Legislature, the N. Y. delegates in Congress, March 1, 1781, released to the General Government all the lands to which they had claim W. of a meridian extending through the W. extremity of Lake Ontario. The triangular tract so surrendered was sold to Penn. for $151,640, and secured to that State 30 mi. of lake coast and an excellent harbor. The line was run by the U. S. Surveyor General in 1788-89. By a resolution of the Legislature, passed April, 1866, the Regents of the University were directed to cause the monument on Lake Erie that marks the boundary of Penn. to be restored. It is in lat. 42°, 16', 2.8", and lon. 79°, 45', 54.4" W. from Greenwich. This has been done, and a new monument placed. A Senate resolution, passed April 19, 1869, authorized an examination into the condition of the boundary monuments, and a historical account of the establishment of these boundaries; which is in course of preparation under the direction of the Regents.

[1] By a singular inadvertence the County of Jefferson is made to overlap Oswego more than 16,000 acres in Lake Ontario. This will readily be seen by comparing the description of the two counties, as given in the Revised Statutes.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The general direction of the hills and mountains of this State is from south-west to north-east, and the principal ranges are a continuation of the mountains of greater elevation, known as the Appalachian Mountain system, which forms so striking a feature in the topography of the United States. A continuation of the Blue Ridge crosses Rockland, Orange, Putnam and Dutchess counties, being known on the Hudson as the Highlands. The scenery of this gorge is among the finest of the kind in America, and the commercial importance of this pass has long been recognized, it being the only point where the great mountain ranges of the country are cut by a navigable river, connecting by short and easy natural portages, and grand artificial channels, the tide-waters of the Atlantic coast with the lakes and rivers of the North and West. A continuation of this range constitutes the Berkshire Mountains of Western Massachusetts, and the Green Mountains of Vermont. In the Highlands the summits rise from 1,000 to 1,700 feet above tide, and the rock is usually primary, their outline rugged and precipitous, and their soil thin and fit only for a scanty growth of timber.[1]

West of this another irregular range enters the State from Pennsylvania, and extends through Sullivan, Ulster and Green counties. The Shawangunk Mountain, a high and continuous ridge on the line of Sullivan and Orange counties, forms the Eastern border of this range. The Catskill Mountains, and further north the Helderberg range, may be classed with this system. The slopes of these mountains, although generally less steep than the Highlands, are still of but little value for cultivation, and the summits of some of the Catskill peaks rise from 3,000 to 3,800 above tide, affording some of the finest scenery in Eastern New York. The rocks which compose these mountains are sedimentary, and belong to the middle and upper series of the New York system, consisting mainly of sandstones, shales and conglomerates. The general course of the Catskills and the Helderbergs is south of east, and they sink into irregular hills towards the North.

The Alleghany Mountains proper are represented in this State by a broad hilly region, extending north-easterly across the State from Broome county to Franklin and Clinton counties. The Mohawk Valley crosses these ranges at right angles, which at Little Falls and the Noses form steep, rocky ledges, through which the river appears to have forced a passage at a comparatively recent geological period. North of the Mohawk the system is divided into several irregular parallel ranges, which rise to a great elevation, constituting the Adirondacks of Northern New York. The highest peak of these, Mt. Marcy, rises 5,467 feet above tide. The rocks of this northern region are chiefly gneiss and hypenthene, and contain inexhaustible quantities of iron ore. A large part of the surface is unfit for cultivation, but the timber of this region is of great value, and its water-power, if made accessible by railroads, would present abundant inducements for profitable investment. The general elevation of the lakes and rivers of this region is about 1,700 feet above tide, and natural lines of navigation, with short portages, extend through from Herkimer and Lewis, to Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence counties. A broad elevated region, crossed by the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain railroad, has a summit 1,146 feet above tide, and gradually slopes down towards the St. Lawrence. In the early projects of canal survey, it presented an impassable obstacle to any attempt at connecting the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence, above the rapids, with Lake Champlain.

[1] *Table of Heights of the Principal Summits in the State.*

Name of Mount.	Location.	Feet.	Name of Mount.	Location.	Feet.
Mount Marcy	Essex county	5,467	Pine Orchard	Greene county	3,000
Dix Peak	" "	5,200	Mount Pisgah	Delaware "	3,400
Mount McIntyre	" "	5,153	Rockland Mount	Sullivan "	2,400
" McMartin	" "	5,000	Walnut Hill	" "	1,600
" Sandanoni	" "	5,000	Mount Toppin	Cortland "	1,700
" Nipple Top	" "	4,900	Pompey Hill	Onondaga "	1,743
" White Face	" "	4,900	Beacon Hill	Dutchess "	1,695
" Pharaoh	" "	4,500	Old Beacon	Putnam "	1,471
" Taylor	Hamilton "	4,500	Bull Hill	" "	1,586
" Seward	Franklin "	5,100	Anthony's Nose	" "	1,229
" Emmons	Hamilton "	4,000	Butter Hill	Orange "	1,529
" Crane	Warren "	3,000	Crows Nest	" "	1,343
Round Top	Greene "	3,804	Bear Mount	" "	1,350
High Peak	" "	3,718	Break Neck	" "	1,187

The South-western portions of the State is traversed by hills, having a general northerly and southerly course; but upon approaching Lake Ontario, the surface becomes more level, and lines of lake ridges mark the height to which the waters formerly flowed, far above their present level.

Through the whole length of Long Island near its northern side, a low range of drift hills extends, and south of this through the central portion a tract of coarse gravelly land, of little value for agriculture. No rock is found *in situ* upon the island, except at Hell Gate, near its western extremity.

Rivers and Lakes.—The northern central and western parts of the State are drained by rivers flowing into the St. Lawrence, and lakes Erie, Ontario and Champlain, together making rather more than half the area of the State thus watered. The Hudson and Mohawk rivers and their branches drain the eastern, and a belt extending through the central portion as far west as Oneida county, and the remainder of the waters flow southward through the Delaware, Susquehanna and Alleghanny rivers; a few small streams in Westchester county, and on the islands, flowing directly into the Atlantic on its connecting waters. The dividing line between the northern and southern systems of drainages is crossed by the Champlain, Erie, Black River, Chemung and Genesee Valley Canals. As a general rule the streams flowing north have a more rapid descent, and afford a vast amount of water power, while those having a southerly course are of a more gentle descent, and many of them were navigable in a qualified sense before improvement.[1]

The Hudson rising by numerous branches and small lakes in the still wilderness portions of Essex, Warren and Hamilton counties, affords frequent opportunities for water power along its course until it approaches tide water, at Troy. The Mohawk, excepting at the falls near its mouth, has but a moderate current, and was formerly navigated from Schenectady as

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[1] The following is a list of the principal navigable waters of the State before improvements were made:

Lake Erie, Ontario and Champlain and their connecting lakes and bays.

Cattaraugus Creek, about 1 mi. from its mouth.

Buffalo Creek, boatable 8 mi. from Lake Erie.

Tonawanda Creek, boatable 30 mi. from its mouth.

Niagara River, navigable for vessels of any size from Buffalo to Schlosser, at the head of the Rapids,—a distance of 22 mi.; also from Lewiston to Lake Ontario, a distance of 7 mi.

Oak Orchard Creek, boatable 4 mi. from its mouth.

Genessee River, to Charlotte Landing, a distance of 5 mi.; and from Rochester to Mt. Morris for boats.

Oswego River, was navigated with great difficulty by bateaux, with a portage at Oswego Falls, now Fulton.

Oneida outlet and Lake, were navigable for bateaux, and for many years constituted a portion of the great thoroughfare between the E. and W.

Seneca River was boatable to Cayuga Lake, and to Seneca Lake with one portage at Seneca Falls; Clyde River was boatable to Lyons.

The Interior Lakes, including Seneca, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Owasco, Skaneateles, Crooked, Chautauqua, and Otsego, are all navigable. Steamers have plied upon each of them.

Wood Creek was navigable to Rome with canoes. A portage of less than 1 mi. intervened between this stream and the Mohawk River. It was improved by the Western Inland Nav. Co.

Salmon River was navigable to Port Ontario.

Sandy Creek was navigable on each branch, for small vessels, about 1 mi. from the Lake.

Black River was navigable for large vessels from the lake to Dexter, 6 mi., and for boats and small steamers from Carthage to Lyons Falls, 43 mi.

Moose River Lakes, and connecting waters, with short portages, was boatable many miles in what is still a wilderness.

Cranberry and French Creeks were boatable up about 2 mi.

Indian River and *Black Lake* were navigable from Rossie to the foot of the Lake, and from a point a mile above Rossie, to the High Falls at Theresa.

Oswegatchie River is navigable in high water for rafts from Ox Bow to Ogdensburgh.

Racket River was formerly boatable up about 10 mi., but the navigation is now destroyed by dams. In the wilderness near the headwaters of this river are many miles of boat navigation.

St. Regis River is navigable for steamboats 2 mi. from its mouth.

Salmon River, navigable to Fort Covington.

St. Lawrence River is navigable for vessels of any size from the Lake to Ogdensburgh. Below that point rafts, arks, and boats could descend, but could ascend only by towing with horses and cattle up the principal rifts. Locks and canals have been constructed around the Rapids by the Canadian Government, so that the navigation for steamboats, sloops, and schoomers is now uninterrupted from Lake Ontario to the ocean. Steamers of a size much too great for the canals, have been sent down the Rapids with safety.

Wood Creek was boatable from Fort Ann to Lake Champlain.

Lake George is navigable for boats and steamers. Its outlet about 2 mi. from Lake Champlain up to rapids.

Chazy River is navigable to Champlain Landing.

The navigable waters South of the great watershed were as follows:

Allegany River, in high water, is navigable for small steamers up to Olean. Rafts and ark were formerly sent down with the produce of the country.

Conneweango Creek and several of its tributaries are navigable for rafts in high water.

Susquehanna River was navigable for boats, in high water, from Otsego Lake dam.

Unadilla River was also boatable for a considerable distance.

Chenango River and several of its tributaries were boatable in high water.

Chemung River was navigable for rafts and boats in high water.

Conhocton River was boatable to Bath.

Tioga River and the *Canisteo* were also boatable a considerable distance.

Delaware River is navigable for rafts in high water. Immense quantities of lumber have been floated down the Delaware.

Hudson River is navigable for ships to Hudson and Athens, and sloops and steamers to Troy. Boats formerly ascended to Fort Edward, with portages around the rapids.

Roundout and Wappinger Creeks are navigable each about 2 mi. from their mouths.

Mohawk River was boatable from Schenectady to "*Fort Stanwix*," now Rome, with several interruptions. The principal obstructions were a rift 6 mi. above Shenectady; "Fort Hunter Rift;" "Conghnawaga Rift," at Canajoharie; "Ehles Rift," near Fort Plain; "Kneiskerns Rift," near the Upper Indian Castle; and the "Little Falls," which was a complete bar to upward navigation and required a portage around it. Height of fall—39 feet, 2 inches.

Sacondaga River is navigable for small steamers from Hadley to Northampton,—a distance of 20 mi. In and around New York and Long Island the bays, creeks and inlets are nearly all navigable in high tide.

Peconic River is navigable to Riverhead.

Byram River is navigable to Port Chester.

Bronx River is navigable to West Farms, a distance of 3 mi.

Harlem River can be navigated by small craft from East River to High Bridge.

far as Rome. Its tributaries are all rapid and many of them afford valuable hydraulic power. Many other streams and rivers afforded a natural navigation of greater or less importance before the construction of the canals and other improvements.

The connected chain of lakes in the interior of the State form an interesting feature in its geography. They still mostly bear their aboriginal names, and most of them are made a part of the canal system of the State, either for navigation or as feeders and reservoirs. They were mostly drained by the Oswego river.

The wild mountainous region northward from the Mohawk, and still a wilderness, abounds in lakes of singular beauty in their scenery and surroundings, and will in coming time prove of great value as reservoirs for keeping up the streams that issue from them for hydraulic use during dry seasons. Of the great northern lakes the eastern end of Lake Erie, the southern half of Ontario and the western half of Champlain, are included within the State of New York. Their commercial importance has been realized from the earliest period of their discovery, and large sums have been appropriated by the General Government for improving the harbors upon them. The area of these lakes is included within the counties that border them.[1]

It has been proposed to reserve the great wilderness region of Northern New York, as from time to time it reverts to the State for non-payment of taxes, as a public domain for the preservation of game, and the protection of such native animals as are useful for their furs, or as food, to be kept under such regulations as might best tend to the attainment of these objects. The value of its lakes and streams as reservoirs for hydraulic power, and for the supply of water to the canals, has been long recognized, and to some extent improved; although a beginning has scarcely been made towards the realization of these resources.

The surfaces of the great lakes are subject to variations of level, — probably due to prevailing winds, unequal amounts of rain, and evaporation. The greatest difference known in Lake Erie is 7 feet, and in Lake Ontario 4¾ feet. The time of these variations is irregular; and the interval between the extremes often extends through several years. A sudden rise and fall of several feet has been noticed upon several occasions, which was probably caused by tornadoes passing over the lake by which portions were drawn up, and the waters around withdrawn to supply the vacuum. Lake Erie and the upper lakes have in a measure ceased to be a route for passenger travel, and most of the navigation is now commercial, but Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence River, Lake Champlain and Lake George will never cease to be attractive routes to the traveler on account of their magnificent scenery.[1] The "Thousand Islands" consist of a multitude of small islands — in fact, many more than a thousand in number — of which the larger ones are cultivated, but the greater part mere rocks, among which the channels wind as in a labyrinth, at every moment bringing new points of beauty under observation They have become a famous resort for amateur fishermen, and extensive accommodations are provided for this class of visitors.

The fisheries of Chaumont bay and other waters of Lake Ontario have long been a source of profitable investment of labor and capital.[2]

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[1] Navigation commences at the foot of the rapids of the Niagara river and extends down the St. Lawrence to the Gulf; return voyages being made by canals in different places. The river scenery upon the St. Lawrence is unsurpassed. The water is perfectly pure and nearly transparent. In consequence of its being fed by the great lake reservoirs, it is never subject to sudden rises, but steadily pursues its majestic way to the ocean, unaffected by floods, and obstructed only by the ice during the winter season. There is much reason to believe that at a time comparatively recent, as time is measured by geological epochs, the waters of Lake Ontario covered a much broader area extending down eastward as far as the Little Falls, and widening out northward so as to cover the flat northern half of Jefferson and portions of St. Lawrence counties.

[2] More than a million of dollars are invested in fisheries in Jefferson County, and the product at Chaumont alone was estimated in the fall of 1870, at 6,000 barrels for salting, besides those sold fresh. In some seasons it has largely exceeded this quantity. The kind chiefly packed were ciscoes, or lake herring. Of the larger kind, white fish, pike, pickerel, trout, etc. One firm shipped in 1870, 30,000 lbs. and other firms as large a quantity or more. It is estimated by good authority that the fisheries in this county produce $200,000 annually.

Formerly fish were chiefly taken in seines, of great length, one edge loaded with weights and the other buoyed up by floats. These being dragged over the lake bottom, often brought in great quantities; but gradually became less profitable. Gill-nets were next employed, both in the bays and open lake, and by changing their location from time to time, large quantities were caught; but these in time in a measure failed. Pound-nets were next tried, and these have now superseded most of the other kinds in the bays, and sometimes catch 50 to 100 barrels in a day. Gill-nets are still chiefly employed in the open lake. The quantity of fish does not apparently diminish, but in some years they are found more abundantly in certain localities than in others. Fishing through the ice in winter has within a few years become a profitable business.

GEOLOGY.

A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY of the State was commenced in 1836, and continued about five years. A report of the closing work was made in 1841, and some work done on the final report. Since this time only the Palæontological department has been continued.[1] Since the publication of the Reports, some important conclusions have been reached, which have materially changed the opinions of scientific men with reference to the origin and relative age of our rocks.[2] Of mineral wealth, considered as a safe and profitable subject of investment, may be mentioned building and flagging stones in great variety and superior quality, marbles, roofing slates, gypsum, stone for common and water lime[3]; peat, marl, clays for brick and coarse pottery, but not for the finer wares; iron ores in great variety and abundance,[4] brines and mineral waters.[5]

About forty different formations, mostly distinguished by their fossils, occur in the State; but from the thinning out and disappearance of strata, the newer formations are sometimes found resting upon those much older, the intermediate rock being entirely wanting.[6] The surface rocks

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[1] In 1824, an essay on the rocks along the line of the Erie Canal, was published by Prof. Amos Eaton, under the patronage of Stephen Van Rensselaer, and, considering the time, and state of Science, was in its day a work of great merit.

On the 15th of April, 1836, when the geological survey was ordered, the State was divided into four Districts, to each of which a Geologist and one assistant was appointed, a Zoologist, a Botanist, a Mineralogist, and a Palæonologist were appointed for the whole State.

The *first District* included Delaware, Schoharie, Schenectady, Saratoga and Washington, and all south of these. Wm. W. Mather, *Geologist*. Report, in one vol., published in 1843.

The *second District* included Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton, Essex and Warren. Ebenezer Emmons, *Geologist*. Report, in one vol., published in 1842.

The *third District* extended to Tioga, the east half of Tompkins and whole of Cayuga, inclusive. Lardner Vanuxem, *Geologist*. Report, in one vol., published in 1842.

The *fourth District* included the counties west of Cayuga lake and a line continued south. Timothy Conrad was appointed *Geologist* in 1836. About 1837, James Hall was appointed to this district, and Mr. Conrad became Palæontologist for the whole State. Mr. Hall's report on the geology of the district appeared in one vol., in 1843, and Mr. Conrad's department was assigned to him in that year.

The *Mineralogy* was assigned to Dr. Lewis C. Beck, and his report, in one vol., was published in 1842.

The *Zoology*, by Dr. James E. Dekay, was reported in five vols., in 1842-3, viz: I. Mamalia, with general introduction, by Governor Seward; II. Ornithology; III, IV. Reptiles and Fishes, and V. Mollusca and Crustacia.

The *Botany*, by Dr. John Torrey, in two vols., was published in 1843.

The *Agriculture*, by Dr. E. Emmons, (not embraced in the original plan,) was published in five vols., in 1846-54, viz: I. Soils and Climate; II. Analyses and experiments; III., IV. Fruits; V. Entomology.

The *Palæontology*, by Prof. James Hall, is not yet completed. Four vols. (of which vol. III. is bound as two) have been published—the last in 1870, and two or three more are expected. A geological map was also published separately from these volumes, but as part of the work.

Annual reports of progress were published during the years of the actual survey—1837-41 inclusive—which have much historical value. The surveys in other States, and in Canada, have furnished a vast amount of facts for comparison and illustration, although a few points yet remain in uncertainty, and a subject of difference among geologists.

[2] It is now thought quite doubtful whether we have any rocks that may strictly and properly be called *primary*, as evidences of sedimentary deposit are found in them all, although often greatly modified by heat and other agencies. Organic remains have within a few years been found much below the formations that were formerly regarded as their lowest limit.

[3] The hydraulic cements of New York are among the best known in the country. Their manufacture is rapidly increasing, and their beds are among the most important sources of our mineral wealth.

[4] Iron ores occur in this State under three principal forms: *Magnetic ores* in the lower crystaline formation, as gneiss &c., as in the Highlands, and in St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton, Essex and Warren counties. *Specular ores*, or red hematite, along the junction of the lower crystaline rocks, and the Potsdam sandstones in Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties, and the Red hematite of the Clinton group in Oneida, Cayuga, Ontario and Wayne counties, and *Hydrated peroxide* or brown hematite usually interstratified with other sedimentary rocks, or occurring in swamps as bog ores, or in the soil of drift and other superficial deposits.

[5] Under a law of 1787, discoverers of "gold and silver mines" are allowed exclusive rights for a term of years, and from 1846 to 1867, 53 claims were filed in the Secretary's office. The utter folly of the law, and of those who hope to discover these metals within the State, need not be noticed. Gypsum is found in Cayuga, Madison, Onondaga, Wayne, Orleans and Genesee. *Roofing Slate*, in Washington, Rensselaer and Columbia. *Water Limestone*, in Erie, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Niagara, Onondaga and Ulster, and largely in Schoharie county. *Flagging Stones*, in Ulster, Greene, and in most of the firm thin strata rocks elsewhere. *Marble* has been quarried in Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, Warren and Essex, and *Building Stone* in every county. The gneiss, Potsdam sandstone, most of the limestones, and some of the conglomerates and sandstones furnish valuable quarries. *Moulding Sand*, of superior quality, is procured from Saratoga and Albany counties in large amount. This sand forms an important shipment from the port of Albany. Lead has been formerly wrought to a large extent in St. Lawrence county, but upon the whole not with profit. Graphite is mined and manufactured in Essex county. Petroleum and gas springs have been found in many places in the western counties, but generally not in profitable amount. The sources of gas are abundant and now being turned to profit. Small quantities of Zinc, Copper and other metallic ores have been obtained. Coal is found nowhere in the State, nor can it be sought with reason in any of the rocks of the New York system. The general dip of the rocks is south or south-west, and at no great distance beyond the State line we come to the coal formation.

[6] The following classification embraces the series of New York rocks in their natural order, from below upwards, according to the nomenclature now generally approved. The drift may overlie any of these which happens to be at the surface, and trap rock, an eruptive formation, may be found overlying the new red sandstone, as well as in dykes piercing those lower in the series, being quite common in the lowest one named.

- Pleistocene.
- New Red Sandstone.
- Devonian.
  - Old Red Sandstone.
  - Catskill Group—Conglomerates of the Catskills.
  - Portage Group.
    - Portage Sandstone.
    - Gardeau Flagstone.
    - Coshaqua Shales.
  - Genesee Slate.
  - Tully Limestone.
  - Hamilton Group.
    - Moscow Shales.
    - Encrinal Limestone.
    - Ludlow Shales.
  - Marcellus Shales.
  - Corniferous Limestone.
  - Onondaga Limestone.
  - Schoharie Grit
  - Cauda-Galli Grit.
  - Oriskany Sandstone.
- Upper Silurian.
  - Upper Pentamerus Limestone.
  - Delthyris Shaly Limestone.
  - Pentamerus Limestone.
  - Tentaculite Limestone.
- Middle Silurian.
  - Water Lime Group.
  - Onondaga Salt Group—
    - Gypsum.
    - Green Shales.
    - Red Shales.
  - Niagara Group—Coraline Limestone.
  - Clinton Group.
  - Medina Sandstone.
  - Oneida Conglomerate—Shawangunk Grit.
  - Hudson River Group.
- Lower Silurian.
  - Utica Slate.
  - Trenton Limestone.
  - Black River Limestone.
  - Birdseye Limestone.
  - Chazy Limestone.
  - Quebec Group, including roofing slate, etc.
  - Cauciferous Sandstone.
  - Potsdam Sandstone.
- Huronian System.
- Upper and Lower Laurentian, including the rocks formerly called "Primary," in the Highlands and in Northern New York—Gneiss, Hyperthine, etc. The rocks bearing the Specular ores of St. Lawrence and Jefferson Counties certainly belong to neither Lawrentian or Potsdam; and their age is uncertain. They may perhaps be referred, with doubt, to the Huronian, which is the great iron formation of Lake Superior.

appear almost everywhere to have been worn by the action of ice, or ocean currents; and, deposits of drift, or later formations produced by the action of recent or existing agencies, cover nearly the entire surface.

Tides.—The tides have been carefully recorded under the coast survey, and their scientific and commercial relations have been fully determined. The tidal wave enters Long Island Sound from its east end and by way of Sandy Hook, meeting in the Sound between Throgg's Neck and Hell Gate. It passes up the Hudson to the State Dam at Troy.[1]

[1] The following table shows the progress of the tidal wave up the Hudson. The time is that after the last preceding transit of the moon across the meridian at Sandy Hook. The plane of reference is mean low tide.

	Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Dobbs Ferry.	Verplanks Point.	West Point.	Poughkeepsie.	Tivoli.	Stuyvesant.	Castleton.	Greenbush.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Time after last preceding transit at S. H.	7.29	8.14	9.24	10.10	11.5	13.0	13.50	15.41	16.54	17.45
Rise of highest tide	7.1 ft.	6.1 ft.	5.0 ft.	4.7 ft.	4.9 ft.	5.6 ft.	6.4 ft.	6.0 ft.	4.9 ft.	6.4 ft.
Fall of lowest tide	1.4	2.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.6	0.4	1.7
Fall of mean low water of spring tides	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Height of mean low water of neap tides	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Mean rise and fall of tides	4.8	4.3	3.59	3.12	2.71	3.24	3.95	3.67	2.66	2.46
" " " " " spring tides	5.6	5.1	4.5	3.8	3.4	4.0	4.8	4.3	3.3	3.2
" " " " " neap tides	4.0	3.4	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.4	3.0	2.8	1.8	1.1
Mean duration, reck'ng from the middle of one stand to the middle of the next. of rise	6.10	6.0	6.5	5.25	5.23	5.41	5.40	5.18	5.1	4.26
of fall	6.15	6.25	6.18	7.12	7.10	6.44	6.54	7.02	7.23	8.4
of stand	0.21	0.28								

Table for the Shores of Long Island and adjacent Places in New York. Time after Moon's transit and Plane of Reference as above.

	Montauk Point.	Little Gull Island.	Oyster Bay.	Sands Point.	New Rochelle.	Throggs Neck.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Interval between time of moon's transit and time of high water. Mean interval	8.20	9.33	11.7	11.13	11.22	11.20
Diff. bet. greatest and least interval	1.11	1.7	0.51	0.31	0.32	0.39
Rise and fall. Spring tides	2.4 ft.	2.3 ft.	9.2 ft.	8.9 ft.	8.6 ft.	9.2 ft.
Neap tides	1.8	2.9	5.4	6.4	6.6	6.1
Mean	1.9	2.5	7.3	7.7	7.6	7.3
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mean duration. Flood tide	6.7	6.11	6.8	5.55	5.51	5.50
Ebb tide	6.7	6.2	6.24	6.30	6.35	6.33
Stand	0.31	0.31		0.14	0.14	0.43

Height above Tide of the Passes between the Principal River Basins of the State.—(Continued from page 27.)

Between.	At	Feet.	Between	At	Feet.
Hudson River and Ramapo River	Moncey	557	Susquehanna Riv. and Seneca L.	Horseheads	834
" " " Delaware River	Otisville	900	" " " Genesee L.	Alfred Sum.	1,780
" " " Lake Ontario	Rome	427	Genesee River and Allegany River	Cuba	1,699
" " " Lake Erie	Tonawanda	557	Allegany River and Lake Erie	Lit. Val. Sum.	1,614
Delaware River and Susq. River	Deposit Sum.	1,373	Mohawk River and Lake Ontario	Kasoag	536
Susquehanna Riv. and Mohawk R.	Bouckville	1,127	" " " Black River	Boonville	1,120
" " " Oneida L.	Tully	1,247	Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence	Chateaug. Su.	1,050
" " " Cayuga L.	Ithaca Sum.	969			

Heights above Tide of the Principal Lakes in the State.

Name of Lake.	In what Co.	Feet.	Name of Lake.	In what Co.	Feet.
Avalanche Lake	Essex	2,900	Chautauqua Lake	Chautauqua	1,291
Lake Colden	"	2,851	Tully "	Onondaga	1,200
" Henderson	"	1,936	Schuyler "	Otsego	1,200
" Sandford	"	1,826	Otsego "	"	1,193
" Eckford	Hamilton	1,791	Cazenovia "	Madison	900
Fulton Lakes (6, 7, and 8)	"	1,776	Skaneateles "	Onondaga	860
Racket Lake	"	1,745	Crooked "	Yates	718
Forked "	"	1,704	Owasco "	Cayuga	670
Newcomb Lake	Essex	1,698	Canandaigua "	Ontario	668
Cattaraugus Lake	Cattaraugus	1,665	Seneca "	Seneca, etc.	441
Fulton Lakes, (3, 4, and 5)	Herkimer	1,645	Cayuga "	Cay. & Sen.	373
Long Lake	"	1,575	Oneida "	Os., Mad., etc.	369
Cranberry Lake	St. Lawrence	1,570	Onondaga "	Onondaga	361
Upper Saranac Lake	Franklin	1,567	Lake Erie		569
Tuppers "	"	1,545	" George	Warren, Ess'x.	243
Rich "	Essex	1,545	" Ontario		245
Lower Saranac "	Franklin	1,527	" Champlain		69
Lake Pleasant	Hamilton	1,500			

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

In Colonial times New York (or "New Amsterdam," of the Dutch period) was the seat of Government. During the Revolution the sessions of the Conventions which exercised supreme power, and afterwards the sessions of the State Legislature, were held at Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Albany and other places, but in 1784, were again restored to New York.[1] In 1797, Commissioners were appointed to erect a building for the records at Albany, and the sessions of the Legislature having been held at New York, Poughkeepsie and Albany, as circumstances made it expedient, were finally fixed at the latter place in 1798. The public records were removed to Albany by an order dated July 31, 1798.

The Old State House was begun in 1803, and finished in 1807, at the expense of the city and county of Albany, and State of New York.[2] It was used jointly by them until about 1832, when the State became the exclusive occupant. It stands at the head of State street, 130 feet above the Hudson, and has a park of three acres, enclosed in an iron fence, thickly planted with elms.

The New Capitol.—An Act authorizing the erection of a New Capitol was passed May 1, 1865, and work was commenced Dec. 9, 1867. The foundations have been brought up to the level of the ground floor, and six feet above the line of terrace, at a cost, including the land, amounting, in January, 1871, to $2,251,315.69.[3]

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[1] By order of Governor Tryon, in December, 1775, the public records relating to land titles and other interests of most consequence to the Crown, were taken on board the ship *Duchess of Gordon*, and remained on board, with a clerk in charge, until November, 1781. When returned to the city, they were found so injured, that the more valuable ones were, by order of the Legislature, transcribed in 1798. The originals, although mostly in existence, are now seldom, or never, referred to.

[2] The building is of Nyack red freestone, 90 ft. broad, 50 ft. high, and was originally 115 ft. deep; but in 1854, 15 ft. were added to the rear. It cost over $120,000, of which the city paid $34,200, and the county, $3,000. Besides a Senate and an Assembly Chambers, it contains the Executive Office, Adjutant-General's Office, rooms for the Court of Appeals, and various rooms, used for legislative purposes. It will be taken down upon the completion of the new Capitol building. The court room of the Court of Appeals contains portraits of Chancellors Lansing, Sandford, Jones, and Walworth; Chief Justice Spencer, Abraham Van Vechten, Daniel Cady, etc. In the Senate Chamber are portraits of Gov. Geo. Clinton, and Columbus; in the Governor's room, one of La Favette, and in the Assembly Room, a copy of Stuart's Washington.

[3] In 1863, the Senate referred the subject of a new Capitol to a Committee on Public Buildings, and under this resolution plans and estimates were invited, and a report made Mar. 1, 1864, in which it was stated that three plans had been offered. An act authorizing construction was passed in 1865, as above stated. It authorized the Commissioners of the Land Office, within three years after, to accept from the city of Albany, or the citizens thereof, a deed in fee simple and unincumbered, of a piece of land adjacent to the old Capitol, known as Congress Hall block, bounded by Washington avenue, Park place, Congress and Hawk streets. Congress street was to be closed, and the land between Congress and State streets, east of Hawk, was taken. Three Commissioners were to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, to procure plans and specifications, and to have charge of the erection of the building.

The city having complied with these terms, the location and site of the Capitol was confirmed April 14, 1866. The sum of $250,000 was granted April 22, 1867, and a like amount May 19, 1868. By the latter act, Hamilton Harris, John V. L. Pruyn, and William A. Rice, of Albany; Obadiah B. Latham, of Seneca Falls; James S. Thayer, of New York; Alonzo B. Cornell, of Ithaca; James Terwilliger, of Syracuse, and John T. Hudson, of Buffalo, were named as Commissioners in place of Messrs. Harris, Pruyn, and Latham, who had been previously appointed. Power was at this time given to take the lower half of the blocks between Washington avenue and State street. The sites of the old Capitol and the State Library (included within the premises), and the buildings known as Congress Hall Buildings, were not to be removed until further order of the Legislature. The Board organized June 9, 1868. Mr. Harris being appointed *Chairman*, Mr. Pruyn, *Treasurer*, and Mr. Terwilliger, *Secretary*. The site cost about $475,000, besides the $120,000 given by the city. Thirty designs were submitted, and no one of them proved fully satisfactory, although some were preferred before others, and premiums were awarded to Fuller, Nichols & Brown, to Schultze & Schoen, and to Augustus Laver, $1,000 each; to Walter Dixon, and to Harrison & Saltzer, $750 each; and to E. Boyden & Son, and to Willcox & King, $500 each. Mr. Arthur Gilman was employed to prepare a design and plans in conformity with the instructions of the Board. These were presented August 1, and at the same time three others were offered. After various proceedings, and some disagreement with the Commissioners of the Land Office, who had authority with the Commissioners in the selection of plans, a design submitted by Fuller & Gilman was adopted by the Board, November 13, 1867. They were approved by the Commissioners of the Land Office the same day, and by the Governor, December 7, 1867. On the 14th of August, 1868, Mr. Thomas Fuller was employed by the new commission as Architect. On the 10th of September, he submitted a detailed estimate of the cost of work and material, amounting to $3,924,665.

The location, with reference to the grounds, was fixed December 4, 1868, and some changes were afterwards made in the details of plans. The grounds of Capitol Square, from Eagle street, to a new street on the west, are 1,034 ft. long, and 330 wide, containing 7.84 acres. The new street is 155 ft. above tide.

The excavations are, on an average, 15 ft. below the surface; the foundations are laid in concrete, and all the work thus far has been of the most solid and substantial kind. Limestone from Lake Champlain and the Mohawk valley, and gneiss from Hadley, Saratoga county, were principally used in the foundations, and granite from Dix Island, Maine, will be used for the external walls of the basement. The blocks of this material are of immense size, some of them weighing from twenty to thirty tons.

From details furnished by the Architect, we have prepared the following description of the internal arrangements:

The building will be 290 by 390 in size on the ground, covering nearly 2¾ acres, and the main central tower will be about 300 feet in height. There will be a large entrance hall upon each side. It will have a sub-basement, a ground floor story, 20 ft. high, and three floors above, each with rooms 25 ft. high.

The sub-basement will have various store rooms, engineers' offices, ventilating and heating apparatus, etc. In the first or ground floor story of the east front, is a large central hall, and on the right and left grand staircase halls leading to the several floors. There are also in the first story, two restaurants, with various rooms, smoking, bathing, barber shop, etc., and several committee rooms, the latter having an area together of 10,000 sq. ft. There is also from this floor upward, an open court, of 11,700 sq. ft., and two others, each 1,100 sq. ft., for affording light to the rooms above, and various air shafts, lifts and elevators.

The first principal story will contain the Governor's rooms, in the south-east pavilion and neighboring curtains, including reception room, business room, rooms for private secretary, military secretary, etc., in all 4,500 sq. ft. The Adjutant-General's office, and different departments connected with it, will occupy the centre of the east front, with an area of 5,000 ft.; the Court of Appeals, the centre of the north front, and the various rooms connected with the court. The court room will have 5,400 sq. ft.; consultation rooms, 1,000 ft., and other rooms, 1,500 ft. The Attorney-General's rooms on the north side contain 1,000 ft.; Secretary of State, in north-east pavilion, 1,300 ft., and adjoining apartments, 2,000 ft. Various committee rooms on this floor have an area of 5,500 ft. There is a central west entrance hall to this story.

The next or principal floor above will contain the State Library in the east front, with a height of 50ft., and galleries; a Senate Chamber on the south side, also 50 ft. high, with 4,000 ft. area, exclusive of galleries, and an Assembly Chamber on the north side, with 6,720 ft. area, exclusive of galleries, and 50 ft. high. Each will have adjoining rooms for presiding officers, clerks, post-offices, etc., and libraries for Senate and Assembly, each of 1,300 sq. ft. There will be a reception room in the north-west corner, 1,300 ft., and various other rooms for committees and other uses, together having an area of 4,500 ft. The galleries of the Senate and Assembly Chambers will have each an area of 4,300 ft., and on the same floor as the entrance to these are various committee rooms, document rooms, etc.

Few buildings, if indeed any, in the United States, will equal the new Capitol building at Albany, whether regard be had to imposing effect, elegance of detail, or massive solidity of structure.

Besides the Capitol, the public buildings in Albany are the **State Hall,**[1] the **Geological and Agricultural Hall,**[2] **State Library,**[3] **State Normal School,**[4] and an **Arsenal.**[5]

REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

In the organization of the Legislative Department of the General Government, each State has an equal representation in one House, and a representation in the other based upon the number of inhabitants, deducting Indians not taxed, and such classes as by State law may be excluded from the right of voting, except for participation in rebellion or other crime.

Under the Constitution as it was before the late war, representation was based upon the total population, (excepting Indians not taxed,) and three fifths of "all other persons," by which term slaves were included. Direct taxation whenever imposed by the Congress of the United States, is based upon the returns of population in the same manner as that of representation. But such taxes have been laid only upon extraordinary occasions, and but three instances occur in the history of our National Government, when such an expedient was deemed necessary.

The legislative power of the State in Congress, is exercised by two **Senators,** chosen by joint ballot of the Legislature, for a term of 6 years, and 31 **Representatives,** elected for 2 years by districts, according to the population as ascertained once in ten years by a census.[7]

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[1] On Eagle street, opposite Albany Academy, with parks in front and rear. It was finished in 1842, and is of white marble from Sing Sing, in the Grecian style with an Ionic portico in front, and surmounted by a dome. It contains the offices of the Secretary of State, Canal Department, Comptroller, Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor Clerk of Court of Appeals, Department of Public Instruction, Banking Department, Insurance Department, Attorney General, Canal Commissioners, Canal Appraisers and Canal Engineers. It also contains the State Standards of Weights and Measures. The building is 93 by 139 feet, 65 feet high, in three stories, and cost about $350,000.

[2] Built in 1855, on the site of the old State Hall, corner of State and Lodge streets. The front portion contains the offices of the State Agricultural Society, and the rooms and collections of the State Museum of Natural History. The rear portion has a lecture room in the basement, and the Museum of the State Agricultural Society. All of these collections are free and open to the public. Among the more interesting articles in the museum is the skeleton of a Mammoth, found at Cohoes, Casts of Skeletons of the huge Mamalia of geological periods, Indian and historical relics, and valuable collections of plants, shells, insects, fossils, &c.

This Cabinet was begun in the course of the Geological Survey, and has since been greatly increased by special purchases and additions. By an act of May 2, 1870, it is in charge of a Director, and provision is made for a free course of scientific lectures.

[3] In the rear of the Old Capitol, and to be demolished when the new State House is completed. It is fire proof, with red freestone fronts, and was built in 1853–4, at a cost of $91,000. It is 114 by 45 feet, 2 stories, and was opened January 2, 1855. The State Library is under the charge of the Regents of the University, and was founded in 1818. It had at the beginning of 1871, 60,945 volumes in the General Library, and 21,911 in the Law Library. This exceedingly valuable collection has many objects of rare interest, among which may be mentioned costly series of volumes presented by foreign governments, the original Andre Papers, the original of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, the manuscripts of Sir William Johnson and of Gov. George Clinton, a cabinet of coins and medals, and many rare and valuable works relating to early American History.

[4] The State Normal School, corner of Lodge and Howard streets, was built in 1848, at a cost of $25,000. It has an Experimental Department and it has always maintained a high reputation for the completeness of its course of instruction.

[5] Corner of Eagle and Hudson streets, in a valley where its architectural effect is lost. It was built in 1858, out of part of the funds arising from the sale of the State Arsenal in the Central Park, New York city.

[7] *Congressional Districts, as arranged by act of April 23, 1862, upon the Census of 1860.*

Dist.	Counties, &c.
1.	Queens, Suffolk and Richmond.
2.	6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th Wards of Brooklyn and the towns of Kings county.
3.	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 15th and 19th Wards of Brooklyn.
4.	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th Wards of New York and Governor's Island.
5.	7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of New York.
6.	9th, 15th and 16th Wards of New York.
7.	11th and 17th Wards of New York.
8.	18th, 20th and 21st Wards of New York.
9.	12th, 19th and 22d Wards of New York, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Island.
10.	Putnam, Rockland and Westchester Counties.
11.	Orange and Sullivan Counties.
12.	Columbia and Dutchess Counties.
13.	Greene and Ulster Counties.
14.	Albany and Schoharie Counties.
15.	Rensselaer and Washington Counties.
16.	Clinton, Essex and Warren Counties.
17.	Franklin and St. Lawrence Counties.
18.	Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga and Schenectady Counties.
19.	Chenango, Delaware and Otsego Counties.
20.	Herkimer, Jefferson and Lewis Counties.
21.	Oneida County.
22.	Madison and Oswego Counties.
23.	Cortland and Onondaga Counties.
24.	Cayuga, Seneca and Wayne Counties.
25.	Livingston, Ontaria and Yates Counties.
26.	Broome, Schuyler, Tioga and Tompkins Counties.
27.	Allegany, Chemung and Steuben Counties.
28.	Monroe and Orleans Counties.
29.	Genesee, Niagara and Wyoming Counties.
30.	Erie County.
31.	Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

THIS consists of three distinct departments—the Legislative, the Executive (including the various administrative branches), and the Judicial. The first creates the laws, subject to the limitations of the Constitution; the second carries the laws into effect, and the third has charge of all matters properly arising under the Judiciary Department, and its highest court may judge of the constitutionality of the laws themselves.

Legislative Department.—The State Legislature is composed of a Senate and Assembly.

The SENATE consists of 32 members, chosen by single districts[1] every two years, the whole at once. The Lieut.-Gov. is *ex officio* Pres. of the Senate, and has a casting vote in case of a tie. The Senate appoints a Pres. *pro tem.*, who presides in the absence of the Lieut.-Gov., and becomes *ex officio* Lieut.-Gov. in case of a vacancy.

The Senate ratifies or rejects certain nominations of the Gov., and with the Lieut.-Gov., and the Judges of the Court of Appeals forms a court for the trial of impeachments.

The ASSEMBLY consists of 128 members, elected annually by single districts.[2] The districts are re-apportioned once in ten years, after the State census is taken. The Speaker, or Presiding Officer of the Assembly, is elected by the members from their number, and usually appoints all committees. All bills upon financial matters must originate in the Assembly.

Each House elects its own officers, makes its own rules, and judges of the qualifications of its own members.

The sessions of the Legislature commence on the first Tuesday in January. Members can receive pay only for one hundred days.

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[1] **Senate Districts,** as organized by the Legislature, April 25, 1866:

1st. Suffolk, Queens and Richmond. 2d. Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth wards of Brooklyn. 3d. Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards of Brooklyn, and the towns of Kings co. 4th. First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of N. Y. 5th. Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards of N. Y. 6th. Eleventh, Tenth and Seventeenth wards of N. Y. 7th. Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first wards of N. Y. 8th. Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second wards of N. Y. 9th. Westchester, Putnam and Rockland. 10th. Orange and Sullivan. 11th. Dutchess and Columbia. 12th. Rensselaer and Washington. 13th. Albany. 14th. Greene and Ulster. 15th. Saratoga, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Schenectady. 16th. Warren, Essex and Clinton. 17th. St. Lawrence and Franklin. 18th. Jefferson and Lewis. 19th. Oneida. 20th. Herkimer and Otsego. 21st. Oswego and Madison. 22d. Onondaga and Cortland. 23d. Chenango, Delaware and Schoharie. 24th. Broome, Tioga and Tompkins. 25th. Cayuga and Wayne. 26th. Ontario, Seneca and Yates. 27th. Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben. 28th. Monroe. 29th. Genesee, Niagara and Orleans. 30th. Allegany, Livingston and Wyoming. 31st. Erie. 32d. Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.

[2] **Assembly Districts,** apportioned by Legislature, April 16, 1866:

ALBANY CO.—FOUR DIST.—1st. Bethlehem, Coeymans, Westerlo, Rensselaerville, Berne, Knox, Guilderland and New Scotland. 2d. First, Ninth and Tenth wards of Albany. 3d. Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards of Alb. 4th. Watervliet and city of Cohoes.

ALLEGANY CO.—ONE DIST.

BROOME CO.—ONE DIST.

CATTARAUGUS CO.—Two DIST.—1st. Allegany, Ashford, Ellicottville, Farmersville, Franklinville, Freedom, Hinsdale, Humphrey, Ischua, Lyndon, Machias, Olean, Portville and Yorkshire. 2d. Carrollton, Conewango, Coldspring, Dayton, East Otto, Great Valley, Leon, Little Valley, Mansfield, Napoli, New Albion, Otto, Perrysburgh, Persia, Randolph, South Valley, Salamanca and Red House.

CAYUGA CO.—Two DIST.—1st. Sterling, Victory, Ira, Conquest, Cato, Metz, Brutus, Sennett, and the First and Fourth wards of Auburn, and towns of Throop and Montezuma. 2d. Aurelius, Owasco, Fleming, Ledyard, Springport, Scipio, Niles, Venice, Moravia, Sempronius, Genoa, Locke, Summer Hill, and the Second and Third wards of Auburn.

CHAUTAUQUA CO.—Two DIST.—1st. Busti, Chautauqua, Clymer, Ellery, French Creek, Harmony, Mina, Portland, Ripley, Sherman, Stockton and Westfield. 2d. Arkwright, Carroll, Charlotte, Cherry Creek, Dunkirk, Ellicott, Ellington, Gerry, Hanover, Kiantone, Poland, Pomfret, Sheridan and Villenova.

CHEMUNG CO.—ONE DIST.

CHENANGO CO.—ONE DIST.

CLINTON CO.—ONE DIST.

COLUMBIA CO.—Two DIST.—1st. Ancram, Claverack, Clermont, Copake, Gallatin, Germantown, Greenport, Hudson City, Livingston and Taghkanick. 2d. Austerlitz, Canaan, Chatham, Ghent, Hillsdale, Kinderhook, New Lebanon, Stockport and Stuyvesant.

CORTLAND CO.—ONE DIST.

DELAWARE CO.—Two DIST.—1st. Colchester, Franklin, Hamden, Hancock, Masonville, Sidney, Tompkins and Walton. 2d. Andes, Bovina, Davenport, Harpersfield, Delhi, Kortright, Meredith, Middletown, Roxbury and Stamford.

DUTCHESS CO.—Two DIST.—1st. Amenia, Beekman, Dover, East Fishkill, Fishkill, La Grange, Northeast, Pawlings, Pine Plains, Stanford, Union Vale and Washington. 2d. Clinton, Hyde Park, Milan, Pleasant Valley, Poughkeepsie, city of Poughkeepsie, Red Hook and Rhinebeck.

ERIE CO.—FIVE DIST.—1st. West Seneca, and First, Fifth, Eighth and Thirteenth wards of Buffalo. 2d. Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth wards of Buffalo. 3d. Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth wards of Buffalo. 4th. Alden, Amherst, Cheektowaga, Clarence, Elma, Grand Island, Lancaster, Marilla, Newstead and Tonawanda. 5th. Aurora, Boston, Brandt, Colden, Collins, Concord, East Hamburgh, Eden, Evans, Hamburgh, Holland, North Collins, Sardinia and Wales.

ESSEX CO.—ONE DIST.

FRANKLIN CO.—ONE DIST.

FULTON AND HAMILTON COS.—ONE DIST.

 [redacted]

The laws signed by the presiding officers of each House, and by the Governor (if he approves) are deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, who further certifies the date of their reception. They are published annually, making since 1865, two large volumes annually. A general revision was made in 1813, and again in 1829, the latter being known as the "Revised Statutes," of which several editions have been published, the additions and changes being made by their editors without special authority of law. Under an act passed March 2, 1870, commissioners were to be appointed by the Governor to revise and consolidate the laws in force at the time when they make their final report.[1]

A limited amount of legislative power is exercised by Boards of Supervisors, including the right of altering the boundaries of towns, and the formation of new ones, when in the same Assembly District.

Town meetings have also a very limited legislative power, and laws are sometimes left to the election of localities for their validity.

GENESEE CO.—ONE DIST.

GREENE CO.—ONE DIST.

HERKIMER CO.—ONE DIST.

JEFFERSON CO.—TWO DIST. 1st. Adams, Champion, Ellisburgh, Henderson, Hounsfield, Lorraine, Rodman, Rutland, Watertown town (and city in part), and Worth. 2d. Alexandria, Antwerp, Brownville, Clayton, Cape Vincent, Le Ray, Lyme, Orleans, Pamelia, Philadelphia, Theresa and Wilna, part of Watertown city.

KINGS CO.—NINE DIST. 1st. First, Second and Fifth wards of Brooklyn. 2d. Third, Fourth and Eleventh wards of Brooklyn. 3d. Sixth and Twelfth wards of Brooklyn. 4th. Eighth, Tenth and Twenty-second wards of Brooklyn. 5th. Seventh and Twentieth wards of Brooklyn. 6th. Sixteenth and Nineteenth wards of Brooklyn. 7th. Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of Brooklyn. 8th. Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards of Brooklyn. 9th. Ninth and Twenty-first wards of Brooklyn, towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Lots and New Utrecht.

LEWIS CO.—ONE DIST.

LIVINGSTON CO.—ONE DIST.

MADISON CO.—TWO DIST. 1st. De Ruyter, Nelson, Eaton, Georgetown, Lebanon, Madison, Hamilton and Brookfield. 2d. Cazenovia, Fenner, Lenox, Smithfield, Stockbridge, Sullivan.

MONROE CO.—THREE DIST. 1st. Brighton, Henrietta, Irondequoit, Mendon, Penfield, Perrington, Pittsford, Rush and Webster. 2d. Rochester. 3d. Chili, Clarkson, Gates, Greece, Ogden, Parma, Riga, Sweden, Hamlin and Wheatland.

MONTGOMERY CO.—ONE DIST.

NEW YORK CO.—TWENTY-ONE DIST. 1st. First, Second, Third and Fifth wards. 2d. Fourth ward and part of Sixth ward. 3d. Part of Sixth ward, and Fourteenth ward. 4th. Seventh ward. 5th. Eighth ward, and parts of Ninth and Fifteenth wards. 6th. Thirteenth ward. 7th. Parts of Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards. 8th. Tenth ward, and parts of Eleventh and Seventeenth wards. 9th. Parts of Ninth and Sixteenth wards. 10th. Part of Seventeenth ward. 11th. Parts of Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first wards. 12th. Part of Eleventh ward. 13th. Part of Sixteenth ward. 14th. Part of Seventeenth ward. 15th. Part of Twentieth ward. 16th. Part of Eighteenth ward. 17th. Part of Twenty-second ward. 18th. Part of Twenty-first ward. 19th. Parts of Twelfth and Twenty-second wards. 20th. Part of Nineteenth ward. 21st. Parts of Twelfth and Nineteenth wards.

NIAGARA CO.—TWO DIST. 1st Wheatfield, Pendleton, town and city of Lockport, Royalton and Cambria. 2d. Hartland, Somerset, Newfane, Wilson, Lewiston, Porter and Niagara.

ONEIDA CO.—FOUR DIST. 1st. First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards of Utica, and towns of New Hartford and Paris. 2d. Bridgewater, Sangerfield, Marshall, Augusta, Vernon, Kirkland, Westmoreland, Whitestown, and the Second ward of Utica. 3d. Verona, Vienna, Camden, Florence and city of Rome. 4th. Ava, Western, Steuben, Floyd, Remsen, Boonville, Deerfield, Lee, Annsville, Trenton, Marcy and Forestport.

ONONDAGA CO.—THREE DIST. 1st. First, Third and Fourth wards of Syracuse, and towns of Geddes, Camillus, Van Buren, Lysander, Clay and Cicero. 2d. Fifth and Sixth wards of Syracuse, and towns of Onondago, La Fayette, Tully, Spafford, Otisco, Marcellus, Skaneateles and Elbridge. 3d. Second, Seventh and Eighth wards of Syracuse, and towns of Salina, De Witt, Manlius, Pompey and Fabius.

ONTARIO CO.—TWO DIST. Seneca, Gorham, Hopewell, Manchester, Phelps and Farmington. 2d. East Bloomfield, West Bloomfield, Bristol, South Bristol, Canandagua, Canadice, Naples, Richmond and Victor.

ORANGE CO.—TWO DIST. 1st. Town and city of Newburgh, and towns of New Windsor, Cornwall, Monroe, Blooming Grove and Montgomery. 2d. Mount Hope, Deerpark, Greenville, Minisink, Wawayanda, Wallkill, Crawford, Hamptonburgh, Goshen, Warwick and Chester.

ORLEANS CO.—ONE DIST.

OSWEGO CO.—THREE DIST. 1st. Town and city of Oswego, Scriba and Hannibal. 2d. Constantia, Hastings, Palermo, Schroeppel, Granby, Volney and West Monroe. 3d. Albion, Amboy, Boylston, Mexico, Orwell, Parish, Redfield, Richland, Sandy Creek, New Haven and Williamstown.

OTSEGO CO.—TWO DIST. 1st. Plainfield, Richfield, Exeter, Otsego, Springfield, Cherry Valley, Middlefield, Roseboom, Decatur, Westford, Worcester and Maryland. 2d. Unadilla, Butternuts, Otego, Oneonta, Morris, Laurens, Edmeston, Burlington, Hartwick, Milford, Pittsfield and New Lisbon.

PUTNAM CO.—ONE DIST.

QUEENS CO.—TWO DIST. 1st. Oyster Bay, North Hempstead and Flushing. 2d. Towns of Hempstead, Jamaica and Newtown, and Long Island City.

RENSSELAER CO.—THREE DIST. 1st. City of Troy. 2d. Berlin, Grafton, Hoosick, Lansingburgh, Petersburgh, Pittstown and Schaghticoke. 3d. Brunswick, Sandlake, Poestenkill, Nassau, Greenbush, N. Greenbush, Stephentown, Schodack and E. Greenbush.

RICHMOND CO.—ONE DIST.

ROCKLAND CO.—ONE DIST.

ST. LAWRENCE CO.—THREE DIST. Morristown, De Peyster, De Kalb, Hammond, Gouverneur, Rossie, Macomb, Oswegatchie, Fowler, Pitcairn, and Fine. 2d. Lisbon, Madrid, Waddington, Norfolk, Canton, Russell, Hermon, Edwards, Pierepont, Colton and Clifton. 3d. Brasher, Massena, Potsdam, Parishville, Stockholm, Lawrence, Louisville and Hopkinton.

SARATOGA CO.—TWO DIST.—1st. Ballston, Charlton, Clifton Park, Galway, Halfmoon, Malta, Milton, Stillwater, Waterford and Providence. 2d. Corinth, Day, Edinburgh, Greenfield, Hadley, Moreau, Northumberland, Saratoga, Saratoga Springs and Wilton.

SCHENECTADY CO.—ONE DIST.

SCHOHARIE CO.—ONE DIST.

SCHUYLER CO.—ONE DIST.

SENECA CO.—ONE DIST.

STEUBEN CO.—TWO DIST. 1st. Avoca, Bath, Bradford, Cohocton, Prattsburgh, Pultney, Urbana, Wayne, Wheeler, Dansville, Fremont, Howard and Wayland. 2d. Addison Caton, Campbell, Cameron, Corning, Erwin, Hornby, Lindley, Rathbone, Thurston, Tuscarora, Woodhall, Canisteo, Greenwood, Hartsville, Hornellsville, Jasper, Troupsburgh and West Union.

SUFFOLK CO.—ONE DIST.

SULLIVAN CO.—ONE DIST.

TIOGA CO.—ONE DIST.

TOMPKINS CO.—ONE DIST.

ULSTER CO.—THREE DIST. 1st. Kingston and Saugerties. 2d. Esopus, Marlborough, Shawangunk, New Paltz, Lloyd, Plattekill, Gardiner, Rosendale and Marbletown. 3d. Warwarsing, Shandaken, Rochester, Denning, Olive, Woodstock, Hardenburgh and Hurley.

WARREN CO.—ONE DIST.

WASHINGTON CO.—TWO DIST. 1st. Argyle, Cambridge, Easton, Fort Edward, Greenwich, Jackson, Salem and White Creek. 2d. Dresden, Fort Ann, Granville, Hampton, Hartford, Hebron, Kingsbury, Putnam and Whitehall.

WAYNE CO.—TWO DIST. 1st. Butler, Galen, Huron, Lyons, Rose, Sodus, Savannah and Wolcott. 2d. Arcadia, Macedon, Marion, Ontario, Palmyra, Walworth and Williamson.

WESTCHESTER Co. THREE DIST. 1st. West Farms, Morrisania, Westchester and Yonkers. 2d. Greenburgh, Harrison, Mamoroneck, New Rochelle, North Castle, Pelham, Rye, Scarsdale, White Plains, Bedford and Chester. 3d. Cortlandt, Lewisboro, New Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Somers, Yorktown, Mt. Pleasant and Poundridge.

WYOMING CO.—ONE DIST.

YATES CO.—ONE DIST.

[1] Under this law, Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, Francis Kernan, of Utica, and Montgomery H. Throop, of New York, were appointed, and one report has been made. Mr. K. declined to serve, and Nelson J. Waterbury, of N. Y., was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Executive Power is vested in a **Governor** elected for a term of 2 years. He is commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State, has the sole pardoning power, (except in cases of impeachment and treason,) has a veto of all bills passed by the Legislature which may, however, be overcome by a two-third vote of both Houses, and transacts all executive business with the United States and with other States. He may convene the Legislature upon extraordinary occasions, is required to transmit annually to the Legislature a statement of the condition of the State, with such advise as he may deem proper, and has the power of nominating certain officers to the Senate for appointment and of appointing others. He also fills temporary vacancies in office, and may, in certain cases, remove officers other than Legislative or Judicial. He has other duties imposed from time to time by law.

The **Lieutenant Governor,** chosen at the same time and with same qualifications as the Governor, is President of the Senate, and acts as Governor in case of vacancy. He is a Commissioner of the Canal Fund, and of the Land Office, a member of the Canal Board, a Regent of the University, and a Trustee of the Capitol and State Hall, and of several public institutions. In the Senate, he has no voice in debate, and can only vote in case of a tie.

The Secretary of State, is elected for two years, in years alternating between those of the Governor's election. He is keeper of the State archieves, and of the Great Seal, is a Regent of the University, a Commissioner of the Land Office and of the Canal Fund, a member of the Canal Board, and of the Board of State Canvassers, and a Trustee of the Capitol State Hall and several public institutions. He has charge of the publication of the laws, the distribution of public documents to counties and other places designated by law, and issues all civil commissions granted by the Governor, or Governor and Senate. He has also duties in relation to statistics of pauperism and crime, filing of articles of incorporation under general laws, certifying to public records, granting licences to peddlers, giving notices of election, administering oaths to the Assembly and other officers, and the issuing of grants of land. His deputy is *ex officio* clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office, and may perform most of his duties, excepting as a member of the Boards in which he belongs. He receives $2,500, and his deputy $2,000 per annum. He has eight clerks.

The Comptroller, elected biennially, is auditor of the public accounts, except those payable from the Canal and Bank Funds. He is a member of the Canal Board and of the Board of State Canvassers, a Commissioner of the Land Office and of the Canal Fund, a Trustee of the State Capitol and State Hall, and of several public institutions, and is charged with the responsibility of providing for the payments ordered by the Legislature, and with the custody of most of the State funds. The sale of lands for non-payment of taxes, and other important duties devolve upon this officer. He reports annually to the Legislature the financial condition of the State, and from time to time upon such special subjects coming within his province, as the Legislature may require. His salary is $2,500. He has two deputies and fourteen clerks.

The Treasurer is elected biennially, and receives all moneys paid into the Treasury. He pays out moneys upon the warrant of the Comptroller, Auditor of the Canal Department, Superintendent of Bank Department, or Superintendent of Public Instruction. He is a Commissioner of the Land Office and of the Canal Fund, and a member of the Canal Board and Board of State Canvassers. He has a deputy and three clerks.

The Attorney General, elected biennially, is the legal adviser and prosecutor for the State, and is a Commissioner of the Land Office and of the Canal Fund, a member of the Canal Board, and of the Board of State Canvassers, and a Trustee of the Capitol and State Hall. He has a Deputy and one or two clerks.

The State Engineer and Surveyor is elected biennially, and has charge of the engineering department of the canals, and of the land surveys and other scientific labor of

this nature ordered by the Legislature. He also requires information from railroad companies, and reports separately the condition of railroads and canals to the Legislature. He is a Commissioner of the Land Office, a member of the Canal Board and Board of State Canvassers, and a Trustee of the State Hall. He must be a practical engineer, and is allowed a Deputy and three clerks for the Land, Railroad and Canal interests under his charge. Besides these, there are under his direction a Division Engineer and a Resident Engineer for each of the three Divisions of the Canals, and when important works are under construction other engineers are employed according to the wants of the service.[1]

Weights and Measures.—A State Sealer of Weights and Measures is appointed by the Secretary of State. He has a room in the State Hall, for the deposit of the Standards of Weights and Measures furnished to this State by the United States Government, and is required to compare at stated times the County Standards with these, and to furnish upon application sets of Standards to counties, cities and towns.[2]

Inspection of Gas Meters. An Inspector of Gas Meters is appointed under act passed April 14, 1859, and deputies under an act of March 24, 1860.

Inspection of Steam Boilers. By an act of June 22, 1867, the Governor is directed to appoint an inspector in chief for the State, and a deputy inspector in each congressional district, excepting in the (then) Metropolitan Police District, for the purposes of inspecting all steam boilers.

Inspection of Steamboats. This duty is intrusted by Congress to a Board, and the country is divided into ten inspection districts. Of these the 2d includes the Atlantic and the 9th the lake coast of the State. The office of the supervisor of the former is at New York, and of the latter at Buffalo.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

The United States Courts are the Circuit Courts of the Second Circuit, and the District courts of the Northern, Southern and Eastern Districts.[3]

State Judiciary. The Judiciary system of the State is established under Art. VI, of the Constitution adopted by the people in 1869, it being the only article of the Constitution prepared in 1867–8, that was ratified by the people.

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[1] The official direction of the Canals and the duties of public officers in relation to them, will be further noticed in the article upon canals. The State officers in charge of Banking, Insurance, Public Schools, Academies and Colleges, Prisons, Public Charities, Salt Springs, etc., will be mentioned in connection with the interests entrusted to their care.

[2] This office was created April 11, 1851. The standards of the series received under an Act of Congress, approved June 14, 1836, consist of a yard, a Troy Pound, nine avoirdupois weights (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 lbs.) a set of Troy ounce weights divided decimally from 10 ounces to the ten thousandth of an ounce, a set of liquid measures consisting of a wine gallon of 231 cubic inches, a half-gallon and quart, pint and half pint, and a standard half-bushel containing 1,775.21 cubic inches. The unit of measure for length and surface is the yard subdivided into 3 feet, each of 12 inches. For cloths and other goods sold by the yard, the law allows a division into halves, quarters, eights and sixteenths. The rod is 5 1-2 yards, and the mile 1,760 yards. A chain for measuring land is 22 yards and subdivided into 100 links. The acre is 10 square chains, and a square mile 640 square acres. The Troy pound is to the avoirdupois as 5,760 is to 7,000, and the latter is subdivided into 16 ounces. The hundred-weight is by law 100 pounds avoirdupois, and the ton 2,000 lbs. The Troy ounce is a twelfth part of a Troy pound. For dry measure the half bushel and its subdivisions by two are used. For coal ashes, marl, manure, Indian corn in the ear; roots are sold by heap measure, the half bushel and its multiples and subdivisions by 2 are legal. A bushel of Wheat, Peas, Clover Seed or Potatoes, in the absence of other contract, is required to weigh 60 pounds avoirdupois; of beans 62; of Indian corn 56; of Rye 56; of Flax seed 55; of Barley or Buckwheat 48; of Timothy seed 44, and of Oats 32 pounds. By an Act of April 12, 1862, a barrel of apples, pears or potatoes, is required to contain 100 quarts dry measure.

The standard yard bears the same proportion to a brass pendulum vibrating seconds in a vacuum at the temperature of melting ice, at Columbia College (old location lat. 40 deg., 42 m., 43 s.,) as 1,000,000 does to 1,086,141. It is subdivided into feet and inches, and also into halves, quarters, eighths, sixteenths, &c.

The cubic foot of distilled water at maximum density, at mean pressure, at the level of the sea weights 62 1-2 pounds avoirdupois, or 1,000 ounces.

The gallon is 10 lbs. of water, and a bushel is 80 lbs. of water under the above conditions.

The present cost of a set of Weights and Measures for Counties is about $500, and for Towns $300, varying somewhat with the market prices of labor and materials.

County Sealers of Weights and Measures are appointed by the Supervisors and Town Sealers are elected by the people at Town Meetings. In case of vacancy in the office of the latter, County Sealers act in their place.

[3] The laws of Congress have constituted New York, Connecticut and Vermont as the *Second Circuit*, with a clerk for each judicial district, viz.: Northern District at Utica, Southern at New York and Eastern at Brooklyn. The State is divided into three judicial districts, in each of which a judge, district attorney and marshal are appointed by the President and Senate.

The Eastern District includes Long Island and Staten Island, and was formed from the Southern District, February 25, 1865. Clerk's office in Brooklyn.

The Southern District includes New York, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia, Rensselaer, Rockland, Orange, Ulster, Greene, Albany, Schenectady, Schoharie, Delaware and Sullivan counties, and was formed April 9, 1814. Clerk's office in New York.

The Northern District includes the rest of the State. Clerk's office in Buffalo.

The terms of the *U. S. Circuit Courts* are held for the Northern District of New York, as follows: A regular term at Canandaigua on the 3d Tuesday of June, and at Albany

The Court of Impeachment consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, Senators, or the major part of them, and the judges of the Court of Appeals, or major part of them. The Assembly has the sole power of preferring impeachments for trial. The powers of this court are defined in section 1, article 6, of the Constitution.

The Court of Appeals consists of a chief judge and six associate judges, elected first on the principle of minority representation,[1] but afterwards by the usual majority rule, and after first classification for term of fourteen years, or until the last day of December next after the Judge is 70 years of age. Cases pending January 1, 1869, are to be tried by **Commissioners of Appeal,** consisting of the judges then in office, and a fifth one appointed by the Governor and Senate. The Court of Appeals appoints its reporter, clerks and attendants. The Clerk's office is in the State Hall, where all papers and records relating to the present or former State courts are preserved. The Court meets in the Capitol. Vacancies in the office of judges are filled by election, but temporary vacancies by appointment of Governor or Governor and Senate.[2]

The **Clerk of the Court of Appeals,** is elected by the people for a term of 3 years, and has a deputy and three clerks. He keeps the records of former colonial and State courts, and has charge of certain funds and securities, and the titles of certain lands incident to the business now or formerly before the courts.[3]

The Supreme Court was continued as formerly, having general jurisdiction in law and equity, subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals. The judges and judicial districts were continued until changed by law.[4] Five of the justices were to reside in the city of New York, and four in each of the other districts. General terms not exceeding four, may be organized once in 5 years, each composed of a presiding justice and not more than 3 other justices, to be designated according to law from the above number, and to continue for his term. Provision is to be made for holding the general terms in each judicial district. Any justice may hold special terms and circuit courts, and may preside in courts of oyer and terminer in any county. Vacancies are filled as in a court of appeals, and in both the judge or justice can hold no other office. They may be removed by concurrent resolution of the legis-

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on the 3d Tuesday of October. Adjourned terms are held at Albany on the 3d Tuesday of January, and at Utica on the 3d Tuesday of March. Terms of this court for the Southern District are all held in New York, and those for the Eastern District in Brooklyn.

The terms of the *U. S. District Court* for the Northern District are held as follows: at Albany on the 3d Tuesday of January, at Utica on the 3d Tuesday of March, at Rochester on the 2d Tuesday of May, at Buffalo on the 3d Tuesday of August, and at Auburn on the 3d Tuesday of November. The terms for the Southern District are held in New York, and those of the Eastern in Brooklyn. The office of the Clerk of the District Court for the Northern District is at Buffalo.

[1] There were 6 associate judges elected at first, but only 4 names could be voted for by one voter; thus insuring at least 2 from the party in minority. This principle extended to its *cumulative* effect, has been recently adopted in Illinois, where 3 representatives are chosen from each senatorial district, and the voter may vote his 3 names for the same person if he chooses.

[2] An act relating to the Court of Appeals and the Commission of Appeals, passed April 14, 1870, particularly defines the powers jurisdiction and duties of these bodies.

[3] Schedules of these and statistics of the business transacted in the courts since 1846, are given in the New York Convention Manual of 1867, Vol. II, pages 290 to 320.

[4] The judicial districts are now as follows, as established by act of May 7, 1857:

I.—City and County of New York.

II.—Counties of Richmond, Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Putnam and Dutchess.

III.—Counties of Columbia, Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Albany, Schoharie and Rensselaer.

IV.—Counties of Warren, Saratoga, Washington, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton and Schenectady.

V.—Counties of Onondaga, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, Jefferson and Lewis.

VI.—Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, Cortland and Schuyler.

VII.—Counties of Livingston, Wayne, Seneca, Yates, Ontario, Steuben, Monroe and Cayuga.

VIII.—Counties of Erie Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany and Wyoming.

lature. Their election and term of office is the same as in Court of Appeals, and in 1873 the question is to be submitted to a vote as to whether judges of the several courts shall be appointed; and if so, they are to be appointed by the Governor and Senate.

City Courts, specified in Sec. 12, Art. VI, of the Constitution, are continued in New York, Buffalo and Brooklyn. In all the cities the judicial powers of their local courts are defined by law.

County Courts are continued as before, the judge being elected for 6 years. They have original jurisdiction where the defendants reside in the county, and the sum claimed is not over $1,000, and such appellate jurisdiction as is fixed by law. Courts of sessions are held by the county judge and 2 justices of the peace designated by election. For counties under 40,000, the county judge is also surrogate, but where the population is more, a **Surrogate** is separately elected, and in counties where it is over 400,000, the Legislature may relieve these officers by conferring probate powers upon courts of record. A county judge may hold a court of sessions or county court in any other oounty except the county of New York and Kings when requested by the judge of such county. **Local Officers,** not exceeding 2 in a county may be elected on application of board of supervisors to act as judge in case of vacancy, and, in special cases provided by law.

Justices of the Peace are elected for 4 years. Their number and classification is fixed by law. There are usually the same number of constables as of justices of the peace in the several towns.

Inferior and Local Courts may be established where not otherwise provided by the constitution.

County Clerks are clerks of the Supreme court in their several counties, and must keep their offices at the county seat. They are keepers of the county records, and excepting in New York, Kings and Westchester, and a few counties specified in their place, they are **Registers** of deeds and mortgages. They are *ex officio* clerks of the Board of County Canvassers, and have specific duties in relation to certified copies of documents, the census, etc. The office is generally supported by fees, chargeable to the county or to the individuals transacting business with it.

Besides the judicial officers above mentioned, there are the following: **Sheriffs,** are elected, one in each county, for three years and ineligible for next term. They are charged with the preservation of the public peace, the execution of the orders of the courts, the care of prisons and prisoners, and such specific duties as have been fixed by law. They are paid by fees, and are required to give bonds in default of which the office becomes vacant.

District Attorneys, are elected for three years, and are paid by salary or fee. They are the official prosecutors for the people in all suits in which the county has an interest.

Coroners are elected four in each county, and are charged with the duty of inquiring into the causes of sudden deaths. Upon being notified they attend at the place where the dead body is found, summon a jury, examine witnesses, and make a written report to the County Clerk. They may also issue writs against Sheriffs, in certain cases of fault or neglect in official duty.

Commissioners of Deeds, for taking acknowledgments of deeds and legal documents, are appointed in each town by the Judges and Supervisors.[1]

Notaries Public are appointed by the Governor and Senate in number determined by law in the several counties. They must reside in the cities or counties where appointed, but may execute the duties of their office in any place within the State.[2]

Counselors, Solicitors and Attorneys, are licensed upon examination by the courts, and are not limited by number or district.

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[1] By an act passed April 10, 1850, as many commissioners may be appointed for this purpose in the several States and Territories as the Governor may deem proper, not exceeding five to a city or county. The Mayors of cities may act as commissioners, under chap. 109, laws of 1845. The Governor is, by act of April 17, 1862, authorized to appoint three commissioners in each of the following cities, viz: London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Galway, Paris and Marseilles, to hold for four years, and with power to take acknowledgment on proof of the execution of deeds and other instruments to be recorded in this State, or read in evidence, except bills of exchange, promissory notes, and wills. An act of April 29, 1863, allowed proofs to be taken before any Vice Consul or commercial agent of the United States, under his seal of office, and by an act of April 14, 1870, the Judge of any Court of Record, or the Mayor of any city in the Dominion of Canada, may, under his seal, or with the certificate of the clerk of a Court of Record, take acknowledgment or proof of deeds and other papers.

[2] By act of April 29, 1863, 200 more notaries were allowed New York City, and five to each Assembly District.

OTHER COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICERS.

Of county officers having administrative duties other than those of a judicial character, there are the following:

County Treasurers, elected by the people for a term of three years. They are charged with the duty of receiving all moneys collected by tax, or otherwise, payable into the County Treasury, and of paying bills audited by the Supervisors or otherwise legally presented. They give official bonds, and temporary vacancies may be filled by the Supervisors.

Superintendents of the Poor have charge of the county poor, and of poor-houses unless otherwise specially provided by law, as in cities and some towns. They are usually appointed by the Boards of Supervisors and possess the powers of a corporation for public purposes.

Commissioners of Excise.—By an Act of April 11, 1870, a Board thus entitled is established in every city, incorporated village and town. In villages there are three trustees designated for the purpose. In cities (except New York and Brooklyn) there are three men appointed by the Mayor, and in the cities excepted by the Mayor and Aldermen. In towns they consist of the Supervisor and Justices of the Peace.

Wreck Masters.—The Governor appoints 15 Wreck Masters in Suffolk, 12 in Queens, three in Kings, two in Richmond and two in Westchester counties. They hold office two years, are required to afford all possible aid to vessels stranded on the shore, and have charge of all property wrecked upon the coast until it can be properly transferred to its owners. Their duties are defined by Statute, and they are allowed a reasonable sum for salvage.

Special Officers.—In several of the towns, special officers have been provided by law, having duties particularly defined, and designated as "Trustees," "Commissioners," "Receivers of Taxes," &c., according to circumstances. These will be noticed in connection with the towns where they occur, when of sufficient importance to merit such remarks.

Boards of Supervisors.—There is elected from each ward of every city (with some exceptions[1]), and from each town, a Supervisor, who is the principal financial officer of the town, and is charged with specific duties. The Supervisors meet as a Board of Canvassers in the week following election, and when these duties finished, they organize as a Board of Supervisors; in this capacity they audit the accounts of County Officers and other persons against the county, take such action as they deem proper with reference to roads, bridges, county buildings, the poor, and other subjects within their province, prepare tables of assessment, levy taxes, make such appointments as are thus to be filled, and enact such laws within the line of their authority as they deem proper. They may hold special and adjourned meetings when necessary, and their proceedings in nearly every county are published in book or pamphlet form.[2]

Town Elections are held throughout each county on the same day. There is chosen annually, a Supervisor, a Town Clerk, an Assessor, (for three years) a Justice of the Peace, (four years) a Collector, Overseers of the Poor, one, two or three Commissioners of Highways, and not more than five constables; except in cases where a different number is directed by special laws, and in the case of Kings and Richmond counties, excepting Overseers of the Poor. The usual number of Justices of the Peace is four, elected for four years, but in some towns, more are allowed. One Overseer of Highways, or "Path Masters," is chosen for every road district, and three Inspectors of Election to each election district. There is usually a Town Sealer of Weights and Measures, and in some of the towns other officers are specially provided.

Towns, Cities, Wards, Town Meeting Days.—The subjoined table pre-

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[1] No Supervisors are specially elected in New York county, the Aldermen being *ex officio* Supervisors. In Hudson City the four Wards elect two Supervisors, and in Buffalo City, each Ward, except the Thirteenth, elects two Supervisors.

[2] The powers and duties of Supervisors are defined by law, and change more or less every year. Among those not above mentioned are the laying out of county roads, fixing the bounds of Assembly Districts, altering the bounds of towns, and the erection of new ones, examining the securities of Loan Commissioners, the passing of laws for protection of game, fish, etc., and for the destruction of noxious animals.

sents the number of towns, cities and wards, and days of Town Meetings as they existed at the close of the year 1870.[1]

Villages.—"An Act for the Incorporation of Villages," passed April 20, 1870, allows the resident population of any place of not less than 500 people, and if the boundaries include more than a square mile, at the rate of 300 to the square mile, may be incorporated as a village. A survey must be made, a census taken, an election held, and the result filed with the County Clerk. An appeal may be made to the County Judge, who may order a new election, from which there can be no appeal. The powers and duties of village officers are set forth at length in the above act. The first general act for the Incorporation of Villages was passed December 7, 1847, and under this a large number have been organized. But as the articles are filed only in County Clerks' offices, and no report is made, the number that have thus been incorporated cannot be ascertained

FISHERIES GAME LAWS, ETC.

By an act of April 22, 1868, a commission was created for two years to examine the various lakes, rivers and streams of the State, with the view of ascertaining whether they could be made more productive of fish, and to report such measures as they might deem necessary to protect and extend the fisheries of the State. Further provisions was made May 2d, 1870, for this object, the sum of $10,000 was granted, and the commissioners were directed to take measures for protecting, regulating and promoting this object. It is forbidden to take shad from the Hudson, except from March 15 to June 15. The size of meshes in nets is fixed, and penalties imposed for violation of the regulations established.[2] The principal fishing interests of the State will be noticed in the localities where they occur.

[1] *Towns, Cities, Wards and Town Meeting Days.*

Counties.	Number of towns.	Cities.	Wards in cities.	Town meeting days.	Counties.	Number of towns.	Cities.	Wards in cities.	Town meeting days.
Albany	9	2	20	2d Tuesday of April.	Onondaga	19	1	8	3d Tuesday of February.
Allegany	29	..	..	1st Tuesday of March.	Ontario	15	..	..	1st Tuesday of March.
Broome	14	1	5	2d Tuesday of February.	Orange	16	1	4	4th Tuesday of March.
Cattaraugus	31	..	..	4th Tuesday of February.	Orleans	9	..	..	1st Tuesday of April.
Cayuga	23	1	7	1st Tuesday of March.	Oswego	21	1	8	1st Tuesday of March.
Chautauqua	26	..	..	3d Tuesday of February.	Otsego	24	..	..	2d Tuesday of February.
Chemung	11	1	6	2d Tuesday of February.	Putnam	6	..	..	1st Tuesday of April.
Chenango	21	..	..	3d Tuesday of February.	Queens	6	1	5	1st Tuesday of April.
Clinton	14	..	..	1st Tuesday of March.	Rensselaer	16	1	13	1st Tuesday of June.
Columbia	18	1	4	1st Tuesday of March.	Richmond	5	..	..	1st Tuesday of March.
Cortland	15	..	..	3d Tuesday of February.	Rockland	5	..	..	2d Tuesday of February.
Delaware	18	..	..	2d Tuesday of February.	St. Lawrence	29	1	4	1st Tuesday of March.
Dutchess	19	1	6	1st Tuesday of March.	Saratoga	20	..	..	1st Tuesday of April.
Erie	25	1	13	1st Tuesday of March.	Schenectady	5	1	5	3d Tuesday of February.
Essex	18	..	..	1st Tuesday of March.	Schoharie	16	..	..	2d Tuesday of April.
Franklin	16	..	..	1st Tuesday of March.	Schuyler	8	..	..	2d Tuesday of March.
Fulton	10	..	..	2d Tuesday of February.	Seneca	10	..	..	2d Tuesday of February.
Genesee	13	..	..	1st Tuesday of March.	Steuben	32	..	..	1st Tuesday of April.
Greene	14	..	..	1st Tuesday of April.	Suffolk	9	..	..	1st Tuesday of March.
Hamilton	8	..	..	1st Tuesday of February.	Sullivan	15	..	..	2d Tuesday of February.
Herkimer	19	..	..	2d Tuesday of February.	Tioga	9	..	..	1st Tuesday of April.
Jefferson	22	1	4	3d Tuesday of February.	Tompkins	9	..	..	1st Tuesday of March.
Kings	5	1	22	1st Monday of April.	Ulster	19	..	..	4th Tuesday of April.
Lewis	17	..	..	2d Tuesday of February.	Warren	11	..	..	1st Tuesday of March.
Livingston	17	..	..	1st Tuesday of April.	Washington	17	..	..	1st Tuesday of March.
Madison	14	..	..	1st Tuesday of March.	Wayne	15	..	..	Last Tuesday of March.
Monroe	19	1	14	1st Tuesday of March.	West Chester	24	..	..	Last Tuesday of Feb'y.
Montgomery	10	..	..	2d Tuesday of February.	Wyoming	17	..	..	4th Tuesday of February.
New York	..	1	22	.....	Yates	9	..	..	
Niagara	12	1	4	2d Tuesday of April.					
Oneida	27	2	14	1st Tuesday of March.	Total	930	22	183	

[2] *Fishways* are, by act of May 2, 1870, required to be constructed and maintained in the State Dams at Troy and Fort Miller so as to be at least a foot deep and of sufficient width, at an angle of not more than 30 degrees, extending from the top down, and protected on the sides by an apron.

Game Laws.—These laws were consolidated by an act of May 9, 1868, and amended May 18, 1869. Their provisions and their exceptions are too numerous for insertion in this work; but their general intention is to protect song birds at all seasons, and those killed for the table in the season of nesting; to protect deer, fish and game generally while rearing their young; and the young until large enough to be of value; to prevent wholesale killing by poisonous drugs, swivel guns, &c., to restrain from hunting on the Sabbath, or in private grounds, and to favor the multiplication of kinds valuable to man. In streams frequented by fish, sluices are required to be constructed in dams to facilitate the passage of fish.

Shade Trees along Public Highways.—By an act of April 29, 1869, the sum of $1 for every four trees set out in rows (if elms, to be 70, or if maples, 50 feet apart) is to be deducted from the highway tax. They are to be protected from animals, and to be living one year. This act was amended May 3, 1870, by fixing the distance of other forest trees or fruit trees at 50 feet. The deduction can be claimed only once, and not until the next year after planting.

Watering Troughs, if maintained by the wayside through the year, 29 feet high, and easily accessible for horses with vehicles, entitles the owners to $3.00 exemption on their highway tax for the next year. Act of April 7, 1869.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

These will be particularly described under the counties, cities and towns where they occur, and only a few leading generalities will be presented in this place.

A Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities, established under an act of May 23, 1867, consist of eight commissioners (one in each Judicial District) appointed by the Governor and Senate for a term of eight years, one vacancy occurring annually. They have power to inquire into the financial condition of institutions, method of instruction, and management, condition of buildings and grounds, and other matters pertaining to usefulness and good management, and some one of their number must visit every poorhouse at least once every alternate year. Their powers extend to all charitable and correctional institutions (other than prisons), receiving State aid in the examination of which they have ample powers. They are paid expenses, but no salary, and they cannot be interested in any contracts with, or be trustees of, any institution over which they have charge. They have a clerk, and report annually to the Legislature, and from their second and third annual reports, much of the information of a general nature in this summary has been derived.

Of institutions owned or mainly supported by the State, there are Asylums for the Insane, Inebriate, Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Insane and Idiotic, and establishments for reform of Juvenile Delinquents. Of those owned by counties, cities and towns, there are Poorhouses, Asylums, and in the largest cities other institutions for maintenance and temporary or special relief, and of those owned by Corporations formed under special or general acts, there are Hospitals, Dispensaries, Asylums, Homes, and other institutions in great variety.

Insane Asylums have been established by the State at the following named places:

At *Utica, Oneida county,* the State Asylum for the Insane, the oldest and largest of its class in the State, founded April 7, 1842, and average number of inmates over 600.

At *Ovid, Seneca county,* the Willard Lunatic Asylum, for the pauper class, founded April 8, 1865. (Recently opened.)

At *Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county,* the Hudson River Asylum, for the Insane, founded March 16, 1867. (Partly completed.)

At *Auburn, Cayuga county,* the Insane Asylum for Convicts, and,

At *Buffalo, Erie county,* the Buffalo Asylum for the Insane. (Now under Construction.)

Besides these, nearly every county has an Asylum for pauper insane in connection with

its poorhouse, and these institutions, especially near the great cities, rival in extent and completeness of their arrangements those built and maintained by the State.

Inebriates.—The New York State Inebriate Asylum, was incorporated in 1854, and located in Binghamton, where a costly and beautiful edifice has been built, and an institution opened for the treatment of inebriety as a disease. Circumstances attending its financial management under its first Superintendent, created a feeling of distrust and dissatisfaction that greatly prejudiced its prospects, and have perhaps continued to impair its usefulness. The efforts at reform have not been as successful as was anticipated, and it is still doubtful whether a complete cure can be expected in a large number of cases. With good intentions on the part of the patient, this institution offers strong assurance of recovery from a morbid appetite for alcoholic stimulants, and the utility actually accomplished merits commendation. In New York and Kings Counties Inebriate Asylums have been established.

Deaf and Dumb.—The New York Institutions for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, was incorporated April 15, 1817, and is under a Board of Directors, elected annually by the members of the Institution; which term was formerly understood to mean those who had made donations of a prescribed amount, but now the rule is that the existing members admit others only by vote. It is not, therefore, properly a State institution, but a public corporation which has been largely aided by State grants, and which has received and educated for the State, or for counties, or at the expense of friends, such deaf mutes as have been entrusted to its care. The 51st report shows that 1,552 deaf mutes had been in attendance, of whom all but 224 were residents of this State. At the beginning of 1870 there were 536 pupils in attendance, besides the foregoing number. Of these 338 were beneficiaries of the State of New York, 144 of the counties, 34 of the State of New Jersey, and 23 were supported by friends. It reports annually to the Legislature.

Besides this there is another institution in the city of New York, and one in Buffalo, receiving a share of state patronage. They are noticed in our accounts of these cities.

Blind.—The *New York Institution for the Blind*, like that for the Deaf and Dumb, is an incorporated public institution for the education of the blind; not a hospital for treatment, nor an asylum for maintenance. As in the former, mechanical trades are taught, as well as literature, the methods being varied to suit the peculiar circumstances of the case. Music is taught as a source of enjoyment and in some instances of profit; and of the trades, mattress, mat, broom and basket making are the principal ones adapted to the blind. About 94 per cent of the pupils are from New York, and kept at the State or county expense, and six per cent from New Jersey, and at expense of friends. It was founded April 12, 1831.

The *New York State Institution for the Blind, at Batavia*, was founded April 7, 1865. Average attendance in 1870, 82. It is entirely owned and maintained by the State.

Idiots.—The New York State Asylum for Idiots is in Geddes, adjoining the line of Syracuse, and is entirely owned and mainly supported by the State. It was first established in Watervliet, between Troy and Albany, in 1848, and was removed to its present site in 1854. It aims to be an educational institution, and has been very successful in imparting a useful degree of knowledge to a class which, until within a few years were considered beyond the reach of cultivation. It receives only children and youth, under certain regulations, and makes a report annually to the Legislature.

Juvenile Delinquents.—Two principal institutions for the reform of Juvenile Delinquents have been established, one on Randall's Island, New York, partly supported by the city and partly by the State, and one at Rochester, entirely owned and managed by the State. Both make annual reports to the Legislature. The New York Juvenile Asylum, founded in 1853, and the Catholic Protectory for boys and girls in the town of West Farms, have also for their object the reform of Juvenile Delinquents committed to their care.

Reformatories have been located at Elmira and Warsaw, but not erected. They will be further noticed in our accounts of Chemung and Wyoming counties.

Pauperism.—Statistics of pauperism have been published annually since 1830, from reports made by county officers to the Secretary of State. By an Act of April 27, 1870, the penalties for not reporting were increased, and the obligation was extended to include the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction in New York, and several other classes of officers not previously required to thus report. These statistics are also particularly

within the sphere or supervision of the State Board of Public Charities, who also annually report them to the Legislature.[1]

Statistics of Pauperism as Reported by the State Board of Commissioners of Public Charities.—Total number in poor-houses, Dec. 1, 1868, 6,745; received during the year, 12,099; born in poor-houses, 258; supported, 19,102; temporarily relieved, 95,297; total supported and relieved, 114,399. Discharged, 10,403; bound out, 302; absconded, 735; died, 880; remaining, Dec. 1, 1869, 6,782. Supported in poor-houses (as per foregoing table): lunatics, 1,777; idiots, 437; blind, 99; deaf mutes, 137; children under 16, 45; 1,615. Remaining, Dec. 1, 1869: lunatics, 1,463; idiots, 351; blind, 99; deaf mutes, 35; children under 16, 920; not stated, 3,914; total, 6,782. Of those supported and relieved, 71,701 were males, and 42,698 females. Of the native, 34,831 were males, and 21,090 females. Of the foreign, 36,870 were males, and 21,608 females. The causes of pauperism: 8,237 were directly, and 3,232 indirectly intemperance; 686 indirectly, and 469 debauchery; 1,622 idleness; 1,577 vagrancy; 1,959 lunacy; 581 idiocy; 387 blindness; 111 deaf mutes; 5,179 sickness directly; 1,490 sickness indirectly; 1,430 lameness; 764 decrepitude; 2,195 old age; 21,094 indigence; 5,515 indigence of parents; 449 orphanage; 559 bastardy; and 56,860 unknown. Expenses of poor-houses, $633,708.50; of temporary relief, $697,068.14. Total cost of pauperism, $1,330,776.64. Land attached to poor-houses, 7,454 3-4 acres. Value of poor-house establishments, $1,285,200; value of pauper labor, $27,669. The foregoing do not embrace the statistics of city almshouses.

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1 *Statistics of County and Town Poor-Houses for the year ending Nov. 30, 1869.*
[From the 3d Report of State Commissioners of Public Charities: 1870.]

Counties.	Supported during the year.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf mute.	Children under 16.	Remaining Dec. 1, 1869.		Counties.	Supported during the year.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf mute.	Children under 16.	Remaining Dec. 1, 1869.	
							M.	F.								M.	F.
Albany	1,354	141	7	5	2	244	320	260	Ontario	226	32	11	2	1	20	54	57
Allegany	201	15	10	..	..	8	36	50	Orange	406	20	6	4	..	25	94	46
Broome	232	25	15	3	1	8	62	45	Orleans	264	15	9	6	..	29	48	50
Cattaraugus	119	26	1	1	1	8	35	27	Oswego	161	50	14	..	..	22	43	33
Cayuga	349	23	..	..	..	8	56	29	Otsego	234	29	14	3	3	36	70	44
Chautauqua	334	72	10	1	3	23	109	75	Putnam	240	4	..	..	..	4	19	17
Chemung	177	14	8	3	..	8	30	23	Queens	363	13	3	..	..	19	65	28
Chenango	151	17	3	..	..	11	43	43	Richmond	200	20	1	..	..	26	48	42
Clinton	175	14	16	3	1	15	45	36	Rockland	191	6	..	2	1	18	30	22
Columbia	538	35	7	2	2	69	72	64	St. Lawrence	191	18	7	3	..	24	43	63
Cortland	147	18	12	2	1	20	37	45	Saratoga	377	24	25	11	..	27	81	50
Delaware	115	13	12	3	3	14	39	24	Schenectady	237	23	7	6	..	10	44	31
Dutchess	252	32	1	..	..	10	57	59	Schoharie	126	12	8	2	1	22	36	40
Erie	2,159	182	30	10	5	66	308	209	Schuyler	223	6	4	2	..	..	78	65
Essex	171	9	18	2	..	61	45	55	Seneca	203	13	1	2	..	14	50	37
Franklin	103	11	5	1	1	17	24	32	Steuben	213	26	4	..	..	35	52	41
Fulton	99	3	2	2	..	13	32	19	Sullivan	175	21	2	..	..	21	41	39
Genesee	169	27	10	2	..	19	47	37	Tioga	135	14	8	3	..	8	46	27
Greene	297	23	17	8	2	46	73	50	Tompkins	127	9	5	..	4	5	36	14
Herkimer	255	25	5	1	3	23	60	55	Ulster	367	28	11	7	1	24	64	59
Jefferson	416	85	14	4	..	64	114	90	Warren	79	7	4	1	2	9	22	21
Lewis	102	24	5	..	2	15	18	25	Washington	293	45	4	1	..	78	76	50
Livingston	364	30	7	4	1	23	76	49	Wayne	460	30	14	2	..	31	42	47
Madison	361	21	..	1	..	24	69	56	West Chester	1,349	29	10	2	..	66	176	160
Monroe	1,047	126	6	5	2	...	199	216	Wyoming	95	13	12	1	..	4	27	28
Montgomery	130	14	5	..	..	17	31	33	Yates	212	11	3	2	..	8	39	24
Niagara	537	32	7	5	..	121	79	61									
Oneida	859	119	4	..	2	11	116	126	Total	19,102	1,777	437	137	45	1,615	3,655	3,127
Onondaga	560	78	13	8	..	45	109	69									

Causes of Pauperism in Persons Relieved or Supported in 1870.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Total relieved and supported	88,547	81,543	Sickness	15,376	13,193
Intemperance direct	17,366	11,077	Decrepitude	1,342	895
Children of intemperate parents	4,430	5,830	Old age	1,530	1,423
Wives with intemperate husbands	.....	2,655	Deaf and dumb	68	57
Debauchery	577	702	Indigent and destitute	18,754	20,345
Debauchery of parents	515	352	Children of destitute parents	2,926	3,033
Idleness	1,693	1,233	Children of sick parents	673	694
Vagrancy	4,595	2,654	Wives with sick husbands	.....	1,199
Idiocy	570	356	Orphans	716	514
Lunacy	2,044	2,693	Bastards	337	292
Blindness	371	204	Not reported	12,615	11,975
Lameness	1,354	457			

City Alms Houses are maintained in Brooklyn, Newburgh, Oswego, Poughkeepsie and Utica. There were in these December 1, 1868, 7,278 inmates: received during the year, 26,607; births, 710; temporarily relieved, 54,589; entire number supported or temporarily relieved, 89,184. Expenditures, $980,156.98, for support, and $284,893.43, for temporary relief. Value of property, $4,055,000.

Uniting the operations of Poorhouses and Almshouses, we find that there were supported 53,497 persons, and 149,886 were temporarily relieved, and that 203,384 persons were wholly or partially dependent upon the public for support. Total expenditure for pauperism in a year, $2,595,827.05, and property invested, $5,340,000. Total earnings of pauper labor, 31,119.

Incorporated Charities may be classed as, 1. Those for the care or correction of orphans neglected, or criminal children; 2. Receptacles for the sick or infirm, and 3. Dispensaries.

Asylums for the Care and Training of Children.—Of these there are 105, of which 42 were formed under special charters, and the remainder by general law. Value of their real estate $5,074,602.10; of their personal property $299,635.94; of their bonds and securities $1,799,995.20. Total property $7,104,233.24. Indebtedness $760,-101.07; receipts for the last year $2,722,079.89, of which $146,638.61 was directly from the State, $142,124.74 from counties, and $326,807.53 from cities and towns. Number supported 17,982. The Children's Aid Society of New York aims to elevate the condition of homeless and needy children by lodging houses, reading rooms, industrial schools, and removal to Western States, and brings 20,000 children annually under its influence. It has furnished permanent homes to over 18,000.

Hospitals, for treatment of the sick, injured or infirm. Of these there are 29 receiving State aid, generally *pro rata* according to the number of beds occupied by patients. Real estate valued at $1,431,624.15; personal, $159,426.43; securities $380,825.23; total $1,-971,955.82. Indebtedness $244,735.72; receipts for last year $574,716.32, of which $157,-777.51 were derived from public sources, and of this $88,570.87 from the State, $27,936.13 from counties, and $41,270.51 from cities and villages. Number treated 7,807; out-door patients 15,713.

Dispensaries.—These are established in all the large cities, and often in connection with Hospitals for supplying medicines and medical and surgical aid to the poor. They have real estate valued at $277,500. Personal property $13,953,66, and securities $51,400. Total property $342,853.66. Indebtedness $82,999.24; expenditures $144,690.11.

Charity Week Day Schools.—The sum of $50,000 was appropriated in 1869, and $75,000 was appropriated in 1870 by the Legislature to these schools, to be distributed pro rata. The number of scholars in attendance in 1869, was 45,767, and the day's attendance 6,238,916.

Commissioners of Emigration.—This Board was organized May 5, 1847, and now consists of nine members appointed by law in 1870, and of the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn, and the Presidents of the German Society and of the Irish Emigrant Society of the city of New York, by virtue of their offices. Future appointments are to be made by the Governor and Senate. They have charge of the Emigrant Depot at Castle Garden, New York, where all emigrants to the port of New York are landed, and of extensive hospitals and asylums on Ward's Island.[1] The total amount of immigration into the State cannot well be as-

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The report on pauperism made by the *Secretary of State* from returns of Superintendents of the Poor, for the year ending November 30, 1870, shows the whole number of persons relieved to have been 170,090, at an expense of $2,-703,237.37. Expended for temporary relief, $976,560.29. Expense of Poorhouses, $1,731,677.08. Value of pauper labor, $29,395.00; and average sum above earnings spent for each pauper, $79.16. According to this report, there are 7,927 1-4 acres of land attached to Poorhouses. The first cost of these establishments was $1,594,840.93; and present value, $2,642,352. There were received during the year, 47,728; born, 1,093; died, 3,918; bound out, 365; discharged, 29,935; and absconded, 1,172. Of the 15,259 present December 1, 1870, 7,301 were males, and 7,958 females. Of the preceding 8,439 were foreigners, and 6,250 born in U. S.; 3,412 were lunatics, 441 idiots, 223 blind, and 84 mute. Of those relieved and supported during the year, 80,136 were foreigners, 55,491 born in U. S., 4,611 lunatics, 657 idiots, 947 blind, and 109 mutes.

[1]At the Castle Garden Depot, emigrants can obtain all transportation tickets, information and assistance they require, without exposure to the shameful frauds by unprincipalled runners to which they were formerly exposed on their first landing, and in fact, until they reached their destination. Tickets are sold on the premises for all the principal lines of travel, at their established rates, and a "Labor Exchange" affords the means for securing situations by those seeking employment, free of expense, and securely guarded against imposition.

The report in 1870 showed that 34,955 emigrants had, within the previous year, found employment through this well devised agency; of whom 5,594 were mechanics, 17,250 agricultural and unskilled laborers, 430 skilled female laborers and 11,673 house servants. There is also a department for letters and messages, a telegraph and office for the exchange of money and purchase of drafts, a registry of intended resident, and many other well devised and highly useful conveniences for the newly arrived emigrant.

certained as from cheap outward freights great numbers enter by way of Canada, and cross the boundary without reporting at a Government office. The totals arriving at New York, and some data upon the subject, are given below :[1]

Resident Aliens may acquire the right of holding real estate in New York, by declaring their intention of becoming citizens, and by filing a copy of this affidavit in the office of the Secretary of State. It was formerly the practice to naturalize aliens by special act, until 1789, when this power was surrendered to the Federal Government. Before this, 1,643 persons had been thus named. The privilege of holding real estate was granted by special acts, until 1825, when a general law was passed, which, with amendments, is still in force. The number allowed to hold real estate upon their declaration of intentions, from 1825 to 1866, inclusive, was 11,500 males, and 8,543 females—total 20,043. It is increasing at the rate of about 1,000 a year. By acquiring this privilege, they become liable for all taxes, duties and assessments, and for the performance of military duty, in the same manner as citizens, but are incapable of holding office, voting or serving on juries, except in the case of a jury *de medietate linguae* being summoned.

LANDS.

All lands within the State are allodial, so that, subject to their liability to escheat, the entire and absolute property is vested in the owners, according to the nature of their respective estates. No leases can be made of agricultural lands, longer than twelve years, and all quarter sales or other restraints upon alienation reserved in any grant, or hereafter to be made, are void.[2]

The Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, and State Engineer and Surveyor, are by the constitution made the **Commissioners of the Land Office.** The Deputy Secretary of State is clerk of the Board, and their records are kept in the office of the Secretary of State.[3] They meet as occasion requires, and keep a journal of their proceedings. There were in 1867, 41,-879 acres of land unsold belonging to the General Fund, 23,848 to the School Fund, 1,187¼ acres to the Salt Fund lands,[4] 640 acres to the Literature Fund, and sundry pieces valued at $5,-200 to the United States Deposit Fund, having been bid in under foreclosure of mortgages. Total, 67,546 acres, of which the greater part lie in Clinton, Essex, Hamilton and Warren Counties.[5]

In certain small reservations that will be particularly noticed in the counties where they occur, the lands have never come into the possession of the State, but are still owned by the native Indian race. They can be bought only by the State, are not taxed, and the title is held in common by the native owners.

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[1] *Alien Emigrants arriving at the Port of New York.*

Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.
1859	76, 589	1865	196, 352
1858	79, 922	1866	233, 418
1860	105, 162	1867	242, 731
1861	65, 539	1868	213, 636
1862	76, 306	1869	253, 939
1863	156, 944	1870	211, 190
1864	192, 296		

Of those arriving in 1870, 64,168 were from Ireland, 72,369 from Germany, 33,340 from England, 11,549 from Sweden, 10,731 from Scotland, 11,549 from Norway, 537 from Switzerland, 2,210 from France, 2,441 from Denmark, 525 from Holland, 2,081 from Italy, and 545 from Wales. The total emigration of the United States, from May 5, 1847 to Jan. 1, 1870, was 4,297,935, the greatest amount having been in 1854. Of these, 1,664,009 were Irish, 1,636,254 German, 539,-663 English, 111,238 Scotch, 77,200 French, 65,607 Swiss 61,563, Swedes, 28,347 Hollanders, 23,034 Welsh, and 19,757 Norwegians.

[2] Constitution I. Sections 12, 13. Most of the colonial grants reserve a fifth part of gold and silver ores, but none have been found.

[3] Lands are sold as follows : A survey is ordered and a valuation made, and a minimum price set. They are then advertised and sold at auction. The lots unsold may be taken by the first applicant at minimum price, and if they remain after a time, they may be re-appraised and again offered. By Chapt. 280, Laws of 1827, the Commissioners may sell lands in Saratoga, Montgomery, Hamilton, Washington, Warren, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, and St. Lawrence counties in lots of not less than 100 acres, if surveyed, at such price as may be fixed. If the application is not less than 1,000 acres, they may order surveys and estimates to be made.

[4] The Salt Spring lands were originally reserved by the State, and by the Constitution [Art. VII, Sec. 7] are declared inalienable. They are used for the manufacture of salt, by solar evaporation and boiling, and may be exchanged for others adjacent, and available for the use. Upon several occasions tracts have been sold, and others purchased.

[5] A statement of the amount of each in the several counties, is given in Convention Manual, 1867, volume 2, p 102-3, and in Assembly Doc. 33, 1866, pages 95 to 132 inclusive.

When lands are sold by the Comptroller for taxes, they are offered at the amount of the tax due, and in the competition which may occur, the bidders name the number of acres, on the portion which they will take, from the N. W. corner, and pay the taxes. When the bidding is spirited, they may be run down to a very small fraction of the whole tract. They may be redeemed within two years by payment of the taxes and ten per cent interest.

Gospel and School Lands were reserved in certain tracts sold in the early years of the State Government, and the proceeds have been mostly applied as local funds for the benefit of the towns in which they were located.[1] **Literature Lands** were also reserved in several sections of the State, for the benefit of Colleges and Academies, and the most of these were specially appropriated to particular institutions.[2]

Grants of land had been made by the Colonial Government before the revolution, for all the eastern part of the State, and along Lake Champlain nearly as far as Canada. The land on both sides of the Mohawk nearly its whole length had been also granted, and all West of the "Pre-emption Line" (the meridian 82 M. west of the Delaware where it leaves the Pennsylvania line) was claimed by Massachusetts, and finally with small exceptions, conveyed to that State, New York retaining only the right of government.[3]

Besides those grants from the Colonial and State Governments, others have been from time to time made by the various Land Proprietors for schools and churches to encourage settlement; as for example in the Holland Land Company's Tract, where the first church in a township received a land grant.

Military Land Grants, were made in Colonial times to pay for services in the French and Indian Wars; and many of these were never perfected, or were lost in the Revolutionary War which followed. To pay the troops raised in this State for the Continental Service, a tract of the ten townships was laid out on the northern border of the State in the present counties of Clinton and Franklin. But before they were allotted to their several claimants it came to be known that they were of extremely poor quality. In fact, a considerable part is still a wilderness, and some of it absolutely worthless. To satisfy these claims, another tract was laid out in the central part of the State embracing 25 townships, to which three more were afterwards added. They are now included in Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Cortland, Tompkins and Wayne counties. To these names of military heroes and other celebrated characters in ancient or English history were applied.

A tract of 16,000 was granted to Baron Steuben in the town that now bears his name in Oneida Co., and upon which he was buried. Other minor tracts granted in individual cases for services in the revolutionary war. Several of these were to Oneida chiefs, who bore commissions in the war and did good service as scouts.

Refugee Tract. A considerable number of inhabitants of French origin, who favored the invasion of Canada early in the war, were obliged to take refuge in this State when our army was withdrawn. To these, a tract of land was assigned in Clinton Co., which will be further noticed in our account of that county.

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[1]In each township of the "Military Tract" [23 townships] a lot of 400 acres was reserved for the support of the Gospel, and two lots of 200 acres for schools. These lands were included in Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Cortland, Tompkins and Schuyler counties.

There was also a lot of 250 acres (usually lot 45) reserved for the gospel, and another (No. 46) for schools, in each of the "Twenty Towns" of the Chenango Tract, but these were sold and a tract in Sullivan and Lenox, on Oneida Lake given in exchange. In each of the "Ten Towns" on the St. Lawrence, a mile square, (usually lot 56) was granted for gospel and schools. Other tracts of less extent in other parts of the State were given by land proprietors or allowed by the State, for the encouragement of schools. The Constitution of 1822, gave all the public lands not specially appropriated, to the school fund.

[2]In the townships of Fayette, Greene, Clinton, Chenango, Warren and Sidney, as originally laid out 1 mi. sq.:—Townships 1, 4, 5, 8, 13, 14, 17, 19, 31, 32 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, in Totten and Crossfield's purchase; lot 56 in each of the Ten Towns of St. Lawrence county, and a lot of 550 acres (less 50 acres for survey) in each of the 23 towns of the Military Tract, were thus appropriated. Of the lots in the Military Tract, those in townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17 and 20, were given to Union College; that in 13 to Oxford Academy; in 5 to Pompey; in 3 to Cayuga; in 1 to Onondaga; in 19 to Cortland; in 28 to Auburn, and in 22 to Ithaca Academy. The remainder were sold for the benefit of the Literature Fund. Of the lots in St. Lawrence county, the proceeds were given to each of the following academies: St. Lawrence at Potsdam; Lowville, Middlebury and Redhook and to the Literature Fund.

[3]The estates of the following named persons were forfeited by an act of attainder, passed Oct. 22, 1779, viz: Wm. Axtel, Theo. H. Barclay, Robert Bayard, Wm. Bayard, Chr. Billock, John Butler, Daniel Claus, Sir Henry Clinton, David Colden, John Harris Cruger, Abm. C. Cuyler, James Lancey (son of Oliver,) James DeLancey (son of James,) Oliver De Lancey, Peter Dubois, John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, Richard Floyd, Geo. Folliot, John Joost Herkmer, Charles Inglis, Margaret Inglis, James Jauncey, Ebenezer and Edward Jessup, Guy and Sir John Johnson, Tho. Jones, John Kane, John Tabor Kempe, Daniel Kissam, Robert Leake, Henry Lloyd, Isaac Low, Gabriel and Geo. D. Ludlow, Davdi Mathews, Wm. McAdam, Mary and Roger Morris, Malcom Murison, Geo. Morrison, Frederick Philipse and son Frederick, John Rapaje, Beverly Robinson and son Beverly, Susannah Robinson, Beni. Seaman, Miles Sherbrook, Andrew P. and Philip Skeene, Wm. Tryon, Alexander and Hugh Wallace, John Watts, —— Wetherhead, Henry and Thomas White, and Parker Wickham. Total 59.

TABLES OF MANORS, COLONIAL PATENTS, PURCHASES, AND LAND GRANTS.

Manors of the Colonial Period in New York and its Dependencies.

NAMES.	PATENTEES.	DATES.	LOCATION AND REMARKS.
Bentley	Capt. Ch'r Billop	May 6, 1687	S. W. part of Staten Island, sometimes called "Billop Manor."
Cassiltown	John Palmer	Mar. 20, 1687	N. part of Staten Island.
Cortlandt	Col. Stephanus Cortlandt	June 17, 1697	N. part of Westchester co., had 1 Rep. in Gen. Assembly.
Fletcher	Capt. John Evans	Sept. 6, 1694	Canceled.
Fox Hall	Capt. Thos. Chambers	May 21, 1667	Annexed to Kingston, Mar. 12, 1787.
Gardners Island	Earl of Stirling	Mar. 10, 1639	With full power as an independent town.
Livingston	Robert Livingston	June 22, 1668	Columbia co., had 1 Rep. in Gen. Assembly.
Marthas Vineyard	Matthew Mayhew	April 20, 1685	Since annexed to Massachusetts.
Morrisania	Col. Lewis Morris	May 9, 1697	S. point of Westchester co.
Pelham	John Pell	Oct. 25, 1687	S. E. border of Westchester co.
Philipsburgh	Frederick Philipse	April 1, 1680	Putnam co.
Plummo Island	Samuel Willes	April 2, 1675	Plum and Gull Islands.
Rensselaerwyck	Killian Van Rensselaer	1630–37	Fully organized; represented in Gen. Assembly; confirmed Oct. 17, 1685, May 20, 1704.
St. George	Col. Wm. Smith	Oct. 5, 1693	In town of Brookhaven, Suffolk co.
Scarsdale	Caleb Heathcote	Mar. 21, 1701	Westchester co.
Sephy	John Paine	July 25, 1672	Prudence Island, R. I. Disallowed by R. I., and authority resisted.
Tysbury	Thos. Mayhew	July 8, 1671	Marthas Vineyard, now a part of Massachusetts.

Several of these existed only in name; perhaps a few other patents bore the name of Manors, upon which active settlement was not begun under the Colonial Government.

Table of the more important Patents

Granted under the English Colonial Government, in the eastern part of New York.

NAME OF PATENT.	*County.*	*Date.*	*Extent in Acres.*	*Patentees.*
Adaquataugie Patent	Otsego	May 8, 1770	26,000	Sir William Johnson and others.
Amherst Tracts	Hamilton	April 6, 1774	40,000	Sir Jeffery Amherst, (2 tracts.)
Anaquassacook Patent	Washington	May 11, 1762	10,000	R. J. F. & W. Schermerhorn and others.
Argyle Patent	"	March 13, 1764	47,450	Duncan Reid and others.
Arieskill Patent	Montgomery	Nov. 12, 1737	10,000	James De Lancey.
Artillery Patent	Washington	Oct. 24, 1764	24,000	Joseph Walton and others.
Babington's Patent	Delaware	May 22, 1770	2,000	Charles Babington.
Bagley's Patents	Schenectady	June 17, 1737	4,000	Timothy Bagley and others.
" "	Montgomery	Feb. 9, 1838	6,000	" " "
Balfour's Patent	Ham. & Warren	March 6, 1775	5,000	Henry Balfour, (Totten & Crossfield's Pur.)
Banyar's Patent	Otsego & Scho	April 14, 1753	4,000	Goldsbrow Banyar and others.
Batavia Patent	Greene	April 24, 1736	4,200	Vincent Matthews and others.
Bayard's Patent	Oneida & Herk	June 12, 1771	50,000	Wm. & Rob. Bayard and others, (Freemasons' Patent.)
Becker's Patent	Schoharie	March 19, 1754	6,000	Johannes Becker and others.
Bedlington Patent	Delaware	May 24, 1770	27,000	John Leake and others.
Beekman's Patent	Dutchess	June 25, 1703	.....	Henry Beekman.
Beekmantown Patent	Clinton	March 27, 1769	30,000	William H. Beekman.
Belvidere Patent	Otsego & Scho	July 6, 1769	100,000	George Croghan and others, (2 tracts.)
Bishop's Patent	Hamilton	April 6, 1774	14,000	Wm. Bishop, (T. & C. Pur.)
Bleecker's Patent	Montgomery	Sept. 22, 1729	4,300	Rutger Bleecker and others.
Blenheim Patent	Schoharie	Nov. 28, 1769	40,000	John Weatherhead and others.
Bradshaw's Patent	Washington	May 18, 1762	23,000	James Bradshaw.
Bradt's Patent	Schenectady	Feb. 14, 1738	4,000	Krent Bradt and others.
" "	"	Dec. 16, 1737	3,870	" " "
Bufflington Patent	Schoharie	July 13, 1770	4,000	David Bufflington.
Burnetsfield Patent	Herkimer	April 30, 1725	9,400	John Joost Petrie and others. (German Flats.)
Cambridge Patent	Washington	July 21, 1761	31,500	Colden, Smith, Banyar, and others.
Campbell's Patent	Essex	July 11, 1764	5,000	Allen Campbell.
" "	Hamilton	April 5, 1784	4,000	Duncan Campbell, (T. & C. Pur.)
Catskill Patent	Greene	July 11, 1767	35,500	Martin Garretson Van Bergen and others.
Caughnawaga Patent	Montgomery	Nov. 4, 1714	2,000	John & Margaret Collins.
Clarke's Patent	Delaware	May 22, 1770	2,000	James Clarke.
Claus's Patent	Fulton	Sept. 29, 1770	3,000	Daniel Claus.
Caterskill Patent	Greene	Nov. 1, 1695	.....	Jacob Lockerman.
Cheesecock's Patent	Orange	March 25, 1707	.....	Ann Bridges and others.
Cherry Valley Patent	Otsego	April 18, 1738	7,050	John Lindsley and others.
Clifton Park Patent	Saratoga	Sept. 23, 1708	.....	N. Hermanse and others. (Shenondehowa Pat.)
Cobus Kill Patent	Schoharie	Jan. 15, 1770	40,000	Stephen Skinner and others.
Corry's Patent	Mont. & Scho	Nov. 19, 1737	25,000	Wm. Corry and others.
Cosby's Manor	Oneida & Herk	June 2, 1734	22,000	Joseph Worrell and others.
Cosby's Patent	Schenectady	Feb. 9, 1738	6,000	Alex., Ph. & Wm. Cosby.
Coxburgh & Carolina	Oneida	May 30, 1770		
Coxe's Patent	"	May 30, 1770	47,000	Daniel Coxe and others, (s. w. of Mohawk.)
" "		Jan. 5, 1775	29,000	" " " (E. of Susquehanna.)
Croghan's Patent	Otsego	June 29, 1770	18,000	Geo. Croghan and others, (s. of Mohawk.)
Dartmouth Patent	Hamilton	Oct. 4, 1774	18,036	Jeremiah Van Rensselaer.
Dean's Patent	Clinton	July 11, 1769	30,000	Elkanah Dean.
De Bernier's Patent	Delaware	May 22, 1770	2,000	John De Bernier.
De Lancey's Patent	Montgomery	Nov. 12, 1737	10,000	James De Lancey and others, (s. of Mohawk.)
" "		Aug. 23, 1737	5,426	" " " (N. of Mohawk.)
Edmeston's Patent	Otsego	July 21, 1770	5,000	Robert Edmeston.
" "	"	July 20, 1770	5,000	William Edmeston.
Franklin Patent	Otsego	June 20, 1770	9,000	Walter Franklin and others.

NAME OF PATENT.	*County.*	*Date.*	*Extent in Acres.*	*Patentees.*
Franklin Township	Delaware	Feb. 26, 1770	30,000	Thomas Wharton and others.
Frank's Patent	Herkimer	Sept. 6, 1765	5,000	Coenradt Frank and others.
Frazer's Patent	Greene	June 17, 1765	2,000	Hugh Frazer.
Freeman's Patent	Schenectady	July 3, 1736	5,000	Thomas Freeman.
Friswell's Patent	Clinton	May 7, 1765	3,000	John Friswell.
Gage's Patent	Oneida	July 6, 1769	18,000	Thomas Gage.
Glazier's Patent	Schoharie	Sept. 10, 1772	3,000	Bennsley Glazier.
Glen's Purchase	Saratoga	Aug. 24, 1770	45,000	John Glen, jr.
Goldsborough Township	Delaware	June 15, 1770	6,000	Edward Tudor and others.
Grant's Patent	Essex	Aug. 17, 1764	3,000	Robert Grant.
Greenwich Patent	Washington	Nov. 11, 1763	10,000	Donald Campbell.
Guerin's Patent	Montgomery	Aug. 29, 1735	4,000	Maynard & Elizabeth Guerin.
Half Moon Patent	Saratoga	Oct. 13, 1665	.....	Petersen Philip Schuyler and others.
Hanson's Patent	"	July 17, 1713	2,000	Hendrick Hansen and others.
Hardenburgh Patent	Delaware & Sull.	April 20, 1708	.....	Johannes Hardenburgh and others.
Harper's Patent	Delaware	Dec. 8, 1769	22,000	John Harper, jr.
Harrison's Patent	Montgomery	Oct. 11, 1735	4,000	Edward Harrison and others.
" "	"	March 18, 1722	12,000	Francis Harrison and others.
Hartwick Patent	Otsego	April 22, 1761	21,500	Christian John Hartwick.
Hasenclever's Patent	Herkimer	Feb. 27, 1769	18,000	Peter Hasenclever.
Henderson's Patent	"	1759	6,000	James Henderson and others.
Herkimer's Patent	"	April 13, 1752	2,324	Joost Johan Herkimer and others.
Holland Patent	Oneida	March 17, 1769	20,000	Lord Henry Holland.
Hoosick Patent	Rens. & Wash.	June 3, 1688	.....	Maria Van Rensselaer and others.
Huntersfield Patent	Schoharie	Nov. 3, 1714	10,000	Myndert Schuyler and others, (Schoharie Pat.)
Hurley Patent	Ulster	Oct. 19, 1708	.....	Cornelius Cool and others.
Huyk Patent	Columbia	Oct. 6, 1731	6,000	Burgar Huyk.
Hyde Township	Warren	Sept. 10, 1774	40,000	Edward Jessup & C. Hyde.
Ingoldsby's Patent	Schenectady	July 20, 1737	10,000	Geo. Ingoldsby and others.
Jerseyfield Patent	Herkimer & Fult.	April 12, 1770	94,000	Henry Glen and others.
Jessup's Purchase	Warren	March 21, 1768	11,650	Ebenezer Jessup and others, (2 tracts.)
" "	"	April 10, 1772	2,000	" " "
Johnson's Patent	Herkimer	Sept. 27, 1765	2,000	Guy Johnson.
Judd's Patent	Essex	April 16, 1765	2,000	James Judd.
Kakiate Patent	Rockland	June 25, 1696	.....	Daniel Honan and others, (Yachtaucke.)
Kayaderosseras Patent	Saratoga & War.	Nov. 2, 1708	.....	Nanning Hermanse and others, (Queensboro.)
Kellet's Patent	Essex	Aug. 7, 1764	2,000	Roger Kellet.
Kempe's Patent	Washington	May 3, 1764	10,200	John Tabor Kempe.
Kennedy's Patent	Essex	Aug. 7, 1764	2,000	John Kennedy.
" "	Warren	Aug. 26, 1774	2,000	Robert Kennedy.
Kinderhook Patent	Columbia	March 14, 1686	.....	John Hendrik De Bruyn and others.
Kingsborough Patent	Fulton	June 23, 1753	20,000	Arent Stevens and others.
Kingsbury Patent	Washington	May 18, 1762	26,000	James Bradshaw and others.
Kingsfield Manor[a]		Dec. 12, 1695		
Klock's Patent	Montgomery	Dec. 21, 1754	16,000	George Klock and others.
Kortright Patent	Delaware	Feb. 24, 1770	22,000	Lawrence Kortright.
Lansing's Patent	Herkimer	June 23, 1753	6,000	Jacob Lansing and others.
Lawyer's Patent	Schoharie	Dec. 29, 1768	36,600	Johannes Lawyer and others.
" "	"	Feb. 6, 1753	2,640	" " "
" "	"	Aug. 14, 1761	7,000	" " "
Leake's Patent	Delaware	May 22, 1770	5,000	Robert Leake.
Legge's Patent	Essex	June 26, 1769	5,000	Francis Legge.
Lindsley's Patent	Otsego	Aug. 18, 1738	7,050	John Lindsay and others.
" "	"	Aug. 18, 1738	1,965	" " "
" "	"	Oct. 7, 1741	2,000	" " "
Lindsay & Livingston's Patent	Herkimer	Aug. 24, 1730	3,000	John Lindsley & Ph. Livingston.
Lispenard's Patent	Otsego	Sept. 6, 1770	9,000	Leonard Lispenard and others.
Livingston's Patent	Scho. & Mont.	Feb. 10, 1762	20,000	Philip Livingston and others.
" "	Fulton & Sara.	Nov. 8, 1760	4,000	" " "
Lott's Patent	Fulton	Sept. 16, 1761	20,000	Abraham Lott, jr., and others.
Ludlow's Patent	Orange	Oct. 18, 1731	4,000	Gabriel Ludlow.
Lyne's Patent	Herkimer	Jan. 2, 1754	20,000	John Lyne and others.
" "	Montgomery	Aug. 12, 1736	2,000	" " "
McCullock's Patent	Washington	May 3, 1765	4,000	Nathaniel McCullock, (2 tracts.)
McIntosh's Patent	Essex	Aug. 7, 1765	3,000	Alexander McIntosh.
McKee's Patent	Delaware	Jan. 16, 1770	40,000	Alexander McKee and others.
" "	"	April 30, 1770	18,000	" " "
McLeod's Patent	Fulton	Sept. 29, 1770	3,000	Norman McLeod.
McNeile's Patent	Otsego	April 5, 1769	5,928	John McNeile.
" "	Herkimer	Aug. 15, 1761	4,000	" "
Magin's Patent	Fulton	March 31, 1761	6,000	Sarah Magin and others.
Markham's Patent	Hamilton	April 5, 1774	5,000	William Markham.
Matthews's Patent	Greene	April 24, 1736	4,200	Vincent Matthews and others, (3 tracts.)
Maunsell's Patent	Washington	March 7, 1771	5,000	John Maunsell.
Mawighunk Patent	Columbia	Aug. 4, 1743	.....	Stephen Bayard and others.
Mayfield Patent	Fulton & Ham.	June 25, 1703	.....	
Menzies's Patent	Washington	Sept. 11, 1764	2,000	Alexander Menzies.
" "	"	" " "	2,000	Thomas Menzies.
Middlefield Patent	Otsego	April 18, 1761	29,000	Godfrey Miller and others.
Middleton's Patent	"	Feb. 24, 1770	5,000	Peter Middleton.
Minisink Patent	Sull. & Orange	Aug. 28, 1704	.....	Matthew Ling and others.
Montresor's Patent	Essex	June 6, 1765	3,000	John Montresor and others.
Mooney's Patent	Washington	Oct. 28, 1765	2,000	David Mooney.
Morris's Patent	Montgomery	Oct. 23, 1722	6,000	Lewis Morris and others.
" "	"	June 30, 1723	6,000	" " " "
" "	Schoharie	May 24, 1726	3,500	" " Jr. and others.
" "	Montgomery	" " "	2,000	" " " "
" "	Otsego	1769	.....	Staats Long Morris.
Munroe's Patent	Washington	Sept. 23, 1764	2,000	Harry Munroe.
Nestigione Patent	Saratoga	April 22, 1768	.....	John Rosie and others.
Nettlefield Patent	Otsego	March 31, 1770	13,000	Richard Loudon and others.

[a] Twenty-four miles above Schenectady.

NAME OF PATENT.	County.	Date.	Extent in acres.	Patentees.
Nine Partners (Great, or Lower)	Dutchess	May 27, 1697	.....	Caleb Heathcote and others.
" " (Little, or Upper)	"	April 10, 1706	.....	Sampson Boughton and others.
Northampton Patent	Fulton	Oct. 17, 1741	6,000	Jacob Mase and others.
Oblong Patent	W. Chester, Put. & Dutch.	June 8, 1731, met seq.	50,000	Thomas Hawley and others.
Oothoudt's Patent	Otsego	Aug. 18, 1741	13,000	Volkert Oothoudt and others.
Ord's Patent	Essex	Jan. 31, 1775	5,000	Thomas Ord.
Oriskany Patent	Oneida	April 18, 1705	.....	Thomas Wenham and others.
Otsego Patent	Otsego	Feb. 3, 1770	69,000	Charles Read and others.
" "	"	Nov. 30, 1769	100,000	Geo. Croghan and 99 others.
Otsquaga Patent	Montgomery	Sept. 22, 1729	4,300	Rutger Bleecker and others.
Palmer's Patent	Richmond	March 31, 1687	5,100	Capt. John Palmer.
Panton Tract	Warren	Oct. 18, 1775	2,000	Francis Panton.
Pinefield Patent	Delaware	June 22, 1775	30,000	John Rapalje and others.
Preston Patent	Hamilton	June 27, 1770	14,000	Achilles Preston and others.
Prevost Patent	Greene	Aug. 15, 1765	5,000	Augustine Prevost.
" "	"	March 10, 1768	6,000	" "
" "	Delaware	1770	.....	" "
" "	Orange	Jan. 18, 1775	6,000	James Prevost.
Provincial Patent	"	May 2, 1764	26,000	William Cockroft and others.
Queensbury Patent	Warren	May 20, 1762	23,000	Daniel Prindle and others.
Rhinebeck Patent	Dutchess	June 8, 1703	.....	Henry Beekman.
Rightmeyer's Patent	Scho. & Greene	May 6, 1754	8,000	Ury Rightmeyer and others.
Roberts's Patent	Fulton	Sept. 29, 1770	2,000	Benjamin Roberts.
Rochester Patent	Ulster	June 25, 1703		
Ross's Patent	Essex	April 16, 1765	2,000	James Ross.
Royal Grant	Herkimer	" " "	93,000	Sir John Johnson.
Rumbout's Patent	Dutchess	Oct. 7, 1685	.....	Francis Rumbout.
Sacondaga Patent	Fulton & Ham	Dec. 2, 1741	28,000	Lendert Gansevoort and others.
Sadachqueda or Saghquate Patent	Oneida	June 25, 1736	6,000	Frederick Morris and others.
Salem Patent	Washington	Aug. 7, 1764	25,000	Alexander and James Turner and others.
Saratoga Patent	Wash. & Sara	Nov. 4, 1684	.....	Cornelius Van Dyck and others.
Sawyer's Patent	Wash. & Sara	Oct. 29, 1708	.....	Isaac Sawyer.
Skaghticoke	Wash & Rens	July 23, 1761	61,000	Cornelius Van Dyck and others.
Schermerhorn's Patent	Washington	May 11, 1762	10,000	Ryer Schermerhorn.
Schneider's Patent	"	Aug. 23, 1764	2,000	George Schneider.
" "	Rensselaer	March 24, 1762	10,000	Hendrick Schneider.
Schuyler's Patent	Herk. & Oneida	1755	43,000	David Schuyler and others.
Schuyler's Patent	Wash. & Rens	May 19, 1737	11,250	Abm. David Schuyler and others.
" "	Otsego	June 3, 1755	43,000	David Schuyler and others.
" "	Washington	July 18, 1740	12,000	John Schuyler and others.
" "	Rensselaer	July 29, 1737	2,000	" " " "
Scott's Patent	Schoharie	Jan. 2, 1770	42,500	John Morin Scott and others.
Seaton's Patent	Greene	July 18, 1767	3,000	Sir Henry Seaton.
Servis's Patent	Oneida	Feb. 28, 1769	25,000	Peter Servis and others.
Sherriff's Patent	Warren	Oct. 18, 1775	4,000	Charles Sherriff.
Skenesboro' Patent	Washington	March 31, 1765	25,000	Philip Skeene and others.
Skene's Patent	Essex	July 30, 1771	3,000	Philip Skeene.
Skene's Little Patent	Washington	July 6, 1771	9,000	" "
Skinner's Patent	Schoharie	Jan. 15, 1770	40,000	Stephen Skinner and others.
Small's Patent	Essex	April 6, 1774	5,000	John Small.
Spaight's Patent		Nov. 6, 1767	2,000	William Spaight.
Spornheyer's Patent	Schoharie	Aug. 23, 1764	2,000	Ernst William Spornheyer and others.
Springfield Patent	Otsego	Nov. 4, 1741	17,000	John Groesbeck and others.
Staley's Patents	Herkimer	June 14, 1755	34,000	Rudolph Staley and others.
Starnberg's Patent	Schoharie	Sept. 30, 1769	3,000	Jacob Starnberg and others.
" "	"	March 19, 1759	3,000	Lambert Starnberg and others.
Steward's Patent	Clinton	May 7, 1765	2,000	Peter Steward.
Stewart's Patent	Hamilton	May 27, 1755	24,000	James Stewart and others.
" "	Greene	Sept. 7, 1771	2,000	Walter Stewart.
Stone Arabia Patent	Mont. & Fult	Oct. 19, 1723	12,700	John Chr. Garlock and others.
Stone Heap Patent	Mont. & Scho	Sept. 15, 1770	15,500	John Bowen and others.
Stony Hill Tract	Schoharie	March 25, 1768	18,000	Michael Byrne and others.
Stony Point Tract	Rockland	July 13, 1743	.....	Richard Bradley and others.
Stoughton's Patent	Essex	July 25, 1764	2,000	John Stoughton.
Strasburgh Township	Delaware	Dec. 4, 1770	37,000	John Butler and others.
Stringer's Patent	Schoharie	Jan. 12, 1769	2,000	Samuel Stringer.
Sutherland's Patent	Washington	Sept. 5, 1764	2,000	Erick Sutherland.
" "	Essex	Aug. 7, 1764	3,000	Nicholas Sutherland.
Swallowfield Patent	Westchester	April 22, 1708	7,630	George Booth.
Ten Eyck's Patent	Schoharie	May 30, 1739	3,500	Hendrick Jacob Ten Eyck and others.
Timberman's Patent	Herkimer	May 30, 1755	3,000	Jacob Timberman and others.
Totten & Crossfield's Purchase[a]	Herk. Ham. Essex, Warren.			
Turloch Patent	Schoharie	Feb. 21, 1752	18,000	Jacob Borst and others.
Upton's Patent	Otsego	March 8, 1770	20,000	Clotworthy Upton and others.
Van Bergen's Patent	Greene	July 11, 1767	35,500	Martin Garretson Van Bergen and others
Van Dam's Patent	Orange	March 23, 1709	3,000	Rip Van Dam.
Van Rensselaer Patent	Sara. & Fult	Oct. 4, 1774	28,964	Jeremiah Van Rensselaer.
Van Slyck's Patent	Montgomery	Sept. 1, 1716	2,000	Harman Van Slyck.
Vaughan's Patent	Herkimer	April 24, 1770	8,000	John Vaughan and others.
Wallace Patent	Hamilton	April 11, 1770	6,365	Hugh Wallace and others.
Walloomsac Patent	Washington	June 15, 1739	12,000	Edward Collins and others.
Walter's Patent	Westchester	Feb. 14, 1701	5,000	Robert Walters.
Walton's Patent	Herkimer	Aug. 12, 1768	12,000	William Walton and others.
" "	Delaware	March 15, 1770	20,000	" " " "

[a] This tract, embracing 50 townships, was surveyed just before the Revolution, but small portions only were granted until after the war. Among those who received patents for large portions after that period were Robert G. Livingston, Isaac Norton, John G. Leake, Abijah Hammond, Frederick Rylander, Philip Livingston, John Thurman, Jacob Watson, Alexander Macomb, Ph. Rockafeller, White Matlack, Enos Mead, Zephaniah Platt, Goldsbrow Banyar, Peter V. B. Livingston, Joshua Mersereau, Jonathan Lawrence, Thomas Franklin, Effingham Lawrence, Stephen Crossfield, and others. Extensive tracts have been repeatedly sold for taxes.

Name of Patent.	County.	Date.	Extent in Acres.	Patentees.
Watkins's Patent	Washington	March 2, 1775	2,000	John Watkins.
Wawayanda Patent	Orange	April 29, 1703	.....	Dr. John Bridges.
Wawieghanuck Patent	Columbia	Aug. 4, 1743	4,380	William and Stephen Bayard.
Weir's Patent	.....	Feb. 18, 1775	3,000	Archibald Weir and others.
Wharton's Patent	Essex	April 15, 1765	3,000	John Wharton.
Whitehore Township	Delaware	March 10, 1770	38,000	Henry White and others.
Winne's Patent	Herkimer	Oct. 6, 1741	2,000	Peter Winne.
" "	Montgomery	Oct. 10, 1741	4,000	Peter Winne and others.
Williams Patent	"	Aug. 29, 1735	14,000	Charles Williams and others.
Wilmot Patent	"	Aug. 29, 1735	2,000	Anne Wilmot.
Windecker's Patent	"	Nov. 12, 1731	2,000	Hartman Windecker.
Wriesberg Patent	Essex	Feb. 18, 1775	3,000	Daniel Wriesberg.
Young's Patent	Otsego & Scho.	Oct. 11, 1752	20,000	Frederick Young.
" "	Herkimer	Aug. 25, 1752	14,000	Theobald Young and others.

SUBDIVISIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS PURCHASE

Of about 6,000,000 acres of Lands ceded to Massachusetts by the State of New York at the Hartford Convention, Dec. 16, 1786.

Tracts.	Parties.	Date.	Acres.	Counties.
Phelps and Gorham[a]	Massachusetts to Phelps and Gorham	Nov. 21, 1788	2,600,000	Allegany, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Schuyler, Steuben, Wayne, and Yates.
Morris Reserve	" to Robert Morris	May 11, 1791	500,000	Allegany.
Triangular Tract	Morris to Le Roy, Bayard, & McEvers.		87,000	Monroe.
Connecticut Tract[b]	" Watson, Cragie, & Greenleaf.		100,000	Orleans and Genesee.
Cragie Tract	" Andrew Cragie.		50,000	Genesee.
Ogden Tract	" Samuel Ogden		50,000	Wyoming.
Cottinger Tract	" Gerrit Cottinger		50,000	Wyoming and Allegany.
Forty Thousand Acre Tract	" Wilhelm and Jan Willink		40,000	Wyoming & Livingston.
Sterritt Tract	" Samuel Sterritt		150,000	Allegany.
Church Tract	" John B. Church		100,000	Allegany.
Morris Honorary Creditors' Tract	" Creditors		58,570	Allegany & Livingston.
Holland Co.'s Purchase	" Agents of Holland Co.	1792–93	3,600,000	Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, Wyoming, Erie, Genesee, Orleans, and Niagara.
Boston Ten Towns	Massachusetts to Settlers	Nov. 7, 1787	230,400	Broome and Tioga.

[a] Phelps and Gorham originally contracted for the whole tract at $1,000,000, payable in a kind of scrip called "Consolidated Securities," then much below par. A rise to par prevented them from fulfilling the agreement.

[b] In 1801, conveyed in undivided halves to the State of Conn. and Sir Wm. Pulteney, the former using part of her School Fund in the purchase. Divided by alternate lots in 1811.

[c] Conveyed in four tracts to the agents of the Holland Co.: viz., 1,500,000, Dec. 24, 1792, to Le Roy and Linckaen; 1,000,000 Feb. 27, 1793, to Le Roy, Linckaen, and Boon; 800,000, July 20, 1793, to the same; and 300,000, same date, to Le Roy, Bayard, and Clarkson.

SUBDIVISION OF MACOMB'S GREAT PURCHASE

In Franklin, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego, and Herkimer Counties.

Tracts.	Patentees.	Date of Patent.	Acres.	Remarks.
Great Tract No. 1	Daniel McCormick	May 17, 1798	821,879	Twenty-seven towns, Franklin co.
" " 2	" "	May 17, 1798	553,020	Eighteen towns, St. Lawrence co.
" " 3	" "	March 3, 1795	640,000	Fifteen " " "
" " 4	Alexander Macomb	Jan. 10, 1792	450,950	Lewis and Jefferson cos.
" " 5			26,250	Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego, and Herkimer cos.
" " 6			74,400	
Remainder			1,368,400	
	Purchasers.	*Date of Purchase.*		
Chassanis Tract	Pierre Chassanis & Co.	April 12, 1793	210,000	Jefferson and Lewis cos.
Black River Tract	Harrison, Hoffman, Low, & Henderson	July 15, 1795	290,376	" "
Boylston Tract	Samuel Ward	Dec. 18, 1792	817,155	Jefferson, Oswego, and Lewis, 13 towns.
Brantingham Tract	Wm. Inman	Feb. 20, 1793	74,400	Greig, Lewis co.
Constable's Towns	James Constable	.....	.....	Five towns, Lewis co.
Ellisburgh	Marvel Ellis	March 22, 1797	52,834	Town of Ellisburgh, Jefferson cos.
Inman's Triangle	Wm. Inman	Feb. 20, 1793	25,000	Leyden and Lewis, Lewis co.
Watson's Tract	James Watson	April —, 1796	61,433	Lewis and Herkimer cos.

Chenango Twenty Townships.

Tp.	Acres.	Date of Patent.	Patentees.	Tp.	Acres.	Date of Patent.	Patentees.
1	27,187	June 14, 1793	Alexander Webster.	11	20,200	Jan. 28, 1793	Leonard M. Cutting.
2	28,245	April 16, 1794	William S. Smith.	12	24,185	April 16, 1794	Wm. Matlack, sr.
3	24,624	" "	" "	13	24,218	March 2, 1793	Thos. Ludlow and J. Shipperly.
4	24,400	" "	" "	14	20,030	June 1, 1793	Leonard M. Cutting.
5	26,200	" "	" "	15	25,335	Dec. 29, 1792	" "
6	24,384	March 2, 1793	Thos. Ludlow, jr.	16	18,713	Feb. 14, 1793	John Taylor.
7	24,186	Jan. 31, 1793	Robert C. Livingston.	17	18,068	" "	" "
8	25,780	April 16, 1794	William S. Smith.	18	22,565	May 3, 1793	John J. Morgan.
9	24,205	" "	" "	19	20,750	" "	" "
10	24,200	Jan. 13, 1793	James Talmadge.	20	24,856	" "	" "

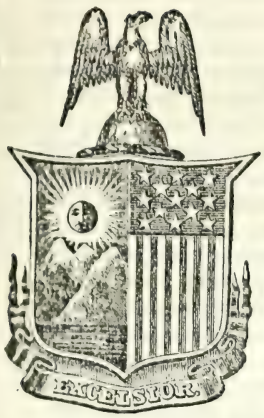
Table of the Principal Tracts

Which have been granted in small parcels by the State, under the Commissioners of the Land Office.

Name of Tract.	County.	No. of Lots.	Remarks.
Adgate's 3,600 acre Tract	Essex	7	West of Peron Bay.
Bedlington Tract	Delaware	77	Escheat of John G. Leake.
Benson Township	Hamilton	383	Named from Egbert Benson.
Bergen's Purchase	Hamilton and Fulton	13	
Black Rock Village	Erie	233	Part of Niagara Mile Strip.
Brant Lake Tract	Warren	254	Surveyed by Geo. Webster, 1803.
Bristol Tract	Schoharie	62	Unappropriated lands remaining at close of Revolution.
Bulwagga Bay Tract	Essex	4	
Butler's Tract	Delaware	7	Part of Hardensburgh Patent.
Canastota Tract	Madison	91	Gospel and Schools for Chenango Twenty Towns.
Chemung Township	Chemung	205	Laid out in 1788 by Jas. Clinton, J. Hathorn, and J. Cantine.
Chenango Township	Broome	.....	49,710 acres to A. Hammond and others.
Chenango Twenty Towns	Madison, Chenango, Oneida	.....	Patented separately. See table preceding this.
Clinton Township	Chenango	.....	Given to the Vermont sufferers.
Cookquago Tract	Delaware and Broome	144	
Cowasselon Tract	Madison	25	
Crum Horn Mountain Tract	Otsego	79	Given to schools and literature.
Delaware Tract	Broome	19	Town of Windsor.
Essex Tract	Essex	248	Unappropriated lands remaining after Revolution.
Fayette Township	Chenango	100	
Fort Ann Tract	Washington	33	Mile Square Reservation.
Fort Covington Village	Franklin	.....	Unappropriated lands remaining after Revolution.
French Mountain Tract	Warren	48	
Grand Island	Erie	117	Given to Canal Fund.
Greene co. Tract	Greene	108	To Walter Livingston, M. West, and W. Morris.
Greene Township	Chenango	.....	In quarters.
Gore, Old Military, and Refugee Tract	Clinton	68	
Gores, others in great number.			
Hambden Township	Tioga	.....	Robert Morris and Alexander Macomb.
Hague Tract	Warren and Essex	62	
Iron Ore Tract	Essex	234	
Islands in great number.			
Jay Tract	Essex and Clinton	160	
Lake George Tract	Warren	93	
Lewis (South) Tract	Essex	33	
Lewiston Village	Niagara	421	House, out, and water lots.
Long Sault Island	St. Lawrence	38	
Luzerne Tract	Warren	173	
Massena Township	St. Lawrence	.....	Small tracts upon Military Class rights.
Maul's Patent	Essex	5	
Military Tract	Cayuga, Cortland, Onondaga, Oswego, Schuyler, Seneca, Tompkins and Wayne.	.....	Twenty eight townships—1,680,000 acres to soldiers of the Revolution.
Military Tract (Old)	Clinton and Franklin	.....	Ten townships, 640,000 acres set apart to soldiers, not conveyed.
Moose River Tract	Hamilton and Herkimer	.....	Nine townships, mostly of modern grant.
Niagara River Tract	Erie and Niagara	107	Reserved in Massachusetts cession.
North River Head Tract	Essex	140	
North West Bay Tract	Essex	133	
Oswego Falls Village	Oswego	52	Reserved by State in previous grants.
Oswego Village	Oswego	.....	
Ox Bow Tract	Hamilton	304	
Palmer's Purchase	Warren and Saratoga	.....	State, Middle, Rear, and River Lots.
Paradox Tract	Essex	428	Named from Paradox Lake.
Peron Bay Tract	Essex	130	
Refugee Tract	Clinton	.....	131,420 acres to Canada and Nova Scotia refugees.
Reservations, Indian:			
Cayuga	Cayuga and Seneca	256	West, East, and Residence Tracts, Canoga Reservation.
Oneida	Oneida and Madison	.....	Fish Creek, Oneida, Castleton, Oneida Creek, Otsequet, Pagan Purchase, and Wood Creek Tracts of the purchases of 1798, 1802, 1815, 1824, 1829, 1829, 1830, 1834, 1840, 1842.
Onondaga	Onondaga	.....	See page 478, note 4.
St. Regis	Franklin	.....	Various, including lands at Fort Covington and Hogansburgh Village.
Stockbridge		.....	Various purchases, including E. Hill Tract of fifty and W. Hill Tract of forty-two lots.
Roaring Brook Tract	Essex	86	
Saddle Mountain Tract	Washington.		
Salt Springs	Onondaga	.....	Including plats of Salina, Geddes, Liverpool, Syracuse, &c.
St. Lawrence Ten Towns	St. Lawrence	10 mi. sq. each	Sold at auction in 1¼ miles and mile squares., but bid in by a small number. Cambray, De Kalb, and Hague, each 92,720 acres: Lisbon, Louisville, and Stockholm, each a little less, were conveyed to Alex. Macomb, Dec. 17, 1787.
Schroon Tract	Essex	111	
Sidney Township	Broome	162	
Split Rock Tract	Essex	33	
Stedman Farm	Niagara.		
Trembleau Tract	Essex	17	
Tongue Mountain Tract	Warren	52	
Warrensburgh Tract	Warren	22	
Warren Township	Broome	.....	61,440 acres to Robert Harper and others.
Watkins and Flint's Purchase	Chemung Schuyler & Tioga		
Westfield Tract	Washington	58	
West of Road Patent	Essex	174	
White Face Mountain Tract	Essex and Clinton.		

Tables of many small grants, tracts, and purchases will be found in the descriptions of the counties in which such lands are located

MILITARY.



THE Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the State, and the militia are, by the Constitution, required to be armed, disciplined, and ready for service.[1] The efficient services which the organized militia of the State rendered to the General Government in the late war, have been already noticed.

The militia are organized under an Act passed March 17, 1870, and consists of the "National Guard of the State of New York," not to exceed 20,000 in number, fully armed, uniformed and equipped in time of peace, and the "Reserve Militia," composed of all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 (except those exempt by laws of the State or U. S.), who are to be enrolled, and are liable to be called into service in time of war or public danger. The uniformed militia are organized by law into eight divisions, and into such number of brigades, regiments, battalions, troops, batteries and companies, as the Commander-in-Chief may direct.

The State furnishes arms for n.-c. officers and privates: officers provide their own arms, and all classes their own uniforms.[2] In counties where the State has no armories, the Supervisors are required to provide suitable rooms for the deposit of arms and uniforms. A parade and rendezvous is required of the National Guard annually, and six other drills, of which not less than three must be by regiments, battalions or troops. Monthly drills may also be required, and camps of instruction established in each division, of not more than ten days' continuance. The N. G. are paid for their services according to their rank,[3] and are exempt from jury duty. Their term of service is seven years.

There are nine staff departments, whose powers and duties are defined by law.[4] The cost of maintenance of the State National Guard is about $200,000 annually. The organization now consists of 8 Divisions, 24 Brigades, 2 Regiments, 1 Battalion, and 7 separate Troops of Cavalry; 2 Battalions and 11 separate Batteries of Artillery; 39 Regiments and 7 Battalions of Infantry; and in all, 24,285 officers, non-commissionsd officers, musicians and privates.

The principal records of organization (not specially belonging to

[1] Constitution, Art IV, § 4; Art. XI, § 1; Any person belonging to a religious sect, averse to bearing arms, may be excused by paying a commutation fee. Captains, subalterns and non-commissioned officers are elected by the members of companies; field officers by the commissioned officers of their regiments or battalions; Brigadier-Generals and Brigade Inspectors by the field officers. Major and Brigadier-Generals, and commanding officers of regiments or separate battalions, appoint their staff officers. Commissioned officers receive their commissions from the Governor, and cannot be removed from office except by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, or by sentence of a court-martial. Major-Generals and the Commissary-General are appointed by the Governor and Senate. The Adjutant-General and other chiefs of staff departments, and the Aides-de-Camp of the Commander-in-Chief, are appointed by the Governor, and their terms of office expire with his. The Commissary-General is appointed for two years, and is required to give securities, as prescribed by law.—*Constitution*, Art. XI.

[2] In lieu of the uniforms formerly provided by the State, each non-comis'd officer, musician and private now receives $5 annually, to be paid out of the State Military Fund to those who attend the parades and reviews required.

[3] The pay for a private is $1, for a line officer below rank of Captain, $2; for a Captain, $3: for a field officer below rank of Colonel, $4; for a commanding officer of regiment, $5. The pay of staff officers is not to exceed that allowed in the national service.

[4] *Organization of Staff Dep't, under Act of Mar.* 17, '70.

Officers of Staff Departments.	Rank.
Adjutant-General	Maj.-Gen.
Assistant Adjutant-General	Colonel.
Acting Assistant.	Major.
Asst. Adj.-Gen. to each Div. (Chief of Staff).	Colonel.
Asst. Adj.-Gen. to each Bri. (Chief of Staff).	Lieut.-Col.
Adjutant to each regiment	1st Lieut.

Organization of Staff Dep't, etc.—Continued.

Officers of Staff Departments.	Rank.
Inspector-General	Brig.-Gen.
Assistant Inspector-General	Colonel.
Inspector to each Division	Colonel.
Inspector to each Brigade	Major.
Commissary-General (Chief of Ordnance)	Brig.-Gen.
Assistant Chief of Ordnance	Colonel.
Ordnance officer to each Division	Lieut.-Col.
Ordnance officer to each Brigade	Captain.
Military Storekeepers.	
Engineer-in-Chief	Brig.-Gen.
Engineer in each Division	Colonel.
Engineer in each Brigade	Major.
Judge-Advocate-General	Brig.-Gen.
Judge-Advocate in each Division	Colonel.
Judge-Advocate in each Brigade	Major.
Surgeon-General	Brig.-Gen.
Surgeon in each Division	Colonel.
Surgeon in each Brigade	Major.
Surgeon in each Regiment	Major.
Assistant-Surgeon in each Regiment	Captain.
Surgeon to each Battalion	Major.
Quartermaster-General	Brig.-Gen.
Assistant Quartermaster-General	Colonel.
Quartermaster to each Division	Lieut.-Col.
Assistant Quartermaster to each Brigade	Captain.
Asst. Quartermaster to each Reg't or Bat.	1st Lieut.
Storekeepers.	
Paymaster-General	Brig.-Gen.
Assistant Paymaster-General	Colonel.
Paymasters, according to wants of service,	Major.
Commissary-General of Subsistence	Brig.-Gen.
Commissary of Subsistence in each Division	Lieut.-Col.
Commissary of Subsistence in each Brigade	Captain.
Asst. Com., according to wants of service	Captain.

belonging to other Staff Departments are kept by the **Adjutant General,** who is Chief of Staff, and issues the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.[1] He has an office in the old State House, and provisions will be made in the new State Capitol for his office and records. The **Inspector General** is required to visit every regiment and battalion district in the State, at least once in two years, inspect the condition of every branch of the military service, attend to the organization of the Militia and National Guard, and report at headquarters the improvement in discipline and tactict instruction of the National Guard. He has two assistants. The **Commissary General** has in charge the Arsenals and Magazines of the State, and attends to the preservation, repair and safe keeping of the arms, munitions of war, and implements of every kind belonging to the State. His office is at the State Arsenal in New York city. He is Chief of Ordnance, and receives the reports of his department from subordinates.

The **Engineer-in-Chief** has charge of the engineering branch of the service, and in times of peace, holds but a nominal position.

The **Judge Advocate General** has the management of all things relating to the administration of justice among the military forces of the State. He may hear appeals from courts martial, and from contested elections, and may act as Judge Advocate at any court martial where the public interests may require his presence.

The **Surgeon General** has charge of all matters in the Medical and Surgical Department. In times of peace, the office is little more than nominal, but in the late war became one of importance.

The **Quarter Master General** has charge of quarters and transportation for troops when in actual service, but in times of peace, his duties become merely nominal.

The **Pay-Master General** settles the accounts for military service, and during the late war was charged with the payment of State bounties to volunteers.

The **Commissary General of Subsistence,** in actual service, provides and issues provisions, etc., to the troops. In times of peace, his duties are but nominal.

The territory included within the several *Div.* and *Brig.*, is given in the subjoined note.[1]

Arsenals.—The National Government has an arsenal of the first-class at Watervliet for manufacture, repairs, and storage, and those of less extent on Governor's Island in New York Harbor, and at Rome, for storage. The State Arsenals are in charge of the Commissory General, whose office is in New York, and they are further noticed in their localities.

Fortifications.—These are all built and owned by the Government of the United States, upon sites to which the right of soil has been conveyed by the State. They are located on both sides of the Narrows, at the entrance of New York Harbor, on both sides of Long Island Sound at Throgg's Neck and Wilkins' Point, on Governor's, Bedlow's, and Ellis Islands in New York Harbor, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, at Oswego, at the mouth of the Niagara on Lake Ontario, and at Black Rock in Buffalo. They will be further mentioned in our account of the localities where they occur.

The office of Adjutant General became an office of record in 1827, before which, commissions were issued from the Secretary's office, under the privy seal of the Governor. He has custody of the enlistment and muster-out records of the volunteer organizations of this State in the late war. The Bureau of Military Statistics, and what remains of the business of State Agencies created during the war, are also under his charge. The amount remaining to be delivered from the latter, is $1,716.44. In 1869 and 1870, moneys were appropriated to defray claims conceded to soldiers of the war of 1812. The business relating to these grants in the two years was as follows:

	1869	1870
Certificates allowed,.....	2,629	541.00
Principal of certificates allowed,....	135,334.93	$23,044.99

Percentage allowed in 1869, $36,82 57-100, and in 1870 $57.69 68-100 on each $100 of the claims.

During the late war, a large number of clerks were employed by the Adjutant General. He has at present an Assistant Adjutant General, a Chief Clerk, and six other clerks, and a messenger. In the Bureau of Military Statistics attached to this office under Chapter 717, laws of 1863 there is employed a clerk and a janitor.

21*st Division.*—New York and Richmond counties, including 1st, 2d, and 3d Brigade of Infantry and 1st of Cavalry.

2*d Division.*—Kings, Queens and Suffolk counties, including the 5th (Kings Co); 6th, (Queens and Suffolk,) and 11th (Kings Co.) Brigades.

3*d Division.*—Albany, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Saratoga, Schenectady, Fulton, Hamilton and Montgomery Counties. It includes the 9th Brigade, (Albany Co., except West Troy and Green Island); the 10th (Rensselaer co. and West Troy and Green Island in Albany co.); the 12th (Washington and Saratoga co's.); and 13th (Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Schenectady co's.)

4*th Division.*—Warren, Essex, Clinton, Franklin St. Lawrence, Jefferson, and Lewis co's. It includes the 16th Brigade, (Jefferson and Lewis.

5*th Division.*—Westchester, Putnam, Rockland, Orange Sullivan, Greene, Ulster, Delaware, Dutchess, Schoharie, Otsego, Chenango, Herkimer and Madison co's. It includes the 7th Brigade (Westchester, Rockland and Putnam); 8th (Dutchess Greene Sullivan and Ulster); 17th (Otsego and Herkimer); 18th Delaware and Schoharie); 19th (Chenango and Madison) and 22d (Orange.)

6*th Division.*—Broome, Cayuga, Cortland, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Seneca, Tioga and Tompkins. It includes the 21st Brigade Oneida); 23d (Cayuga and Seneca); 24th (Onondaga and Oswego); and 26th (Tompkins, Broome, Tioga and Cortland).

7*th Division.*—Chemango, Schuyler, Steuben, Yates, Ontario, Wayne, Monroe and Livingston. It includes the 20th Brigade, (Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben; and 25th [Monroe, Livingston, Ontario, Wayne and Yates.]

8*th Division.*—Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Wyoming, Erie, Genesee, Orleans and Niagara. It includes the 30th Brigade (Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua]; 31st [Chautauqua]; and 32d (Genesee, Orleans and Niagara.

PRISONS.

Our criminal code, at the beginning of our State government, was a severe one, and prescribed the death penalty for sixteen different crimes. A reform occurred in the laws in 1787, and recognizing that the object of punishment was to reform, and not to exterminate mankind, imprisonment was substituted for execution in all crimes but three. In 1796, the first step was taken for the establishment of a State prison.[1] There are now three State prisons,[2] and about half a dozen city and county penitentiaries, at which labor is required of convicts, and our system of prison discipline has been of late years much improved.

The Inspectors of State Prisons, three in number, are, by the Constitution, placed in charge of the State prisons, and appoint their officers. They report annually to the Legislature, and besides visiting the prisons in company four times a year, one of them is assigned to the special supervision of each prison.[3]

The Prison Association of New York, incorp. May 9, 1846,[4] is a benevolent association for ameliorating the condition of prisoners, improving prison discipline, and encouraging discharged convicts by aiding them to obtain an honest living, and in sustaining their efforts at reform. They have a principal office in N. Y. city, and their committees visit prisons, collect and disseminate information tending to promote their objects, and report annually to the Legislature.

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[1] By an act of March 26, 1796, John Watts, Matthew Clarkson, Isaac Sloatenburgh, Thomas Eddy, and John Murray, Jr., were app. com. to build a State prison in N. Y. City. This prison, styled "*Newgate*," was located on a lot of 9 acres on the Hudson, at the foot of Amos st., with its principal front on Greenwich st. It was 204 ft. long, and from each end a wing extended to the river. It had 54 rooms, each for 8 persons, and cost $208,846. It was opened Nov. 25, 1797, and continued in use until May, 1828, when it was sold. Convicts were employed in shoe and nail making, and other work in leather and iron, and as carpenters, tailors, weavers, spinners, and gardeners. A second prison was ordered, in 1796, to be built at Albany, but the act was repealed in 1797. The limited accommodations and wretched moral influences of the New York prison, led to the ordering of another prison, in 1816, which was located at Auburn.

[2] **Auburn State Prison** was located in 1816, mainly through the efforts of John H. Beach, then in the Assembly. Its site was given by Samuel Dill, Davis Hyde, John H. and Eli S. Beach, on the outlet of Owasco Lake. Their deed (Dec. 22, 1816) was for 6 acres, 20 perches of land, and half the water power. The plans were by J. O. Daniels. The first prisoners (53 in number) were received in 1817, and 37 more in 1818. It was mostly done in 1823. The other half of the power was bought in 1829, but the south side was afterwards sold. In 1834, 12 acres were bought. An *Asylum for Insane Convicts* was opened Feb. 2, 1859, and by a law of 1867, insane female convicts at Sing Sing and Utica were to be removed to Auburn, and an enlargement of the premises is in progress.

Sing Sing State Prison is on a lot of 130 acres, upon the Hudson at Sing Sing, where it was intended to employ the convicts at marble cutting, quarries of that stone being on the premises. There is a separate prison for females, and to this prison all sane female convicts in the State are sent.

Clinton Prison is on a lot of 250 acres in the town of Dannemora, Clinton county, which was selected on account of an iron mine, with the design of employing the convicts in mining and the manufacture of iron. About 25 acres are enclosed within the prison walls. This prison was built in 1844-5, under the direction of Ransom H. Cook.

These several prisons will be more particularly described under our account of the localities where they occur. The Report of the Inspectors for the year ending Sept. 30, 1870, gives the following results of the earnings and expenditures for the fiscal year and its comparison with the year before:

Expenditures.	1869.	1870.
Auburn	$171,015 81	$166,979 10
Clinton	317,309 70	305,905 06
Sing Sing	351,062 57	364,901 78
Female Prison (Sing Sing)	25,656 26	22,553 65
Insane Asylum (Auburn)	13,954 92	10,076 37
Total	$879,219 26	$876,415 96
Earnings.		
Auburn	$128,717 71	$131,697 64
Clinton	257,256 79	274,157 56
Sing Sing	$264,099 12	$290,017 95
Female Prison (Sing Sing)	4,084 01	4,320 47
Total	$659,157 63	$700,193 62
Deficiencies.		
Auburn	$42,298 10	$35,281 46
Clinton	60,052 91	31,747 52
Sing Sing	86,963 45	71,885 83
Female Prison (Sing Sing)	21,772 25	18,232 18
Insane Asylum (Auburn)	13,954 92	19,076 37
Total	$225,061 63	$176,223 36

Upon the question as to "why the prisons are not self-sustaining," the Inspectors remark:

"The solution has not been definitely arrived at, from the fact that few are acquainted with the physical condition of the inmates, or aware of the fact that of all the convictions to Prison, fully ½ are incapacitated by physical disability from the performance of manual labor. An illustration from the Sing Sing Prison is applicable to all. The yearly ave. number of male convicts was 1,180; the physician's report and hospital record show an annual average of 300 under medical treatment, performing no *remunerative labor whatever*. Of these 300, 56 are cripples and patients in hospital, and a considerable expense to the State, over and above their support. There are 127 able-bodied men employed on unproductive State labor—teamsters, barbers, waiters, laborers, etc. An aggregate of 427 men, from whom the State receives no return, and we have the calculation thus:

Whole number	1,180
Deduct	427
Total number from whose labor all prison earnings accrue	753

A continuation of the figuring shows the total expenditure of the male prison, not including building and repairs, was	$207,521 18
Add one-third expenses of Lunatic Asylum	6,358 78
Female prison deficiency	18,233 18
Total charges against Sing Sing Prison	$292,113 14

Calculating 303 working days to the year, and dividing—and the result by the 753 able-bodied men, each would have to have to earn a per diem of $1.27.2 to meet the actual expense."

[3] They are elected for three years, and one vacancy occurs from exp. of term annually. Temporary app. are made by the Governor to fill vacancies.

[4] This Association had its origin in Nov., 1844, at the instance of the Board of Inspectors for Sing Sing Prison. It has a large number of members, and it expends about $15,000 annually.

These reports, which are voluminous, abound with information upon the subjects to which they relate, and have had a beneficial influence upon legislation and public opinion.[1]

The *National Prison Association of the United States of America*, was incorporated by a law of New York, April 27, 1871, the principal place of business to be in New York city.

Convicts are, by act of April 22, 1862, allowed to earn commutation of time by industry and good behavior. The allowance of time is made by the Governor at his discretion, from records kept for his information. It has been the practice of the Governor for some years to visit every State Prison and give every convict a hearing, if he wish to apply personally for pardon or commutation. More than a thousand applications were made during the past year, and 85 pardons, 34 commutations, and 1 reprieve were granted. The Governor makes an annual report upon his exercise of the pardoning power to the legislature.

In 1870, the Governor was, by concurrent resolution, directed to appoint commissioners to examine the subject of convict labor, and E. C. Wines, and Thomas Fencer, of New York, and Michael S. Myers, were appointed. Their report made January 27, 1871, (Assembly Doc. 18,) contains a large amount of evidence upon the subject of prison labor.

The report of the Inspectors for the year ending September 30, 1870, gives the following results of earning and expenditures for the fiscal year, and its comparison with the year before:

	1869.	1870.
Expenditures.		
Auburn	$171,015 81	$166,979 10
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Clinton	257,256 79	274,157 56
Sing Sing	264,099 12	290,017 95
Female Prison, (Sing Sing)	4,084 01	4,320 47
Total	$654,157 63	$700,193 62
Deficiencies.		
Auburn	$42,298 10	$35,281 46
Clinton	60,052 91	31,747 52
Sing Sing	86,983 45	71,885 83
Female Prison, (Sing Sing)	21,772 25	18,232 18
Insane Asylum, (Auburn)	13,954 92	19,076 37
Total	$225,061 63	$176,223 56

Upon the question as to "why the prisons are not self-sustained," the Inspectors remark: "The solution has not been definitely arrived at, from the fact that few are acquainted with the physical condition of the inmates, or aware of the fact that of all the convictions to Prison, fully one-third are incapacitated by physical disability from the performance of manual labor. An illustration from the Sing Sing Prison is applicable to all. The yearly average number of male convicts was eleven hundred and eighty; the physician's report and hospital record show an annual average of 300 under medical treatment, performing no *remunerative labor whatever*. Of these 300, 56 are cripples and patients in hospital, and a considerable expense to the State over and above their support. There are 127 able-bodied men employed on unproductive state labor—teamsters, barbers, waiters, laborers, &c. An aggregate of 427 men, from whom the State receives no return, and we have the calculation thus:

Whole number	1,180
Deduct	427
Total number from whose labor all prison earnings accrue	753
A continuation of the figuring shows the total expenditure of the male prison not including building and repairs, was	$267,521.18
Add one-third expenses Lunatic Asylum	6,358.78
Female prison deficiency	18,233.18
Total charges against Sing Sing Prison	$292,113.14

Calculating 308 working days to the year, and dividing—and the result by the 753 able-bodied men, each would have to earn a per diem of $1.27 2m to meet the actual expense."

[1] A National Congress on Penitentiary and Reformatory Discipline, was organized at Cincinnati, O., October 12, 1870, at which persons representing prison government and reform from most of the states attended, and an organization for more effectual co-operation formed.

AGRICULTURE.

The soil and climate of New York are considerably varied, and favor the cultivation of all the fruits and grains of the temperate zone. The general tendency, however, is to an extension of the dairying, grazing and fruit-growing interests, rather than grain.

Perhaps the most notable feature of cultivation which has been developed within late years is, that the grape may be raised to great advantage along the southern tier of counties in the region of the lakes of that section, and more especially in soil underlaid by the Portage group of rocks, the decomposition of which appears to furnish the chemical elements favorable to this plant.

The erection of cheese factories, in great numbers (an expedient forced upon us by the necessities of the war, and retained on account of its great economy), also marks an era in our agriculture, and appears destined to work still greater changes in our domestic economy. The multiplication of agricultural and horticultural societies, the rivalry of fairs, and the abundant opportunities which they offer for the study and comparison of machines and products, are pleasing evidences of progress, and the increased use of machines in agriculture is most noticeable.

The New York State Agricultural Society was formed at Albany in Feb., 1832; but for several years it received no support from the State, and held no regular fairs. In 1841, the society was re-organized, and measures were adopted for raising funds and holding annual fairs. On May 5th of that year, an act was passed by the Legislature, appropriating $8,000 for the encouragement of agriculture, $700 of which was to go to the State Society, and the remainder was to be divided among the county societies in the ratio of representation then existing.[1] The society is required annually to report to the Legislature a full account of its proceedings, and such facts concerning the agricultural condition of the State as may be of general interest. The volumes of Transactions are published by the State, and are widely distributed among the farming population. The annual fairs are held in different parts of the State, and are largely attended.[2] The office of the society is kept at the Agricultural Rooms, corner of State

[1] *Appropriations for the Promotion of Agriculture.*

Counties.	1819 2 y'rs.	1841.	Counties.	1819. 2 y'rs.	1841.	Counties.	1819. 2 y'rs.	1841.	Counties.	1819. 2 y'rs.	1841.
Albany	$350	$205	Franklin	$100	$50	Onondaga	$300	$204	Schoharie	$200	$97
Allegany	75	123	Fulton & Ham.	....	60	Ontario	500	130	Seneca	150	74
Broome	100	67	Genesee	250	179	Orange	300	152	Steuben	150	138
Cattaraugus	....	86	Greene	200	91	Orleans	....	75	Suffolk	200	97
Cayuga	250	151	Herkimer	200	112	Oswego	....	131	Sullivan	100	47
Chautauqua	50	143	Jefferson	200	183	Otsego	400	148	Tioga	150	61
Chemung	....	62	Kings	75	143	Putnam	100	38	Tompkins	150	114
Chenango	200	122	Lewis	100	53	Queens	200	91	Ulster	250	137
Clinton	125	84	Livingston	....	117	Rensselaer	350	180	Warren	100	40
Columbia	300	133	Madison	250	120	Richmond	75	34	Washington	350	123
Cortland	125	75	Monroe	....	194	Rockland	100	36	Wayne	....	126
Delaware	200	106	Montgomery	400	107	St. Lawrence	100	170	Westchester	250	146
Dutchess	400	157	New York	650	950	Saratoga	300	121	Yates	....	61
Erie	....	186	Niagara	....	93	Schenectady	100	51	State Ag. Soc.	....	700
Essex	125	71	Oneida	400	255						

By an act of April 11, 1842, Genesee receives $92, and Wyoming $87 annually; and by another of April 13, 1855, the co. of Schuyler was allowed to receive a proportional share from the moneys previously belonging to Chemung, Steuben and Tompkins cos.

County societies usually require the payment of $1 annually from each member, or $10 for life membership without further payment. It is customary to restrict competition for premiums to members of the society, and to collect of all others an entrance fee to the exhibition grounds.

The ratio fixed in 1841, and the sum then distributed were continued annually to 186 , when the sum was increased to $10,000, and at this rate till 1867, when it was further increased to $20,000, the ratio of distribution being, however, continued on the same basis as at first established in 1841.

[2] *The State Fairs have been held as follows:*

Years.	Place of holding fair.	Time of hold'g fair.	Presidents.	Receipts.	Years.	Place of holding fair.	Time of hold'g fair.	Presidents.	Receipts.
1841	Syracuse	Sept. 29-30	Joel B. Nott	(Free.)	1857	Buffalo	Oct. 6- 9	A. S. Upham	$15,073 89
1842	Albany	" 27-29	J. S. Wadsworth	$1,296 10	1858	Syracuse	" 5- 8	W. T. McConn.	10,815 81
1843	Rochester	" 20-22	J. S. Wadsworth	3,000 00	1859	Albany	" 4- 7	A. B. Conger	18,133 45
1844	Poughkeepsie	" 18-19	J. B. Beekman	3,650 00	1860	Elmira	" 2- 5	B. N. Huntington	9,042 95
1845	Utica	" 17-19	B. P. Johnson	4,370 18	1861	Watertown	Sept. 17-20	G. Geddes	7,900 40
1846	Auburn	" 15-17	J. M. Sherwood	4,333 17	1862	Rochester	Sept. 30 / Oct. 2	Ezra Cornell	11,271 45
1847	Saratoga Sp'gs	" 14-16	George Vail	4,034 22	1863	Utica	Sept. 15-18	E. G. Faile	11,347 78
1848	Buffalo	" 5- 7	Lewis F. Allen	6,272 86	1864	Rochester	" 20-23	J. O. Sheldon	15,487 94
1849	Syracuse	" 11-13	John A. King	8,144 55	1865	Utica	" 12-15	T. C. Peters	11,471 76
1850	Albany	" 3- 6	Ezra P. Prentice	10,465 61	1866	Saratoga Sp'gs	" 11-14	J. S. Gould	11,226 45
1851	Rochester	" 16-19	John Delafield	11,956 25	1867	Buffalo	Oct. 1- 4	M. R. Patrick	22,238 43
1852	Utica	" 7-10	Henry Wager	8,125 41	1868	Rochester	Sept. 29 / Oct. 2	T. H. Faile	20,858 47
1853	Saratoga Sp'gs	" 20-23	Lewis G. Morris	6,009 90	1869	Elmira	Sept. 14-17	S. Campbell	16,033 37
1854	New York	Oct. 3- 6	Wm. Kelly	9,248 70	1870	Utica	" 27-30	S. D. Hungerford	20,309 72
1855	Elmira	" 2- 5	Samuel Cheever	11,527 25	1871	Albany	Oct. 2- 6	Rich'd Church	29,133 24
1856	Watertown	Sept. 30 / Oct. 3	T. S. Faxton	8,010 00					

and Lodge streets Albany, where the Society has a large and interesting free museum, and a library of about 4,000 volumes.

By an act passed March 20, 1871, the term of this Society was extended 40 years, and life members only, are allowed to vote for officers. These may vote by proxy. The Society may select four stated, places for holding its fairs.[1]

Local Agricultural Societies.—These are sometimes formed by special act; but generally under an act passed June 8, 1853, and revised April 13, 1855, entitled "*An Act to facilitate the formation of* **Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.**" Most of these Societies have fair grounds owned or leased, and the annual fairs which they hold, have done much towards exciting emulation among farmers and mechanics of the State, and in making known the most approved inventions and methods relating to agriculture and the arts.

By an act passed March 29, 1865, entitled "*An Act to authorize the formation of* **Corporations for Agricultural Purposes.**" Companies may be formed for cultivating and developing the different varieties of grapes, sugar cane, cotton, rice, tobacco, and other products.

County Aricultural Societies.—In the subjoined list,[2] those societies which were formed by special Acts of the Legislature are in Roman, and those under general law are

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[1]Under "an act for settling fairs and markets in each respective city and county throughout this province," passed Nov. 11, 1692, and not repealed until 1788, market days were established in the larger places, but no premiums or other inducements for improvement were offered beyond the competition of trade. In 1764 the "Society for the promotion of Arts, Agriculture and Economy in the Province of New York in North America, was formed in New York city; growing out of the necessities of the country occasioned by the stamp act.

The Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures, was instituted Feb. 26, 1791, and incorp. March 12, 1793. For more efficient action, it in 1801, divided the State into as many agricultural districts as there was cos., in each of which a secretary was appointed, to convene the members of the society within his district, inquire into the state of agriculture and manufactures, receive communications and arrange and transmit them to the president of the society. The transactions of this body were printed by the State, and the society numbered among its members nearly every person of eminence throughout the State, Its charter expired in 1804; and its corporate powers were revived and continued April 2 of that year, under the name of the Society for the Promotion of the useful Arts. The affairs of the new body were managed by a council of 9 members, and State patronage was continued in the printing of its Transactions. In 1808-12, liberal premiums were offered for the best cloths of household manufacture, a part of which were awarded by the co. judge and a part by this society. The samples, upon which $16,000 were thus paid, are still preserved in the library of the Albany Institute. After being once extended the Society was superseded, in part, by a Board of Agriculture, but continued as a local institution of Albany until merged, with the "Lyceum of Natural History," in the "Albany Institute," in 1829. The latter has most of the books, papers, and effects of its predecessors; and tracing back through its change it is the oldest scientific society in the State. "An act to improve the agriculture of this State," passed April 7, 1819, created a board of agriculture and appropriated $10,000 annually for 2 years, to be distributed for the promotion of agriculture and family domestic manufactures in the several cos., on condition that a similar sum should be subscribed by the co. societies formed under this act. A board, formed of the president, or a delegate chosen from each co. society, met annually at Albany, elected officers, examined reports, and selected for publication such returns as they deemed proper. These were published by the State. Three volumes of Memoirs were issued, and the board continued in existence but little longer than the appropriation was continued. County societies, on the plan of the Berkshire Co. Agricultural Society, began to be formed in 1817; and, by the exertions of De Witt Clinton, Elkanah Watson, and other friends of the measure, they were extended to the most of the cos. These societies, after a brief period, fell into disuse; and that of Jefferson co. is the only one of this class that can trace a continuous existence (but under several re-organizations) till the present time.

[2] *County Agricultural Societies.*

Counties.	Date of Present Organization	Place of holding Fairs.	Counties.	Date of Present Organization.	Place of holding Fairs.
Albany	June 7, 1862	Albany.	*Onondaga*	Feb. 15, 1856	
Allegany	Nov. 1, 1859	Angelica.	*Ontario*	May 18, 1854	
Broome	April 27, 1858	Binghamton.	*Orange*	Feb. 27, 1866	Canandaigua.
Cattaraugus	Jan. 28, 1855	Little Valley.†	*Orleans*	Oct. 17, 1856	Goshen.
Cayuga	June 21, 1856	Auburn.	*Oswego*	Dec. 27, 1855	Albion.
Chautauqua	1836	Fredonia.	*Otsego*	Jan. 22, 1856	
Chemung	Feb. 20, 1860	Elmira.	Putnam	1851	Cooperstown.
Chenango	May 10, 1870	Norwich.	*Queens*	Nov. 30, 1857	Carmel.
Clinton		Plattsburgh.	*Rensselaer*	Mar. 23, 1861	Mineola.
Columbia	March 8, 1856	Chatham 4 Corners.	Rockland	June 29, 1844	Lansingburgh.
Cortland	Oct. 1838	Cortlandville.	*St. Lawrence*	June 21, 1856	New City.
Delaware	July 1841	Delhi.	Saratoga	June 24, 1841	Canton.
Dutchess	Oct. 16, 1841	Washingt'n Hollow	Schenectady		Saratoga Springs.
Erie	June 2, 1856	Hamburgh.	Schoharie	Oct. 26, 1841	Schenectady.
Essex	Dec. 1850	Westport.	*Schuyler*	Mar. 14, 1855	Watkins.
Franklin	July 30, 1856	Malone.	*Seneca*	Jan. 24, 1856	
Fulton	Aug. 1, 1865	Johnstown.	Steuben	June 22, 1853	Bath.
Genessee	May 26, 1857	Batavia.	*Suffolk*	Feb. 1, 1865	Riverheat.
Greene	Oct. 11, 1856	Cairo.	Sullivan	Nov. 9, 1847	
Herkimer	Sept. 4, 1841	Herkimer.	*Tioga*	Aug. 11, 1855	
Jefferson	Dec. 7, 1854	Watertown.	*Tompkins*	Jan. 8, 1858	Ithaca.
Lewis	Feb. 1, 1860	Turin & Lowville.	*Ulster*	Jan. 24, 1868	Kingston.
Livingston	June 30, 1855	Geneseo.	*Warren*	Mar. 5, 1857	
Monroe	Mch 19, 1856	Rochester.	*Washington*	Mar. 22, 1865	Salem.
Montgomery	Dec. 16, 1864	Fonda.	*Wayne*	May 5, 1855	Lyons.
Niagara	Dec. 2, 1858	Lockport.	*Wyoming*	July 20, 1856	Warsaw.
Oneida	April 1841	Utica and Rome.‡	*Yates*	Jan. 13, 1855	Penn Yan.

†By act of April 22, 1870, the Soc. was allowed to sell their old grounds at this place and buy new.
‡The town of Rome was allowed May 1, 1869, to issue bonds for purposes of fair ground.

in Italic. In most cases the latter, and in some cases the former had been previously in existence under Special Acts.

Town and Union Agricultural Societies which have filed their Articles of Association in the Office of Secretary of State.

Names.	*Date of filing Act.*
Afton Agricultural Society,	Feb. 2, 1857.
Agricultural and Horticultural Club of Ridgeway,	April 20, 1868.
Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Youngstown,	Feb. 13, 1866.
Agricultural and Pleasure Ground Association of Monticello,	July 31, 1867.
Agricultural Association of Oxford and other Towns,	Sept. 15, 1860.
Annsville and Lee Industrial Association,	Aug. 6, 1868.
Aurora Union Fair Association,	Aug. 29, 1859.
Bainbridge Agricultural Society,	Jan. 3, 1857.
Barton Agricultural Society,	Feb. 22, 1861.
Brockport Union Agricultural Society,	Feb. 27, 1860.
Brookfield Agricultural Society,	March 5, 1856.
Canasaraga Agricultural and Mechanical Society, (Dansville,)	March 10, 1856.
Chautauqua Farmers' and Mechanics' Union at Fredonia,	March 14, 1859.
Conewango Agricultural Society,	April 26, 1861.
Conewango Agricultural Horticultural and Mechanical Society,	May 13, 1856.
Conewango Union Agricultural Horticultural and Mechanical Society	Sept. 4, 1858.
Constantia Town Agricultural Society,	Sept. 19, 1857.
Coventry Agricultural Society,	March 23, 1857.
Cuba Valley Point Agricultural and Mechanical Society,	Aug. 10. 1868.
Delhi Agricultural and Mechanics' Society,	March 13, 1862.
Dryden Agricultural Society,	Aug. 16, 1856.
Dundee Union Agricultural Society,	Feb. 7, 1862.
Admeston and Burlington Agricultural Society,	Feb. 27, 1868.
Ellisburgh, Adams and Henderson Agricultural Society,	Dec. 28, 1855.
Farmers' Agricultural and Horticultural Society of the Town of Oswego,	Feb. 21, 1870.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Association of Cazenovia,	Jan. 12, 1859.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Association of Fenner,	Jan. 3, 1857.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Club of Clay,	Nov. 13, 1861.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Club of Onondaga,	Jan. 15, 1858.
Farmers' Association of Jordanville,	Nov. 25, 1869.
Farmers' Club of Little Falls,	Jan. 8, 1858.
Farmers' Club of White Plains,	Oct. 4, 1862.
Galen Agricultural Society,	Jan. 3, 1857.
Gorham Agricultural Society,	Jan. 13, 1857.
Gouverneur Agricultural and Mechanical Society,	Feb. 9, 1859,
Gowanda Agricultural Horticultural and Mechanical Society,	Aug. 31, 1869.
Hamilton Agricultural and Horticultural Association,	Aug. 22, 1857.
Hammond Agricultural and Mechanical Association,	Oct. 31, 1859.
Harpersville Union Agricultural Society,	April 5, 1859.
Hartland Agricultural Society,	Feb. 2, 1856.
Hess Road Farmers' Club. (Erie Co.)	March 16, 1865.
Highland Agricultural and Horticultural Society, (Lloyd,)	March 25, 1868.
Hornellsville Agricultural Society,	March 31, 1856.
Iroquois Agricultural Society,[1]	Jan. 30. 1865.
Ischua Valley Agricultural Society,	Aug. 1, 1859.
Ithaca Farmers' Club,	Feb. 25, 1863.
Jefferson Agricultural Society, (Schoharie Co.)	Feb. 23, 1858.
Jefferson County Floral and Horticultural Association,	Feb. 28, 1862.
Kirkland Agricultural Society,	Feb. 3, 1862.
Lebanon Agricultural Society,	Aug. 19, 1856.

[1] First organized Dec. 12, 1859. Re-organized Sept. 8, 1863. Located near Versailles, and exclusively conducted by the Indians of the Reservations.

Names.	Date of filing Act.
Leon Agricultural Society,	Sept. 15, 1856
Lodi Agricultural Society of	Aug. 22, 1857.
Manlius and Pompey Agricultural and Mechanical Association,	Jan. 25, 1862.
Moravia Agricultural Society,	April 16, 1863.
Moriah Agricultural Society,	Nov. 26, 1859.
Naples Agricultural Society,	Mar. 17, 1860.
Nelson Farmers' and Mechanics' Association,	June 5, 1858.
Newburgh Bay Horticultural Society,	April 7, 1864.
Orange County Pleasure Grounds	April 17, 1866.
Ossining Agricultural and Mechanical Association	March 1, 1860.
Oswego City Agricultural Society	June 5, 1858.
Oswego Falls Agricultural Society	June 14, 1864.
Otisco Farmers' Club	Dec. 24, 1862.
Otselic, Pitcher, Pharsalia, and Lincklaen Agricultural Society	June 27, 1857.
Raquette Valley and St. Regis Valley Agricultural and Horticultural Society	Aug. 12, 1870.
Riverhead Town Agricultural Society	Feb. 11, 1867.
Rosendale Agricultural Society	June 8, 1870.
Rushville Union Agricultural Society	Feb. 9, 1855.
St. Lawrence International, Agricultural and Mechanical Society, Ogdensburgh,	June 21, 1856.
St. Lawrence Valley Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Fort Covington,	Dec. 23, 1870.
Sandy Creek, Richland, Ornell and Boylston Agricultural Society	March 20, 1859.
Sangerfield and Marshall Town Agricultural Society	Nov. 10, 1857.
Schenevus Valley Agricultural Society	Feb. 3, 1865.
Schoharie County Agricultural Society and Stock Growers' Association	May 31, 1865.
Seneca Falls Union Agricultural Society	June 28, 1861.
Skaneatlas Farmers' Club	Feb. 4, 1862.
Somerset Agricultural Society	Nov. 10, 1857.
Suffolk Co. Agricultural Society and Farmers' Club	Sept. 30, 1865.
Summit Agricultural Society	Aug. 15, 1859.
Susquehannah Valley Agricultural and Horticultural Society	April 4, 1857.
Thorn Hill Farmers' Club	Dec. 5, 1862.
Town Union Agricultural Association of the County of Albany	March 16, 1862.
Trenton Falls Agricultural Society	April 20, 1860.
Trenton Union Agricultural Society[1]	
Union Agricultural Society, (Broome and Delaware counties)	March 29, 1859.
Union Agricultural Society of Hammond	Feb. 24, 1860.
Union Agricultural Society of Hume, Centreville, Rushford and Caneadea	Oct. 10, 1860.
Union Agricultural Society of Palmyra	June 26, 1856.
Union Agricultural Society of Somerset, Hartland and Royalston	Feb. 16, 1861.
Union Agricultural Society of Ulysses, Covert and Hector	Oct. 8, 1861.
Union Agricultural Society of Wilson, Porter and Newfane	March 19, 1863.
Union Fair Grounds, (Ellicottville)	Aug. 15, 1867.
Van Buren and Lysander Farmers' Club	Jan. 22, 1863.
Vernon Agricultural Society	March 9, 1861.
Victory Agricultural Society	Jan 21, 1864.
Vienna Town Agricultural Society	June 6, 1859.
Virgil Agricultural Association	Feb. 26, 1857.
Washington Co. Horticultural, Floral, and Pomological Society	Sept. 7, 1866.
Wilson Agricultural Society	June 10, 1859.
Winfield Union Agricultural Society	April 18, 1859.
Wiskoy Agricultural Society, Genesee Falls, Pike and Eagle	Dec. 6, 1855.
Youngstown Farmers' and Gardeners' Club	Feb. 14, 1861.

[1] Articles not found, but reports made in 1864 and 1866. It embraces ten towns, viz: Newton, Deerfield, Marcy, Floyd, Steuben and Remsen, in Oneida, and Russia, Newport, Norway and Ohio, in Herkimer county.

Agricultural Societies, Park Associations, &c., formed by Special Acts, from 1861 *to* 1870, *inclusive.*

Names.	*Date of filing Act.*
Binghamton Driving Park	April 23, 1870.
Booneville Driving Park Association	May 6, 1870.
Canandaigua Driving Park	April 19, 1870.
Catskill Agricultural and Horticultural Association	May 9, 1867.
Fleetwood Association, Morrissania	April 1, 1870.
Forrestville Agricultural Society	May 6, 1870.
Iroquis Agricultural Society[1]	May 5, 1853.
Lowville Park Association	April 23, 1870.
Oneida Park Association	March 29, 1870.
Onondaga Indian Agricultural Society	May 18, 1870.
Oswego Falls Agricultural Society	April 29, 1868.
Prospect Fair Grounds Association	May 1, 1869.
Waddington Agricultural Society	April 30, 1869.
Western New York Horticultural Society[2]	April 1, 1870.

American Dairyman's Association.—This society was organized at Rome, N. Y., January 7, 1864, as the "New York State Cheese Manufacturers' Association," and on the 11th of Jan., 1866, it was changed to its present designation. It holds a regular annual meeting on the second Tuesday in January of each year, at such place as the Executive Board may designate, and publishes an annual report, devoted to the particular interests of dairymen.[3] It is not limited to the State of New York, but includes other States and Canada.

The Farmer's Protective Union, of the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Westchester, Richmond and Rockland, was incorporated April 23, 1864, to protect the business interests of farmers, and especially for procuring, purchasing and selling ashes, manures, and other fertilizers. It might hold an estate of $100,000, and its capital was fixed at not less than $200,000 with power to increase to half a million.

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1 Reorganized under general act, Jan. 30, 1864.
2 To include Oswego and Onondaga counties, and west of these.
3 As an indication of the condition and growth of the business of cheese manufacture, we present the number of factories, and the number of cows of which the milk is used in each county of this State, so far as is shown by the reports of the American Dairymen's Association for the years 1869 and 1870. They are manifestly imperfect, many factories not reporting the number of cows.

Counties having Factories.	1869. Factories.	1869. Fac. from which the No. of cows were reported.	1869. Number of Cows.	1870. Factories.	1870. Fac. from which the No. of cows were reported.	1870. Number of Cows.	Counties having Factories.	1869. Factories.	1869. Fac. from which the No. of cows were reported.	1869. Number of Cows.	1870. Factories.	1870. Fac. from which the No. of cows were reported.	1870. Number of Cows.
Allegany	37	29	10,950	46	31	10,929	Oneida	87	74	31,696	92	70	31,316
Broome	4	3	1,025	5	3	1,025	Onondaga	27	15	4,850	32	15	4,850
Cattaraugus	51	24	12,039	5	24	12,029	Ontario	3	1	450	3	1	450
Cayuga	6	5	1,700	8	55	1,700	Orange	43	40	12,245	45	42	12,224
Chautauqua	21	12	8,246	12	5	8,246	Orleans	..	..	.....	1	..	.....
Chemung	1	1	750	3	12	750	Oswego	53	37	12,405	58	36	12,055
Chenango	12	12	6,790	24	1	6,790	Otsego	42	37	11,761	46	37	12,056
Clinton	..	..	.....	3	12	.....	Rensselaer	1	..	.....	1	..	.....
Columbia	2	..	.....	2	..	.....	St. Lawrence	15	11	5,825	16	11	5,865
Cortland	25	22	10,275	26	..	9,275	Saratoga	4	1	250	4	1	250
Dutchess	..	..	.....	1	21	.....	Schenectady	..	..	.....	2	..	.....
Erie	47	43	22,200	54	41	19,200	Schoharie	9	7	1,950	9	6	1,750
Franklin	5	..	.....	6	..	.....	Schuyler	..	..	.....	2	..	.....
Fulton	5	3	1,150	8	3	1,150	Steuben	5	5	1,850	8	5	1,850
Genesee	5	3	1,100	11	3	1,100	Tioga	2	..	.....	2	..	.....
Greene	..	..	.....	4	..	.....	Tompkins	9	4	3,100	9	4	2,500
Herkimer	62	48	23,929	69	46	22,710	Washington	7	4	1,330	8	4	1,335
Jefferson	67	17	7,550	72	17	7,550	Wayne	12	6	2,035	13	6	1,915
Lewis	38	33	16,310	39	33	16,310	Wyoming	13	10	4,175	29	10	4,175
Madison	53	51	20,442	65	51	20,433	Yates	..	..	.....	1	.....	.....
Monroe	3	1	300	4	1	300							
Montgomery	30	15	8,375	36	15	8,700	Total	820	545	247,124	938	568	241,083
Niagara	2	1	300	4	1	300							

In these factories it is customary for some person to undertake to manufacture the cheese at a certain price per pound, (one cent or more) and for farmers who associate together to appoint a committee of their number to conduct the sales. The milk is usually weighed upon delivery at the factory, and the receipts from sales are divided pro rata according to the amount of milk delivered. The number pounds of milk required to make a pound of cheese ranges from 9 to 10 3-4.

The New York State Poultry Society was incorporated April 16, 1869, and is devoted to the promotion of the interests indicated in its title. It holds fairs, and aims to promote improvements by premiums, etc.

The Western New York Horticultural Society, was incorporated by special act April 1, 1870, and includes all the counties from Oswego and Onondaga (inclusive) westward, with its principal seat at Rochester.

The following general statistics of Agriculture as reported by the State census of 1855 and 1865, show approximately the amount of land devoted to each crop, the production, number of domestic animals, and amount and value of animal products. The limits of this work will not admit of these details by counties, but may be found in the census volumes of these years, in nearly every Town Clerk's office and public library in the State:

Returns.	1855.	1865.	Returns.	1855.	1865.
Acres of land	26,758,183	25,239,300	Hemp, acres sown	3	102
Acres of land improved	13,657,490	14,827,437	Tons of hemp	.....	15
Acres of land unimproved	13,100,692	10,411,863	Hops, acres planted	9,481	24,330
Farms, total number	231,740	242,436	Pounds harvested	7,192,254	12,247,738
Cash value of farms	$799,355,367	$920,349,331	Tobacco, acres planted	786	12,931
Cash value of stock	$103,776,053	$127,072,554	Pounds harvested	946,502	13,086,561
Cash value of tools and implements	$26,927,502	$21,181,099	Apple orchards, bushels harvested	13,668,830	16,273,505
Acres ploughed the year previous	3,377,471	3,073,270	Barrels of cider	273,639	391,379
Acres in fallow the year previous	506,030	159,985	Market gardens, acres cultivated	12,590	10,837
Acres in pasture the year previous	4,984,114	5,771,214	Value of products	1,138,682	1,495,930
Meadow, acres	3,384,440	5,819,694	Maple sugar, pounds made	4,935,815	8,635,199
Tons of hay	3,256,953	3,897,914	Molasses, gallons made	85,091	139,497
Bushels of grass seed	120,866	57,089	Wine, gallons made	18,181	69,967
Spring wheat, acres sown	194,346	113,115	Honey, pounds collected	2,557,876	1,811,668
Bushels harvested	2,033,353	800,197	Wax, pounds collected	138,033	99,749
Winter wheat, acres sown	601,141	399,918	Silk, pounds of cocoons raised	267	82
Bushels harvested	7,059,049	5,432,282	Neat cattle, total number	2,105,465	1,824,221
Wheat of both kinds, acres so.	795,487	513,033	Under one year old	311,474	310,820
Bushels harvested	9,092,402	6,232,480	Over one year old	577,887	301,664
Oats, acres sown	1,349,384	1,109,910	Working oxen	144,797	64,486
Bushels harvested	27,015,296	19,052,833	Cows	1,068,427	1,149,392
Rye, acres sown	281,714	234,669	Cattle killed for beef	225,338	221,481
Bushels harvested	3,039,438	2,575,348	Butter, number of pounds	90,293,073	84,584,458
Barley, acres sown	212,608	189,029	Cheese, number of pounds	38,944,249	72,195,337
Bushels harvested	3,563,540	3,075,052	Milk, gallons sold to market	20,957,861	29,631,521
Buckwheat, acres sown	293,233	22,612	Horses	579,715	606,810
Bushels harvested	2,481,679	3,486,101	Mules	2,254	5,818
Indian corn, acres planted	917,601	632,213	Swine, total number	1,069,792	1,077,226
Bushels harvested	19,290,691	17,961,763	Under six months	530,176	543,469
Potatoes, acres planted	220,575	235,058	Over six months	539,616	533,757
Bushels harvested	15,191,852	23,236,687	Sheep	3,217,024	5,521,610
Peas, acres sown	48,154	46,401	Wool, pounds shorn	9,231,959	15,309,960
Bushels harvested	705,967	580,827	Number of fleeces	2,630,203	3,781,995
Beans, acres planted	16,917	61,821	Poultry, value of	.....	$1,856,797
Bushels harvested	244,079	905,525	Value sold year previous	$1,071,598	$1,228,043
Turnips, acres sown	7,594	8,123	Eggs, value, sold the year previous	$1,360,673	$1,303,010
Bushels harvested	985,522	1,262,339	Miscellaneous products, total value	$1,421,750	
Flax, acres sown	11,764	23,874	Cords of wood sold the year previous	.....	3,721,973
Pounds of lint	4,907,556	3,927,914			
Bushels of seed	87,093	130,318			

It so happened that both the seasons 1854 and 1864, to which the census of 1855 and 1865 related, were unusually dry, and the production in both years was below the average. The specific causes of failure and the relative amount, are detailed in the official reports from which the above summary is taken.

The returns of agricultural products of the United States, and the State of New York, according to the census of 1860, (the last national census published at the time of writing,) will be seen in the following table:

Returns.	United States.	New York.	Returns.	United States.	New York.
Lands, improved, acres	163,261,389	14,376,367	Buckwheat, bushels	17,664,914	5,196,305
Lands, unimproved, acres	246,508,244	6,616,553	Value of orchard products	$19,769,361	$3,726,381
Cash value of farms	$6,650,872,507	$809,313,593	Wine, gallons	1,860,008	61,404
Value of farming implements and machinery	$247,027,496	$29,166,565	Value of market and garden products	$10,541,027	$3,381,596
Live stock, horses, number	6,115,458	503,725	Butter, pounds	460,509,854	103,097,279
asses and mules, number	1,129,553	1,553	Cheese, pounds	105,875,135	40,546,235
milch cows, number	8,726,862	1,123,634	Hay, tons	19,129,128	3,564,736
working oxen, number	2,240,075	121,702	Clover seed, bushels	929,010	106,933
other cattle, number	14,671,400	727,837	Grass seed, bushels	900,306	81,622
sheep, number	23,317,756	2,617,855	Hemp, dew rotted, tons	83,247	32,191
swine, number	32,550,267	910,178	Hemp, water rotted, tons	3,943	99
Value of live stock	$1,107,490,216	$103,856,296	Hemp, other prepared, tons	17,300	3,531
Value of animals slaughtered	$212,871,653	$15,811,403	Hops, pounds	11,010,042	9,655,542
Wheat, bushels	171,183,391	8,681,100	Flax, pounds	3,783,079	1,514,476
Rye, bushels	20,976,206	4,706,905	Flax seed, bushels	611,927	56,986
Indian corn, bushels	830,451,707	20,061,048	Silk cocoons, pounds	6,562	259
Oats, bushels	172,554,693	35,175,133	Maple sugar, pounds	38,863,884	10,816,458
Rice, pounds	187,140,173		Cane sugar, pounds	302,205,000	
Tobacco, pounds	429,390,771	5,764,582	Cane molasses, gallons	16,337,080	15
Ginned cotton, bales (400 lb.)	5,198,977		Sarghum molasses, gallons	7,237,025	265
Wool, pounds	60,511,343	9,454,473	Maple molasses, gallons	1,944,594	131,841
Peas and beans, bushels	15,188,013	1,009,334	Beeswax, pounds	1,357,864	121,019
Potatoes, bushels	110,571,201	26,447,389	Honey, pounds	25,023,991	2,369,751
Sweet potatoes, bushels	41,606,302	7,523	Total beeswax and honey, lbs.	26,380,855	2,490,770
Barley, bushels	15,635,119	4,196,067	Value of home made manuf.	$24,358,222	$1,984,262

FINANCES.

State Finances.—By much the greater portion of the receipts into the State Treasury are provided for by direct taxation upon the real estate and personal property according to a value ascertained by **Assessors** elected annually in each city and town.[1] The rate of State taxation according to the Governor's message of 1871, is about 7 1-4 mills on a dollar, of which nearly a third is for the annual payment on the war bounty debt.[2] Besides this 1 mill it was necessary to provide for the obligations incurred and claims audited in former years, but for payment of which the Legislature had not made appropriation.

Of the Trust funds of the State, the total amount of capital amounted September 30, 1870, to $7,894,664.22. The mode of investment, income and condition of these funds, are reported annually by the Comptroller, but the total results can only be stated in the subjoined notes.

The United States Deposit Fund, is a part of the surplus moneys distributed among the States June 23, 1836, amounting in all the States to $37,468,859.97, of which New York received $5,352,694.38. It was distributed among the counties according to the population, and its income (except $25,000 added to capital of School Fund,) is annually applied to the School and Literature funds. The money is loaned by **Loan Commissioners,** of whom there are two in each county, appointed by the Governor and Senate, except in Onondaga county, where they are elected. They receive from ¼ to ¾ of 1 per cent. on all moneys loaned, give bonds for their trust, and report annually to the Comptroller. The present capital of this fund is $4,014,520.51.

The total receipts into the Treasury on account of all funds, except the Canal and Free

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[1] During the last fiscal year (ending Sept. 30, 1870,) the General Fund received from the following sources:

From taxes	$7,782,932.04
From Salt Duties	87,158.50
From Auction Duties	121,602.18
Total	$7,991,692.72

[2] This debt will be extinguished within seven years through the annual taxes imposed by the act which created it. The unpaid portion, Sept. 30, 1870, was $19,511,390.42. The total funded debt on this date, was reported by the Comptroller, as $30,611,606.40; of which $4,040,026.40 belonged to the General Fund; $63,000.00 to the Contingent; $11,966,540.00 to the Canal, and the remainder to the bounty debt. After deducting the unapplied balances of the Sinking Fund at that date, the balance left was $32,409,144.26. The *General Fund Debt* consisted of:

Astor stock (chap. 302, 1827, and 38, 1832,)	$ 561,500.00
Deficiency loans under chap. 216, laws of 1843	3,237,887.77
Comptroller's bonds	66,443.76
Indian annuities	122,694.87
Not paying interest	51,500.00
Total	$4,040,026.40

The principal of the debt is payable:

On demand	30,443.76
In 1875	900,000.00
In 1878	300,000.00
At pleasure	2,258,082.64
Total paying interest	$3,948,526.40

Of the *Canal Debt*, the items have been increased by the following authority:

Art. 7, sec. 1 of Constitution	$ 1,106,420.00
Art. 7, sec. 3 of Constitution	9,285,000.00
Art. 7, sec. 12 of Constitution	1,575,000.00
Total	$11,966,420.00

For reducing this debt sinking funds have been provided by the following authority:

Art. 7, sec. 1 of Constitution	$1,158,957.42
Art. 7, sec. 3 of Constitution	267,736.22
Art. 7, sec. 12 of Constitution	723,190.97
Total	$2,149,884.61

Leaving a balance unprovided for of $9,816,695.39.

For the first of these sources an annual tax of 1-8 mill is provided. For the second, no additions were made the last year, the tolls having fallen off from $4,112,876.52 to $3,[illegible]694.57, and the receipts from all sources, from $4,[illegible]161,[illegible]00.10 to $4,107,130.90, while the expenses for the year increased from $1,270,597.52 to $2,537,164.24. The net revenues for the year ending Sept., 30, 1870, were but $569,[illegible]971.61, while for the preceding year they were $2,842,[illegible]72.58.

This reversal of the rule of prosperous administration may be attributed to a reduction of canal tolls, the competition of railroads, and increased expenses in the management, which will be further noticed in our article upon the canals.

The *Bounty Debt* consisted, Sept. 30, 1870, of registered stocks $21,089,000.00, and coupon bonds $1,478,000.00, and will all mature in April, 1877. It requires an annual contribution of $3,953,911.66 to its sinking fund to provide for its payment.

The *Contingent Debt* was incurred for the Long Island Railroad Company, the interest of which is paid, and the principal will be provided for by that company.

Comparison of expenditures in fiscal years ending Sept. 30, 1869, and 1870:

Objects.	1869.	1870.
Clerks in public offices	$69,045.50	$75,157.63
Expenses of pub. offices	20,746.34	13,698.38
Legislature, pay of members, etc	131,348.10	142,186.10
Legislature, contingent expenses	163,905.84	163,087,18
Printing for State	192,267.17	369,660.31
Hall for Cab. of Nat. His.	19,067.53	17,734.79
Militia and National G'rd.	215,930.59	263,530.02
Governor—incidental ex.	4,681.41	2,766.90
Promotion of agriculture	25,814.29	20,529.15
Rivers, roads and bridges	46,630.84	10,390.95
State prisons, incl. tr. of convicts	1,125,220.82	951,641.58
N. Y. Inst. Deaf and Dumb.	120,751.00	93,750.00
N. Y. Inst. for blind	34,421.26	34,077.92
Orphan Asylums, etc	421,054.17	535,659.69
Quarantine	342,495.21	290,644.35
Insurance department	48,640.44	75,869.69

The expenditures by the State for educational purposes during the last fiscal year were as follows:

Academies for dividends	$ 44,646.79
Academies for instruction of teachers	15,345.00
Charity week day schools	96,055.68
Common school dividends	244,600.00
Cornell University	31,000.00
Indian schools	2,320.39
Normal schools	90,600.00
Teachers' institutes	16,171.10
School tax 1 1-4 mills	2,325,150.96
Elmira Female College	1,500.00
Total	$2,890,620.53

The expenditures for asylums and hospitals which with one exception are State institutions, was during the year as follows:

Deaf and dumb	$ 93,750.00
Blind	69,677.92
Insane	133,813.50
Idiotic	25,000.00
Total	$326,670.92

These sums do not include moneys for building purposes.

The whole sum paid for all purposes on account of the hospitals, orphan asylums and other charitable institutions of the State was during the year $1,316,181.82.

School funds, during the year ending September 30, 1870, was $13,846,258.39, and the total payments $14,787,804.98, showing an excess of $941,546.59 overdrawn.

The actual receipts and payments, including deficiency of previous year, were: Receipts, $9,436,649.47, and payments, $14,807,130.76, showing an actual deficiency of $5,370,481.29. The estimated receipts to September 30, 1871, were $17,209,194.21, and payments, $19,323,940.38, showing an estimated deficiency of $2,114,746.17, in the current year.

The changes in Valuation and Taxation during 12 years in each town, will be found at the end of the general article of each county, and those for the whole state in the subjoined table.[1]

State Assessors.—The Governor and Senate appoint three State Assessors, for three years. They are required to visit officially every county in the state at least once in

[1] *Table of Assessment and Taxation in the State of New York, during Twelve Years, as Returned to the Comptrollers Office.*

Year.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed val. of personal property.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Town taxes.	County taxes.	State school tax	State tax.	Aggregate taxation.	Rate on $1 val. in cts.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1859..	27560583	1093666257	315108117	1416290837	.....	2361603.47	10479210.45	1053873.04	2458613.92	16353001,38	1.154
1860..	27882758	1119933389	320617352	1441344832	1419297520	2776802.94	10738581.07	1064473.14	4376167.35	18956024,50	1.335
1861..	27624782	1121134180	313802682	1435936153	1441767430	3022138.90	11793288.82	1081325.57	4505523.22	20402276.51	1,415
1862..	27546846	1113779552	314111034	1433766016	1419303948	2704827.26	9867267.39	1086977.96	5797215.79	19456288,40	1.343
1863..	27693721	1119703722	310963266	1462773063	1454454817	3421806.01	12352720.57	1080041.11	6181432.97	23046000,66	1.580
1864..	27563234	1141075947	338655898	1531611470	1500999877	12489653.51	19504042.70	1125749.90	6754499.45	39873945,56	2.660
1865..	27556165	1160848745	347786668	1515856429	1550879685	13391811.81	25339652.28	1163169.76	6067816.77	45961440,62	2.960
1866..	27543067	1235869830	423164468	1659452615	1531229636	9734652.22	22316127.62	1148422.22	7369042.63	40568244,69	2.650
1867..	27442063	1323859456	438773938	1765944263	1664107725	8642085.93	25229616.98	2060134.65	10567084.06	46518921,62	2.800
1868..	27617742	1410562909	441347722	1853419871	1766089140	8525422.44	23529696.45	2207611.42	8035705.59	44290435,90	2.510
1869..	27824964	1532720907	434270278	1966646288	1860120770	9572016.87	26126335.30	2325150.96	8130028.37	46161531.50	2.482
1870..	27687564	1599930166	452607732	2052479570	1967001185	9682382.25	26360325.41	2458751.48	11627225.07	50328684,21	2.558

Capital and Revenue of Trust Funds.

Funds.	Capital Sept. 30, 1870.	Revenue, Etc.		
		Rece'd in year, incl. balances, Oct. 1, 1869.	Payments during the year.	Balances, Sept. 30, 1870.
School Funds	$2,915,633.04	$370,185.00	$337,520.39	$32,665.21
Literature Fund	270,980.76	44,497.49	49,273.34	* 4,775.85
U. S. Deposit Fund	4,014,520.71	365,519.98	396,636.23	* 31,116.25
College Land Scrip Fund	454,615.87	34,787.84	25,000.00	9,787.84
Cornell Endowment Fund	117,169.41	8,941.58	6,000.00	2,941.58
Elmira Female College Educational Fund	50,000.00	2,329.27	2,258.41	70.86
L. I. R. R. Sinking Fund	17,992.21	1,100.00	† 1,918.20	.....
Trust Fund for payment of bounties	20,905.00	‡ 9,565.00	.....	.....
Military Record Fund	32,847.24	§ 19,488.10	2,015.00	.....

* Deficiency.
† Payment in excess of receipts taken from capital.
‡ Transferred to capital.
§ Receipts in excess of payment transferred to capital.

Original Distribution of the U. S. Deposit Fund.

Albany	$147,107.48	Oneida	$53,858.73
Allegany	86,681.22	Onondaga	40,699.36
Broome	49,698.81	Ontario	93,558.83
Cattaraugus	61,504.43	Orange	98,363.76
Cayuga	121,113.45	Orleans	29,622.36
Chautauqua	110,447.53	Oswego	96,803.13
Chemung	42,991.07	Otsego	93,017.26
Chenango	100,337.93	Putnam	95,483.74
Clinton	51,057.58	Queens	48,726.95
Columbia	100,299.54	Rensselaer	130,679.06
Cortland	59,491.87	Richmond	76,910.09
Delaware	84,165.51	Rockland	39,613.81
Dutchess	124,810.71	St. Lawrence	76,534.68
Erie	141,770.83	Saratoga	102,747.79
Essex	50,951.74	Schenectady	142,979.45
Franklin	30,771.91	Schoharie	119,033.36
Genesee	144,217.61	Seneca	664,839.06
Greene	74,272.51	Steuben	65,206.61
Herkimer	89,110.77	Suffolk	190,314.86
Jefferson	10,921.62	Sullivan	149,928.42
Kings	23,867.24	Tioga	160,603.77
Lewis	103,501.02	Tompkins	111,006.31
Livingston	93,566.65	Ulster	50,352.39
Madison	39,951.05	Warren	94,142.19
Monroe	70,174.02	Washington	124,131.32
Montgomery	55,697.62	Wayne	26,433.43
New York	101,994.55	West Chester	61,859.89
Niagara	69,593.02	Yates	136,653.25

It has been customary for the Legislature, from the earliest period of the State Government, from time to time to loan State moneys to towns and counties, to aid in the construction of public buildings, roads, bridges and other purposes. These loans bore interest, and were subsequently repaid by a local tax. It was remarked by the Comptroller, a few years since, in one of his annual reports, that the State had never lost a dollar from these loans.

The practice formerly prevailed, of loaning to inventors and those endeavoring to establish or introduce new mechanical operations, the funds needed for these enterprises. These loans were to be secured by mortgages upon real estate, of double the value, but losses would occasionally happen, and the practice has long since been discontinued, as a subject of special legislation.

An alphabetical list of the names of all persons loaning moneys from the common school fund, and the amount loaned, was given in Vol. II, of the "Convention Manual" of 1867.

County of Equalization of Taxes, are made by the Boards of Supervisors, who establish the rates of valuation of land in the several towns, according to their ideas of the relative value of property, reference being had to location, quality of soil, and other circumstances.

In several of the great cities, special Boards of Estimate have been created, charged with the duty of preparing estimates of the sums required to be raised to meet the wants of the coming year, as well for the principal and interest of bonds becoming due as for contingent and current expenses. The Supervisors are required in such counties to make the appropriations required, but may not reduce these estimates.

two years, and prepare a written digest of such facts as they may deem most important for aiding the **Board of Equalization** in the discharge of its duties. This Board consists of the Commissioners of the Land office, and the three Assessors. Their duties are limited to the equalization of the valuation of real estate, by increasing or diminishing so as to produce a just relation between all the valuations of real estate in the State, but not so as to reduce the aggregate valuation of the whole below the total amount returned to the Comptroller. Supervisors may appeal from their decisions to the Comptroller. A report is made annually by the State Assessors, and tables of returned and equalized valuations are published by the Comptroller.[1]

United States Financial Agencies.—These so far as relate to the State of New York, may be subdivided into those of *collection*, and those of *disbursement*. The former embrace the system of taxation upon foreign imports, through our custom house organization, (more fully noticed in our article upon *Commerce*,) in the following pages. Our limits will not permit us to notice in this connection, more than the agencies employed in these transactions.

Upon the organization of an Internal Revenue System, in 1863, the Congressional Districts were made collection districts, excepting in the 4th Dist., which was divided and one numbered 32, established. The 1st, 2d, and 3d, have during the present year been consolidated into the 1st, and include Long Island and Staten Island. The 4th and 6th are now the 2d, and include the 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 15th and 16th wards of New York city. The 5th and 7th are now the 3d, and embrace the 7th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th and 17th wards. The 8th, as at first, embraces the 18th, 20th and 21st wards; the 9th embraces the 12th, 19th and 22d wards; and the 32d, the 1st, 2d and 4th wards of New York city. In the remainder of the State, the number of collection districts corresponds with that of the Congressional Districts of the State. Districts 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, are vacant from consolidation.

For the more effectual collection of the Internal Revenues, two Supervisors of Revenue are appointed, of whom one has jurisdiction in the Southern and Eastern Judicial Districts, including Columbia, Greene, and Sullivan counties, and all south of these; office in New York city. The other embraces the Northern and Western Districts, or the remainder of the State; office in Lowville, Lewis co.

For many of the great financial transactions of the National Government, an Assistant Treasurer is appointed, holding his office in Wall st., New York, in the building erected and formerly used for a custom house. The deposits and payments at this office are further noticed in our account of New York city.

For the payment of U. S. Pensions, there are offices at Canandaigua, Albany, New York, and Brooklyn. Their districts have no definite boundaries, and pensioners are paid at offices most convenient, without reference to residence. Their names are registered for payment, at the office they elect, and may for sufficient reasons be transferred to another.

The Internal Revenue was originally made up of licenses upon professions, taxes upon incomes, and the succession of property by will, upon manufactured articles, articles of luxury, such as gold watches, pianos, etc., and stamp duties upon legal and commercial papers of various kinds. They have now been greatly reduced, and at present the chief manufactured articles that pay this tax are fermented or distilled spirits, and tobacco. It is probable that the Internal Revenue system may be retained in some form for several years to come, to provide for the payment of interest on the war debt.

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[1] Under an act passed April 26, 1870, David A. Wells, Edwin Dodge and George W. Cuyler, were appointed to revise the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes. Their report was made Feb. 16, 1871, and various changes were recommended, but at the time of writing this article no legislation had been had in pursuance of these suggestions.

MANUFACTURES.

A STATEMENT of the principal establishments engaged in manufactures is given in our account of the several cities and towns. As a general rule the tendency is to concentrate in cities and villages, or along thoroughfares of commerce, where labor is easily obtained, and the facilities for bringing materials and sending of products exist. It is further to be observed that particular kinds of business tend to concentrate in certain centers,[1] which, after being planted by some local circumstance, or the enterprize of a few individuals, gradually extend and thrive, attracting within their limits skilled laborers, who find it their interest to remain, and thus build up a great number of separate, and sometimes rival establishments, yet all with common interests, and deriving a mutual benefit from their association of labor and capital.[2]

[1] In nothing is this more noticeable than in the fulling and carding mills, small factories run by hand labor, and other small establishments that sprung up everywhere throughout the rural districts in the early years of settlement, when domestic industry performed the tasks now executed by machinery upon a magnificent scale, and at prices that would astonish these early toilers at the loom and spinning-wheel. The following table will show the falling off in domestic manufactures since records have been reported:

Years.	Fulled cloth, yards.	Flannel and other woollen cloth not fulled. Yards.	Linen, cotton, and other thin cloths—Yards.
1821	1,950,712	2,451,107	5,635,995
1825	2,916,233	3,468,001	8,079,692
1835	2,183,951	2,790,069	3,599,953
1845	1,664,366	2,650,116	2,775,656
1855	190,203	379,922	350,550
1865	253,789	632,056	391,942

The increase in 1865 may have been in part due to the war, and the great increase of prices which it occasioned.

[2] New England affords numerous examples of this, such as the manufactories of brass wares at Waterbury, Conn.; of whips at Westfield, Mass., and of shoes at Lynn. Perhaps the most striking example in this State, is that of Johnstown and Gloversville, where the glove and mitten manufacturers have almost monopolized the business.

The following table shows, by counties, the number of manufacturing establishments of different kinds in the State, persons employed, and the number of establishments and capital invested in three of the most generally distributed kinds of manufacture in the State, as shown by the State Census of 1865. It should be understood that the first two columns (number and persons employed) do not include the industries specially reported, viz: 53 cotton mills, 4,654 hands; 1,794 grist and flouring mills, 4,134 hands; 67 iron furnaces, 3,463 hands; 3,963 lumber mills, 10,068 hands; 144 paper mills, 2,245 hands; 820 tanneries, 5,805 hands, and 159 woolen mills, 4,992 hands.

Statistics of some Manufacturing items, by Counties, as reported by the State Census in 1865.

COUNTIES.	No. of establishments.	Persons employed.	SOME OF THE MANUFACTORIES MOST GENERALLY DISTRIBUTED.					
			Grist and Flour Mills.		Lumber Mills.		Tanneries.	
			Number.	Capital invested.	Number.	Capital invested.	Number.	Capital invested.
Albany	364	9,229	27	$237,725	37	$94,412	7	$91,700
Allegany	231	766	31	153,300	79	101,390	16	141,152
Broome	244	996	19	117,100	109	163,600	17	357,500
Cattaraugus	352	1,102	27	140,050	143	883,800	23	622,525
Cayuga	324	2,603	39	346,700	65	94,670	16	111,300
Chautauqua	418	1,605	33	212,150	125	339,500	24	141,700
Chemung	224	1,442	20	208,950	57	190,950	14	163,077
Chenango	384	992	35	110,350	105	86,720	18	86,264
Clinton	234	2,699	19	167,000	59	517,950	14	123,931
Columbia	262	3,690	39	241,200	32	32,560	6	17,300
Cortland	166	[illegible]	25	146,860	61	64,300	9	41,700
Delaware	404	733	38	102,700	189	153,500	30	322,572
Dutchess	354	4,126	67	573,300	40	41,100	8	101,000
Erie	750	6,533	57	753,300	119	350,392	43	888,767
Essex	144	1,260	23	144,700	35	38,350	10	43,200
Franklin	158	452	16	87,700	53	121,600	10	55,400
Fulton	266	1,200	14	60,500	84	107,650	19	139,600
Genesee	238	543	23	194,300	33	37,450	7	9,800
Greene	195	1,272	33	103,350	48	38,935	8	47,050
Hamilton	54	251	..	.....	13	8,300	5	37,650
Herkimer	238	1,735	24	93,900	83	147,625	17	296,300
Jefferson	508	1,917	51	361,530	90	137,375	25	322,700
Kings	445	14,146	6	264,000	2	89,000	3	156,000
Lewis	231	767	19	135,250	105	193,970	18	259,200
Livingston	200	652	30	217,300	26	41,100	7	48,600
Madison	317	1,371	35	267,300	93	93,484	25	196,050
Monroe	411	5,426	43	915,000	34	79,700	10	79,100
Montgomery	153	1,016	25	196,500	32	67,500	7	33,073
New York	1,426	38,539	9	602,500	6	583,000	11	390,100
Niagara	176	2,311	19	364,750	33	242,470	4	11,500
Oneida	639	6,668	54	267,600	167	328,025	29	547,400
Onondaga	445	3,226	49	600,750	71	132,774	13	46,360
Ontario	190	699	32	244,300	34	94,300	4	6,700
Orange	291	4,474	50	344,146	22	255,050	12	370,500
Orleans	147	520	17	249,000	24	37,300	9	17,600
Oswego	495	996	45	863,695	201	413,650	35	537,550
Otsego	440	1,056	46	180,350	140	113,771	16	116,706
Putnam	53	1,033	11	32,000	9	2,425	2	9,000
Queens	141	1,262	43	261,900	4	8,100	1	4,000
Rensselaer	389	11,573	28	263,510	55	97,400	9	34,800
Richmond	49	912	4	16,000	..	.....	..	.....
Rockland	116	1,607	24	59,300	20	16,300	2	4,500
St. Lawrence	508	1,945	49	522,900	97	394,750	24	267,800
Saratoga	274	2,211	39	443,400	69	263,550	16	205,800

In presenting the latest published statistics of manufactures, from the census of 1865, in the accompanying tables, it should be borne in mind that the returns referred to 1864, which was the last year of the war. They represent the industries of the State at a time when the country was putting forth every effort in the suppression of the rebellion; when drafts were pending, the call for volunteers urgent, and the highest bounties were being offered for men. Other circumstances incident to this condition of affairs, tended to direct industry from its accustomed channels in time of peace. Under this view the figures are remarkable, as showing the vigorous power of the country, which at such a time could, in the State of New York, measure its manufacturing production by almost half a billion of dollars.

It cannot be doubted but that these circumstances hastened the introduction of machines for the performances of many kinds of labor which would have been continued to be done by hand labor, a much longer time, had it not been for the necessities of the occasion. This is especially true with reference to farm labor, which, had it not been for these accessories, could not have been performed at that time, with the laboring force then available for its performance. The economy of their use being once realized, as in the case of every other really valuable invention, has ensured its continuance.

Statistics of some Manufacturing items, by Counties, as reported by the State Census in 1865.—Continued.

Counties.	No. of establishments.	Persons employed.	Some of the Manufactories most generally distributed.					
			Grist and Flour Mills.		Lumber Mills.		Tanneries.	
			Number.	Capital invested.	Number.	Capital invested.	Number.	Capital invested.
Schenectady	73	1,169	6	$96,400	14	$7,950	1	$4,000
Schoharie	258	556	34	107,600	130	30,955	16	99,201
Schuyler	167	353	13	116,800	41	48,800	9	11,500
Seneca	145	1,454	19	329,200	23	89,100	6	17,100
Steuben	371	1,864	43	239,000	152	733,450	23	272,636
Suffolk	154	828	44	166,800	6	17,500	3	4,400
Sullivan	275	1,129	28	99,000	155	169,550	41	935,500
Tioga	169	651	17	130,150	93	237,000	14	279,300
Tompkins	226	779	37	380,800	62	63,030	14	129,600
Ulster	417	3,163	61	235,080	115	102,025	22	765,800
Warren	148	779	14	44,100	56	205,650	17	400,500
Washington	262	1,488	31	133,900	59	162,350	13	33,720
Wayne	227	1,302	28	201,353	59	84,600	13	72,050
West Chester	277	5,430	33	58,755	16	42,600	5	81,000
Wyoming	191	629	26	173,150	50	63,520	17	73,375
Yates	115	337	16	97,500	29	32,700	3	3,350
Total	17,525	170,811	1,794	$14,368,604	3,963	$9,445,768	820	$10,386,639

Total establishments, including those specially reported 24,530
Total persons employed 206,166

General Totals of Value reported in the Census of 1865.

	Capital employed.	Value of raw materials.	Value of manufactured products.
Manufactures specially reported	$51,721,959	$73,870,815	$107,948,360
Manufactures reported by classes	175,952,228	201,819,997	349,185,357
Total	$227,674,187	$230,690,812	$457,133,717

COMMERCE.

New York City, from its central position upon the coast, its ease of access at all seasons, and vast natural and artificial lines of communications with the interior, have from an early period given it a commanding rank as a commercial point, and ever since the formation of a National government, its receipts from customs have been, upon an average, more than half, and in some years two-thirds of the whole amount collected in the United States. The course of trade has drawn thither very many of the natural products of other sections, to be from thence distributed, according as the wants of different countries or the profits of business might require. The regulation of foreign commerce is under the Treasury Department of the United States, and there are ten collection districts established within this State, of which two are upon the Atlantic coast, and eight upon the northern frontier.[1]

[1] Abundant commercial statistics of the Port of New York will be found under our account of that city. Some of a more general kind are here given:

Collection Districts in New York.

District.	Date of Establishment.	Principal Office.	Subordinate Offices.
Sag Harbor.....	July 31, 1789	Sag Harbor.....	Greenport.
New York City..	July 31, 1789	New York	Albany, Troy, Cold Spring Harbor, Port Jefferson, Jersey City.
Champlain	Mar. 2, 1793	Plattsburgh....	Whitehall, Rouses Point, Champlain, Perrysville, Mooers, Centerville, Chateaugay, Burke, Trout River, Westville, Fort Covington, Hogansburgh, Malone.
Oswegatchie ...	Mar. 2, 1811	Ogdensburgh ..	Hammond, Morristown, Lisbon, Waddington, Louisville, Massena.
Cape Vincent ..	April 18, 1818	Cape Vincent ..	Alexandria Bay, Millens Bay, Clayton, Chaumont, Three Mile Bay, Point Peninsula, Sackets Harbor, Dexter, Henderson, Sandy Creek.
Oswego	Mar. 2, 1799	Oswego	Big Sodus, Little Sodus, Texas, Port Ontario.
Genesee	Mar. 3, 1805	Rochester	Carthage Landing, Kelsey Landing, Pultneyville, Charlotte.
Niagara	Mar. 2, 1799	Susp. Bridge ...	Niagara Falls, Niagara Bridge, Youngstown, Wilson, Eighteen Mile Creek, Oak Orchard, Lewiston.
Buffalo Creek ..	Mar. 3, 1805	Buffalo	Black Rock, Black Rock Dam, Tonawanda, Schlosser.
Dunkirk.....	July 27, 1854	Dunkirk.....	Barcelona, Irving, Cattaraugus Creek, Silver Creek.

Albany was made a port of delivery in N. Y. Dist., July 31, 1789.

Cape Vincent was made a port of delivery in Sackets Harbor Dist., March 2, 1811.

Hudson was made a port of delivery in N. Y. Dist., July 31, 1789, and a district and port of entry Feb. 26, 1795, to May 7, 1822.

Catskill and *Kinderhook* were made ports of delivery from Feb. 26, 1795, to May 27, 1796.

New Windsor, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and *Esopus*, were made ports of delivery July 31, 1789.

Niagara—Office removed from Ft. Niagara to Lewiston, March 2, 1811.

Sackets Harbor was made a district March 3, 1803. Annexed to Cape Vincent Dist. March 3, 1863.

Lewiston was the port of entry of Niagara Dist. until Mar. 3, 1863, when it was transfered to Suspension Bridge. The Dist. of Niagara was at this time enlarged to include the whole of Niagara co., to the channel of Tonawanda Creek.

Custom Houses in the State of New York—their date of location and cost. These are built upon sites owned by the General Government.

Location.	Date of purchase.	Cost of site.	Total cost up to Sept. 30, 1868.
Buffalo*.	Jan. 22, 1855	$45,000 00	$262,029 25
New York (old).	Dec. 16 1816	.....	70,000 00
†	Jan. 9, 1833	200,000 00	1,314,435 41
——— (new)‡.	April 29, 1865	1,000,000 00	1,227,126 66
Oswego§.....	Dec. 15, 1854	12,000 00	133,708 18
Ogdensburgh‖..	Feb. 4, 1857	8,000 00	123,855 63
Plattsburgh**..	June 10, 1856	5,000 00	72,890 90
Susp. Bridge ...	May 25, 1867	.....	6,000 00

Various classes of vessels belonging to the several Customs Districts of New York, June 30, 1870.

Customs Districts.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Yachts.	Steamers.	Unrigged.	Total.
Buffalo Creek	....	29	5	73	.....	....	112	474	693
Cape Vincent	....	1	1	16	10	....	1	.....	29
Champlain	....	....	....	20	112	....	12	628	772
Dunkirk	....	....	....	3	.....	....	1	2	6
Genesee	....	....	....	12	.....	....	2	217	231
New York	196	140	128	699	881	50	567	877	3,533
Niagara	....	....	....	3	2	....	.....	22	27
Oswegatchie	....	....	....	9	2	....	7	8	26
Oswego	....	1	2	70	5	....	16	792	886
Sag Harbor	....	1	2	49	119	....	2	.....	173
Ports of Survey.									
Albany	....	....	....	24	40	....	57	194	315
Port Jefferson	....	....	....	94	187	....	.....	.....	281
Total New York	196	172	138	1,072	1,358	50	777	3,214	6,977
Total United States	582	823	603	10,395	4,027	66	3,340	7,803	28,138

* Finished July 12, 1858. Used also as a Court-house and Post-office.

† Now the Asst. Treasurer's office; complete Feb. 22, 1842.

‡ Formerly the Merchants' Exchange.

§ Used as a P. O. and Court-house; finished Sept. 1, 1858.

‖ Used also as a P. O. and Court-house.

** Finished Sept. 1, 1854. Used also as a Court-house and Post-office.

The registered tonnage of the port of New York was greatly reduced during the war, from the danger of captures by English privateers, sailing under commissions from the rebel government of the "Confederate States." The tonnage in 1861, was 912,941; in 1862,

Vessels, Tonnage and Crews Entered and Cleared at the several Collection Districts of New York for the year ending June 30, 1869

Districts.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Vessels.		Tonnage.		Crews, Men and Boys.		Vessels.		Tonnage.		Crews, Men and Boys.	
	American.	Foreign.	American.	Foreign.	American.	Foreign.	American.	Foreign.	American.	Foreign.	American.	Foreign
New York	2,158	3,067	1,057,271	2,044,420	30,795	73,783	1,583	3,008	873,111	2,090,478	26,637	74,640
Genesee	73	441	3,638	86,131	286	7,317	74	443	4,148	87,107	304	7,272
Oswego	531	2,668	74,364	407,492	3,560	19,756	376	2,676	44,718	405,761	2,215	19,233
Niagara	.....	69	.....	15,828	.....	1,108	.....	70	.....	15,433	.....	1,080
Buffalo Creek	653	740	417,399	75,002	5,201	4,274	714	700	428,019	69,350	5,446	4,006
Oswegatchie	174	299	7,980	67,431	513	4,466	222	295	16,775	66,391	842	4,339
Champlain	697	814	59,887	63,224	2,120	3,616	639	737	54,538	57,151	1,975	3,026
Cape Vincent	15	603	1,184	142,571	61	8,229	17	603	1,726	142,573	81	8,282
Dunkirk	.....	33	.....	3,387	.....	198	.....	31	.....	3,171	.....	184
Sag Harbor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	116	.....	5	.....
Total State	4,296	8,734	1,623,723	2,905,486	42,536	123,047	3,626	8,557	1,423,151	2,936,820	37,505	122,162
Total U. S.	9,923	18,804	3,402,668	5,347,674	105,676	202,389	9,659	18,637	3,381,363	5,372,570	102,579	198,509

Number of Vessels and Tonnage Belonging to the Northern Lake Ports of the United States on the 30th of June, 1869.

Custom Districts.	Sail.			Steam.			Total.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Estimated Value.	No.	Tonnage.	Estimated Value.	No.	Tonnage.	Estimated Value.
Buffalo Creek	127	38,180.69	$1,336,335	130	53,147.36	$4,251,840	257	91,328.05	$5,588,175
Dunkirk	1	34.79	1,225	1	5.45	480	2	40.24	1,705
Niagara	5	1,267.36	44,360	...	.....	.....	5	1,267.36	44,360
Genesee	15	1,420.57	49,035	3	97.45	7,840	18	1,498.02	56,875
Oswego	77	16,919.64	592,200	14	658.71	52,720	91	17,578.35	644,920
Cape Vincent	33	4,163.29	145,740	2	59.97	4,800	35	4,223.26	150,540
Oswegatchie	13	1,816.24	63,595	6	231.44	18,560	19	2,047.68	82,155
Champlain	143	9,159.75	320,600	12	1,790.65	143,280	155	10,950.40	463,880
Total, State	414	72,942.33	$2,553,110	168	55,991.03	$4,479,520	582	128,933.36	$7,032,630
Total for all Lake Dist	1,468	256,022.79	$8,961,085	620	144,072.19	$11,526,560	2,088	400,094.98	$20,487,645

The number of sailing vessels from Pennsylvania is 20; Ohio, 212; Michigan, 267; Illinois, 349; Wisconsin, 169, and Vermont 18. The number of steam. from Pennsylvania, is 9; Ohio, 77; Michigan, 241; Illinois, 82; Wisconsin, 36, and Vermont 7. The State of New York furnishes, therefore, over a third of the American tonnage and capital invested in the lake trade.

Number and Class of Vessels built during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, in the different Districts of New York, with the Tonnage of each Class; with comparisons of the totals of the United States.

Districts.	Ships and Barques.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops and Canal boats.*	Steamers.	Total No. of Vessels.	Tons.
New York	6	5	24	57	31	123	28,074.52
Oswego	..	..	3	..	1	4	1,082.07
Niagara	..	..	None.	None.	...	.....	None.
Genesee	..	..	1	..	1	2	403.47
Buffalo Creek	..	..	3	..	26	29	3,688.84
Cape Vincent	..	..	7	1	1	9	1,664.46
Oswegatchie	..	..	..	1	1	2	28.15
Champlain	..	..	1	..	1	2	680.84
Dunkirk	None.	..	..	..	None.	.....	None.
Total 1868-9	6	5	39	59	62	171	35,622.35
" 1867-8	5	1	52	60	34	152	31,412.22
" 1866-7	4	..	53	148	52	257	50,313.26
" 1865-6	5	6	35	170	53	269	52,641.54
United States.							
1868-9	97	39	509	230	223	1,098	209,843.53
1867-8	79	49	590	192	236	1,146	206,682.17
1866-7	95	70	517	657	180	1,519	303,526.66
1865-6	96	61	457	926	348	1,888	536,146.56

* Canal boats and barges not given by districts, built in New York in 1868-9, 282; total 29,845.67 tons.

921,983; in 1863, 846,445; in 1864, 723,812, and in 1865, only 471,473. The effect produced was a large increase of trade in foreign vessels at the expense of American, as will be seen by the following general totals of clearances from all the ports of the United States during the war and since. The totals of entries show a corresponding transfer:

Years.	American Vessels.			Foreign Vessels.		
	Number.	Tons.	Crew.	Number.	Tons.	Crew.
1860	12,682	6,165,924	130,745	10,912	2,624,005	114,276
1861	11,079	4,899,313	147,200	10,586	2,262,042	104,789
1862	10,451	4,904,813	133,661	10,415	2,376,999	104,200
1863	9,529	4,447,261	122,830	12,528	3,064,023	124,139
1864	7,977	3,038,948	99,446	15,039	3,741,131	145,539
1865	8,434	3,025,134	100,867	14,999	3,595,123	145,270
1866	8,644	3,333,176	109,515	17,490	4,436,334	181,378
1867	8,401	3,419,502	106,527	17,592	4,165,490	183,293
1868	9,651	3,717,956	110,166	16,625	4,561,060	175,186
1869	9,659	3,381,363	102,579	18,637	5,372,570	193,509

By an Act approved March 24th, 1870, Hudson and Bergen counties, New Jersey, were annexed to the collection district of New York, with an Assistant Collector at Jersey City.

A summary of the internal commerce of the State will be given in our account of the canals and railroads. From the natural facilities that the State afforded for the construction of these great lines of communication, a vast amount of the production of the western States and of Canada finds its way to New York markets.[1] The Welland Canal will pass vessels of 400 tons,[2] and the St. Lawrence canals those of 650 tons. The canal leading into Lake Superior can pass vessels of 2,000 tons.

Tonnage of the State of New York, on the 30th of June, 1869.

Custom Districts.	Registered.		Enrolled.		Licensed Under 20 Tons.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
New York	937	653,453.27	3,467	477,011.36	527	6,163.02	4,931	1,136,627.65
Sag Harbor	5	997.55	97	9,610.47	69	752.37	171	10,340.89
Champlain	.....	.....	728	47,386.84	3	35.59	731	47,420.43
Oswegatchie	.....	.....	696	83,395.99	2	23.35	698	83,419.34
Cape Vincent	.....	.....	29	4,146.71	6	76.55	35	4,223.26
Oswego	.....	.....	24	2,534.27	3	42.67	27	2,576.94
Geneva	.....	.....	226	27,651.21	5	70.27	231	27,721.48
Niagara	.....	.....	25	3,321.60	1	18.64	26	3,340.24
Buffalo Creek	.....	.....	701	143,888.68	.....	.....	701	143,888.68
Dunkirk	.....	.....	2	149.30	1	5.45	3	154.75
Total, State	942	654,450.82	5,995	798,096.43	617	7,188.41	7,554	1,459,713.66
Total, U. S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,487	4,144,640.76

[1] As the lake trade forms an important element in the commercial operations of this State, we will here present a synopsis of the Canadian canals more directly related to our lake trade:

Name of Canals.	Miles in length.	No. of locks.	Lockages in feet.	Size of Lock.			Width of Canal.	
				Length between gates.	Width of chambers.	Depth on mitre sill.	At bottom.	At surface.
Welland	27	24	300	150	26½	10½	45	81
" Feeder	21	3		200	45	10		71
" Branch	¾	1	8	150	26½	8½	35	85
St. Lawrence Canals: Rideau	126½	47	457	200	45	11	45	75
Iroquois and Galops	7¾	3	15¾	134	33	5	....	90
Rapid Plat	4	2	11½	200	45	9	50	90
Farrans Point	¾	1	4	200	45	9	50	90
Cornwall	11½	7	48	200	45	9	50	90
Beauharnois	11½	9	82½	200	45	9	100	150
Lachine	8½	5	44½	200	45	9	80	120
Chambly	11½	9	74	200	45	9	80	120
St. Ours (lock)	....	1	5	120	24	7	36	60
				200	45	7	....	....

[2] During the year ending June 30, 1869, 2,525 Canadian sailing and other vessels, of 461,033 tons, and 1,840 American vessels of like class, of 474,934 tons, passed through the Welland Canal. During the same year, 753 Canadian steamers, of 86,996 tons, and 951 American steamers of 244,493 tons, passed. Surveys for a ship canal from the upper lakes through the Ottawa River to Montreal have been made, and if done will have an important relation with the Champlain Canal, and other commercial interests in this State.—*N. Y. Convention Docs.*, 1867–68, *No.* 161.

A reciprocity treaty was concluded with Great Britain, June 5, 1854, by which certain commercial privileges were mutually extended to the subjects of the contracting powers, subject to suspension at any time after ten years, upon twelve months' notice being given by either party. Such notice has been given by the United States, and the privileges of the treaty are suspended.[1] Still the facts that the only outlet of the navigation of the Dominion of Canada is closed by ice during several months in the year, and that the outward freights are always relatively high, the interests of trade, notwithstanding the inconveniences that may attend it, must continue to lead much of the surplus products of the British Provinces through the canals and over the railroads of this State. The values from Canada received on the State canals are stated elsewhere.

The aids to commerce afforded by the General Government consist of lighthouses, lighted beacons, and floating lights for the night, and beacons, buoys, stakes, spindles, and other day marks, established in places where they have been found necessary, and the exact position and bearings of which are published, and within the reach of all navigators.

Lighthouses.—These are maintained by the United States Government, and are under a Lighthouse Board. The Atlantic Coast from Massachusetts to New Jersey with the Hudson River and Lake Champlain are included in the Third, and Lakes Erie and Ontario and Rivers St. Lawrence, and Niagara, in the Tenth District.[2]

Life-boat Stations have, since 1850, been established at intervals of a few miles along the Atlantic coast, and Lakes Erie and Ontario. The former are furnished with houses and conveniences for relieving shipwrecked persons, and all of them are in charge of persons responsible for their safekeeping and proper use.

Coast Survey.—This is in charge of the Coast Survey Office at Washington, a branch

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[1] The amount of exports to the United States from British North America, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1868, was $20,977,982.68. The amount in 1867 and 1868, from ports opposite New York, and which may have been fairly regarded as directly imported into or through this State, was as follows:

	1867.	1868.
Clifton	$1,938,279 24	$627,833 16
Fort Erie	1,765,639 97	1,630,219 67
Hamilton	262,078 47	2,153,225 30
Kingston	2,420,783 92	2,298,366 04
Prescott	2,924,520 03	1,816,421 00
Toronto	6,343,201 39	6,053,087 43

[2] In the Third District, there are 92 lighthouses and lighted beacons, 44 beacon lights, 6 light vessels, 335 buoys, 1 steam tender and 1 sailing tender; Inspector's Office at Tompkinsville. In the Tenth District, there are 44 lighthouses and lighted beacons, 79 buoys and 1 steam tender; Inspector's Office at Buffalo. The following is a list of the lighthouses on tide waters within the State, with some of the principal facts concerning them:

Name.	Location.	Distance visible, nautical miles.	Kind.*	Height of tower.	Height of light above water.	When built.	When refitted.	Remarks.
Montauk	E. point s. branch L. I.	19½	Fl.	97	172	1795	1857	Flashes every 2 m.
North Dumpling	Fisher's Island Sound	14	F.	25	70	1848	1855	Red light.
Little Gull Island	S. side main entrance L. I. Sound	14½	F.	62	82	1806	1858	
Gardners Island	N. point of Island	10½	F.	27	29	1855	....	
Plum Island	W. end of Plum Island	13½	R.	34	63	1827	1856	
Cedar Island	Entrance to Sag Harbor	11	F.	31	34	1839	1855	On keeper's house.
Horton's Point	N. side of Long Island	16½	F.	30	110	1857	....	
Stratford Pt. Light	Vessel on Shoals	11	2 F.	..	32–40	1837	1863	
Old Field Point	S. side of L. I. Sound	13½	F.	34	67	1823	1855	
Eaton's Neck	E. side of Huntington Bay	17¾	F.	60	142	1798	1858	On keeper's house.
Lloyd's Harbor	N. side of entrance to harbor	12	F.	34	48	1857	....	
Great Captains Isl.	Near Greenwich Point	13½	F.	34	62	1829	1858	On keeper's house.
Execution Rocks	Off Sands Point	12½	F.	42	54	1848	1856	
Sands Point	E. of Cow Bay	12½	R.	41	53	1809	1864	On keeper's house.
Throgg's Neck	N. E. side of Fort Schuyler	13½	F.	61	66	1826	1855	
Shinnecock Bay	Ponquogue Point, N. of Bay	19	F.	150	160	1857	....	
Fire Island	E. of Inlet, s. side of L. I.	19	R.	150	166	1826	1858	
Elm Tree Beacon	Staten Island	13½	F.	..	59	1856	....	
Princess Bay	Staten Island	16	Fl.	33	106	1828	1864	On keeper's house.
Fort Tompkins	N. side Staten Island	15	F.	46	89	1828	1855	
Robbins Reef	Off Tompkinsville	13½	F.	51	66	1839	1864	
Stony Point	W. side of Hudson River	13	F.	22	160	1826	1855	
West Point	Gee's Point	11	F.	32	38	1853	....	
Esopus Meadows	Opposite Esopus, w. side	11	F.	32	38	1839	1854	On keeper's house.
Rondout	Mud Flats, w. side	11	F.	32	38	1838	1867	On keeper's house.
Saugerties	.....	..	....	..	....	....	....	
Four Mile Point	W. side, bet. Athens and Coxsackie	11	F.	20	35	1856	....	
Coxsackie	On Island N. of Coxsackie	11	F.	32	38	1829	1868	On keeper's house.
Stuyvesant	E. side	11	F.	32	38	1829	1868	
New Baltimore	On Island, w. of Channel	8	F.	20	21	1854	....	Stake light.
Fire Hook Island	Calvers Flat Island	8½	F.	..	25	1857	....	
Cozyman's Bar	N. end Poplar Island	8½	F.	..	25	1857	....	
Schodack Channel	W. side Mulls Flat Island	8½	F.	..	25	1857	....	
Cow Island	Cow Island, E. side	8	F.	20	21	1854	....	
Van Wie's Point	End of dyke below Albany	7	F.	15	15	1854	....	Lower end of dyke

* Abbreviations used in this column: F. fixed; Fl. flashing; R. revolving.

of the Treasury Department, and soundings, surveys, and charts of great accuracy have been published for most of the Atlantic coast and tidal rivers. The **Lake Survey,** is in charge of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, of the War Department. Much work has been done upon the upper lakes, and it is understood that surveys upon Lake Ontario will be soon commenced. The best charts of this lake, and in fact the only ones pretending to have official authority, are those made by Capt. W. F. W. Owen, of the Royal Navy, in 1817 and 1818, and published by the Hydrographic Office of the British Admiralty.[1]

Hudson River Improvement.—The United States have appropriated since 1834, $1,130,000, for improving the navigation of the Hudson River, which from Troy downward, nearly to Hudson City, has from time immemorial been obstructed by sandbars and shifting shoals.[2]

By act of April 23, 1867, $150,000 were appropriated by the State for the improvement of the Hudson between Troy and Coxsackie, by removing obstructions and finishing work begun by commissioners appointed in 1864. Nothing was to be undertaken which could not be finished with this sum.

Harbor Improvement.—The General Government has at various times, expended considerable sums in harbor improvement at various points on the great lakes, the work being done under the direction of officers of the Topographical Engineers. The principal of these will be noticed in our account of the localities where they occur.

QUARANTINE.

A quarantine is established, by State law, at the entrance of the Port of New York, and consists of: 1st., warehouses, wet docks, and wharves; 2d., anchorage for vessels; 3d., a floating hospital; 4th., a boarding station; 5th., a burying ground, and 6th., residence for officers and men.[3] The property is in charge of 3 **Commissioners of Quarantine,** and the direction of the sanitary affairs is entrusted to a **Health Officer,** who must be a practicing physician, and is appointed by the Governor and Senate, for a term of 2 years. He has 2 deputies, and such other assistance, police, &c., as he may require. All vessels from foreign ports at all seasons, and from ports south of Cape Henlopen from May to November, are subject to visitation upon first arrival, and must bring health bills certified by an

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[1] Capt. Owen's chart of Lake Ontario is revised and brought down to 1863, with additions of all lighthouses, lines of railroad, etc., to that date, on both shores. His chart of the River St. Lawrence, from the lake to the Galop Rapids, in 5 sheets, is generally correct, but omits many of the details shown in the boundary maps prepared at that time, of which a copy is deposited in the Secretary's office at Albany. A chart of Lake Ontario was published many years since, by Capt. Ford, of Sackett's Harbor, who, for the greater part of his life, was employed in navigating these waters.

[2] These appropriations have been as follows: In 1834, $70,000; 1835 to '39, $370,000; 1852, $50,000; 1614, $30,000; 1866, $50,000; 1867, $305,000; 1869, $90,000; 1869, $85,000; 1870, $40,000; and 1871, $40,000. Besides these sums, the State has made several large appropriations for dredging and improving the channel. The first national inquiry in relation to the navigation of the river, was made by Act of Congress, in 1831, and a survey made by DeWitt Clinton, Jr., was sent in to Congress, March, 1832. He was assisted by Geo. W. Hughes and C. N. Haynes. In 1834, Capt. Andrew Talcott was assigned to the charge of the river, and a board of engineers, consisting of Col. Totten, Col. Thayer, and Capt. Talcott, devised a system of dykes and dams, estimated at $820,000 in cost. This system was carried into effect under Capt. Brewerton, of the Corps of Engineers, with the appropriations received from 1835 to 1839, when the works were suspended. The labor was bestowed between Troy and Van Wie's Point, and consisted in the erection of longitudinal dykes, some transverse dams, and dredging.

In 1843, another survey was made by Capt. Hughes. In 1853, Gen. Delafield took charge, and dredging was done over the worst bars. In 1866, Gen. Newton was placed in charge, with Col. John M. Wilson as assistant. In the fall of that year operations were resumed, and between that time and the close of the working season of 1870, the following work was done:

The U. S. dykes at Port Schuyler, (West Troy,) and the overslaugh, repaired and rebuilt; Hillhouse Island was revetted 1,900 feet. A dyke of 2,920 feet, joining this island and Patroon's Island, was built. A dyke on the opposite side of the river, [5,110 feet,] and one running s. from Patroon's Island on west shore, [3,417 feet]; a dyke N. from Bath docks, [3,623 feet]; a dyke at Douw's Point, [1,164 feet]; a dyke at Parda Hook, [2,900 feet]; a dyke at Cedar Hill, [5,739 feet]; one opposite to this, [3,960 feet]; one on the prolongation of the Castleton dyke, [total length 3,403 feet]; one at Roah Hook, [1,814 feet,] and one at Mull's Island, [3,216 feet,] were built. Bear Island was revetted 1,119 feet, and channels were dredged as follows:

Through Round Shoal, 2,200 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 8 feet deep, removing 13,395 cubic yards.

The old State dam near Patroon's Island, was dredged away. A new channel was dredged at Parda Hook, 2,600 feet long, 300 wide, and 11 deep, removing 59,300 yards. A new channel at Mull's Island, was dredged by removing 43,000 cubic yards. A new one along the New Baltimore dyke, 6,000 feet long, 300 wide, and 11 deep, removing 91,000 cubic yards. Mull's Island, 13 acres in extent, was removed to a depth of 9 feet, and carried a mile to the dumping ground, in order to widen the channel, and about 230,000 cubic yards were removed. There remains to be completed, the dredging of new channels at Round and Fish House Shoals, Cuyler's Bar, the Overslaugh and Coeyman's Crossover, and the removal of some rocks below Albany. We are indebted to Col. Wilson for these details.

[3] The ground for unloading vessels from infected ports, is in the middle of upper bay. The anchorage of vessels is usually off the quarantine landing, at New Brighton, but when from infected ports, it is in the lower bay. A hospital has been built on West Bank, 3 mi. below the narrows, at a cost of about half a million. It is 1 1-2 miles from the nearest shore, was finished in 1863. This artificial island includes about 2 acres, is built of cribs of timber, filled with and surrounded by stone, and upon this a hospital building is erected. The outer crib-work is covered with heavy oak plank, and a thick deck of plank, laid on the top, protected by large string pieces of timber. The space within is filled with sand, dredged from the bay. The extreme length of the work is 504 feet, and width, 228 feet. At the base, including the rip-raps, it is 616 by 308 feet. The crib-work required 9,000 cubic yards of timber, the filling, 15,000 yards of stone, and the space within, 54,400 yards of sand. The hospital contains 8 wards, each 89 by 24 feet and 12 1-3 feet ceilings, connected by a covered corridor, and provided with accommodations for employees and attendants.

Another artificial island, 2 1-2 acres in extent, 3-4 mi. N. of the other, is nearly filled with sand, and will be used for the detention of persons in health, who have been exposed to infection. A floating hospital is provided with a capacity for 100 patients, and from May to November, is anchored in the lower bay; but at other seasons, may be moored at quarantine dock.

American Consul, or other accredited officer, showing the sanitary condition of the port from whence cleared. The only diseases against which quarantine can apply are, yellow fever, cholera, typhus or ship fever, and smallpox, and any new disease not now known to be contagious, at the discretion of the Quarantine Commissioners and the Health Officer

The Quarantine Hospital at West Bank was built under an act of April 21, 1866, and takes the place of the buildings formerly located on the N. E. shore of Staten Island at Tompkinsville, which were destroyed by a mob, Sept. 1, 2, 1858. The foundations of the new structure are hexagonel, two sides being each 260, and the other four 161 feet long. In all questions of civil or criminal jurisdiction, the premises are considered a part of New York city. The Commissioners of Quarantine make an annual report to the Governor, which is transmitted to the Legislature.[1]

Quarantine regulations were established by act of the Colonial General Assembly, May 3, 1755, which was continued by subsequent enactments. They were first regulated by State authority, May 4, 1784, and in 1794, Governor's Island was assigned as a quarantine. In March, 1797, an act was passed, directing a lazaretto to be built on Bedloe's Island. In 1798 the yellow fever appeared in New York city, and 2,086 died. In 1795, 732 had died, and large numbers in previous years. These visitations led to an act passed Feb. 25, 1799, for the purchase of 30 acres of land on Staten Island, for a permanent quarantine. Of this tract, 5 acres were sold and ceded April 1, 1800, to the United States, for warehouses. The first buildings erected were from the materials taken from Bedloe's Island. In 1819, a brick building; in 1823, a fever hospital; in 1828-9, a smallpox hospital, and subsequently other buildings were erected, and these continued to be used for many years. Although surrounded by a wall, and at first remote from any thickly settled locality, a large village in time grew up adjacent, and from time to time, infectious diseases would spread beyond the hospitals, and occasion much sickness and death. In 1856, the yellow fever appeared, and 769 cases occurred, of which 538 were on Staten Island, between New Brighton and Clifton, 138 in Fort Hamilton and Bay Ridge, on the opposite shore, 64 on Governor's Island, and 29 in Brooklyn. Full two-thirds of the cases on Staten Island were fatal. This alarming event, led to the passage of an act March 6, 1857, for the removal of the Quarantine Station, and commissioners were appointed to purchase a site, and erect new buildings. They first attempted to procure a site on Sandy Hook, N. J., but failing in this, they then bought a farm of 50 acres at Seguines Point, in the town of Westfield. Temporary buildings were erected, but these were burned on the evening of April 26, 1858, and no attempt was made to bring the aggressors to punishment, although they were well known. The hostility against the old establishment continued unabated, and finally resulted in its destruction, by persons well known, who did not disguise or deny their participation in the affair, and who were doubtless commended by nearly the whole population of the Island. The damages were ascertained, and charged upon the county.

Acts have been passed relating to Quarantine as follows: May 4, 1784; March 27, 1794; April 1, 1796; Feb. 10, 1797; March 28, 1797; March 30, 1797; April 1, 1800; March 30, 1801; Feb. 28, 1804; April 8, 1811; April 14, 1820; March 23, 1821; March 21, 1323; R. S. I., 427; May 7, 1839; Dec. 15, 1847; April 10, 1850; April 9, 1856; March 6, 1857; April 29, 1863; April 25, 1864; April 28, 1865; April 21, 1866; April 22, 1867; and April 28, 1871.

It was at one time proposed to locate the Quarantine on Coney Island, and lands were purchased with this design, but the plan was subsequently changed to the one now in use.

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1 In 1870, 365 vessels arrived in the port of N. Y. from ports infected with yellow fever, and 107 vessels had cases of this disease, appeared either in the port of departure, on the passage, or upon arrival. Of 470 cases of this sickness, 112 died, and of 26 cases admitted to the West Bank Hospital, but 6 died. Of 83 patients prostrated with yellow fever, and admitted from Governor's Island, 31 died. 30 vessels were detained on account of smallpox, having on board 13,000 persons, of whom 66 were sent to Blackwell's Island. 10 vessels arrived with ship fever, having 6,000 passengers, and having lost 22 on the passage, and having 49 others sick on arrival, who were sent to Ward's Island Hospital.

CANALS.

WITH two exceptions,[1] the Canals of the State of New York were built, and are owned by the State; and by Art. VII, Sec. 6, of the Constitution, it is declared that "the Legislature shall not sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any of the canals of the State; but they shall remain the property of the State, and under its management forever."

The Canal Commissioners,[2] elected for three years (one annually), and have charge of the construction, supervision and repairs of the canals. They are *ex officio* members of the Canal Board, and have an office in the State Hall. The canals are divided, for superv sion, into three Divisions, each of which is under the special charge of a Commissioner.[3] **The State Engineer and Surveyor** is elected biennially, and has charge of the engineering department of the canals. He is a member of the Canal Board, has an office in the State Hall, and besides an annual inspection of the State canals, of which he makes an annual report, he inquires into and reports upon the condition of railroads. He has also duties concerning the unsold lands of the State, and such other details as are assigned to him from time to time.[4]

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund consist of the Lieut.-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General. They have the general management of the funds and debts of the canal. They formerly reported to the Legislature, but this report is, by a law of 1861, made by the Auditor in his financial report.

The **Canal Board** consists of the Com'rs of the Canal Fund, the State Eng. and Surv. and the Canal Com'rs. It meets at the Canal Dep. during the sitting of the Legislature; fixes the rates of toll;[5] appoints the Engineers, Sup'ts of Repairs, Collectors of Tolls,[6] Weighmasters,[7] their Assistants, and Inspectors and Measurers of lumber and timber,[8] and of boats and their cargoes; and directs extraordinary repairs; hears appeals from the Canal Appraisers; remits penalties, and regulates the police of the canals, etc.

The **Auditor of the Canal Department,**[9] appointed by the Gov. and Senate

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[1] The exceptional cases are the **Delaware & Hudson Canal,** and the **Junction Canal.** The former extends from Rondout, on the Hudson, to Honesdale, in Pa. (107 miles), and there connecting with railroads to the coal mines. Through this canal vast quantities of coal come to New York and other markets. The Co. was incorp. April 23, 1823, with cap. of $1,500,000, and the right to use $50,000 in banking till 1844. The canal was begun July, 1825, and opened for use in Oct., 1828. At the mouth of the Lakawaxen it crosses into Pa., and from thence extends 25 mi. to Honesdale. It has 107 locks; summit, 595 ft. above tide; total rise and fall, 950 ft.; cost of the N. Y. section, $1,424,994. In 1867, the charter was amended so as to allow it to build, own, and operate railroads in this State, and under this power it has leased the *Alb. & Susq. R. R.*, and its Cherry Valley branch, and is acquiring other R. R. property. The Co. reported for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870, a net profit of $2,018,606.62, or 13½ p. c. on the capital stock, and an enlargement of the canal was proposed. The mines owned by the Co. have a capacity of 10,000 tons a day, and they had transportation for 2,500,000 tons a year. The receipts for tolls, from 1830 to 1869, inclusive, were $8,357,421.84, and for the last year, $96,865.01. Tonnage in 1869, 1,459,656, of which 253,314 were miscellaneous, and the rest Anthracite coal. Of the former, 18,093 tons were cord wood; 41,162, lumber; 19,350, merchandise; 113,258, cement and cement stone, and 43,396, stone, brick and lime. The following totals of the quantity of Anthracite coal sent to market from the different regions of Pa., in 1869, will show the relative amounts of each:

Schuylkill	4,746,469	Other regions and westward	4,552,240
Lehigh	2,915,314	Aggregate	16,530,014
Lackawanna	1,591,918	Increase over 1868	242,763
Pittston	966,637		
Scranton	1,563,928		

The *Junction Canal* begins at Elmira, and connects the Chemung Canal with important coal regions in Pa.

In the early days of canal building, numerous companies were chartered for making canals, and improving the navigation of rivers. Many of these partially completed their undertakings, but the greater number ended only as projects. A list is given in *French's Gazetteer*, 1860, p. 64-5. The Oneida Lake Canal was finished by a Co. in 1835; bought by the State in 1841, and a few years after abandoned. The State has another canal under construction, from the Erie Canal near Durhamville, to South Bay, on Oneida Lake. It is about five miles further west than the old canal.

[2] These officers are elected under § 3, Art. V. of the Constitution.

[3] *The Eastern Division* embraces the Erie Canal as far w. as Oneida Lake Canal, 136 mi.; Champlain Canal and Glens Falls Feeder, 78 mi.; Pond above Troy Dam, 3 mi.; Black River Canal and Improvement, 98 mi.; total, 315 mi.

The Middle Division embraces the Erie Canal from the E. bank of Oneida Lake Canal to the E. line of Wayne co., including feeders and reservoirs, 76 mi.; Chenango Canal, 97 mi.; Chenango Extension (now under construction), 30 mi.; Oneida Lake Canal, 7 mi.; Oswego Canal, 38 mi.; Baldwinsville Side Cut, 1 mi.; Oneida River Improvement, 20 mi.; Seneca River towing path, 5¾ mi.; Cayuga & Seneca Canal, 23 mi.; Cayuga Inlet, 2 mi.; Crooked Lake Canal, 6 mi.; Chemung Canal, 23 mi.; Chemung Canal Feeder, 16 mi.; Seneca River Improvement, 12¾ mi.; making a total of 350 mi.

The Western Division embraces the remainder of the Erie Canal, 155 mi.; and the Genesee Valley Canal and Dansville Side Cut, 118 mi.; and extension of the Genesee Valley Canal, 7 mi.; making a total of 280 mi.

[4] This office was created by the Constitution of 1846, in place of that of "Surveyor-General," which had long existed by law. The Engineering Department is regulated by an act passed Jan. 1, 1868. In the Engineering Department are the following subordinates:

Division Engineers, one to each Division, appointed by the Canal Board, on the recommendation of the State Eng. and Surv. The office of the one in charge of the Eastern Division is at Albany; that of the Middle, at Syracuse, and that of the Western, at Rochester. They have special charge of their division, frequently pass over and examine all structures, make maps, estimates and surveys, and report to the State Engineer.

Resident Engineers are appointed by the Canal Board, one to each Division, and are employed under the direction of the Division Engineers, to whom they report.

First Assistant Engineers measure and examine the work done on canals, and perform such other duties as are ordered by the Division and Resident Engineer.

[5] These rates cannot be reduced below the rates of 1852, according to the Constitution as amended in 1854. A law passed in 1870, has important relation to this subject.

[6] There are 38 collectors of tolls, and 108 clerks now authorized.

[7] There are weigh-locks at Albany, West Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Waterford, and Oswego.

[8] Two each at New York, Albany, West Troy, Buffalo, and Oswego; and one each at Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Whitehall.

[9] Three reports are made by this officer: *Financial Report, Report on Tolls, Trade and Tonnage*, and *Report on the Expenditures on the Canals.*

for the term of three years, and keeps his office in the State Hall where the business of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and of the Canal Board are transacted. He is invested with the powers and duties formerly belonging to the Comptroller, in relation to the Canals; draws warrants on the Treasurer for all Canal payments; audits all Canal accounts; instructs Canal collecting and disbursing officers; keeps account of canal receipts and expenditures, &c. He is *ex-officio* Secretary of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund and of the Canal Board.

The **Canal Appraisers,** three in number, are appointed by the Governor and Senate, have an office in the State Hall, and report annually to the Legislature. They appraise the damages growing out of the construction of the Canals, whether permanent or temporary, and report them to the Canal Board.[1]

A "Contracting Board" formerly appointed engineers, &c., and let the Canals in sections to contractors for maintenance and repairs. It was abolished March 10, 1870.

We will present in as concise form as practicable, an account of each of the New York Canals, and some general statistics of their operation, especially since 1860, covering the period of the late war, and since its termination:

Size and Capacity of the New York Canals—1871.

Name of Canal.	Length in miles.	Size of Canal.			No. and Size of Locks.			Average burthen boats.	Maximum burthen of boats.	Total amount of lockage in feet.
		Width on surface.	Width on bottom.	Depth of water.	Number of locks.	Length between quoins.	Width in clear.			
Erie Canal	363	40	28	4	83	90	15	70	76	.....
enlargement[2]	350.50	70	56	7	71	110	18	210	240	654.80
Oswego Canal	38	40	24	4	18	90	15	70	76	.....
enlargement	38	70	56	7	18	110	18	210	240	154.85
Cayuga and Seneca Canal	21	40	24	4	10	90	15	70	76	.....
enlargement	22.77	70	56	7	11	110	18	210	240	76.61
Champlain Canal	66	50	35	5	20	110	18	85	120	179.50
Glens Falls Feeder	12	50	35	5	12	100	18	80	85	152.00
Pond above Troy dam	3	..	..	..	1	....	..	..	..	.....
Black River Canal and Feeder	46.80	42	26	4	109	90	15	70	76	1,062.25
improvement	42.50	..	..	..	1	110	18	70	76	.....
Genesee Valley Canal	127.50	42	26	4	112	90	15	70	76	1,127.89
Chenango Canal	97	40	24	4	116	90	15	71	76	1,015.33
Chemung Canal and Feeder	39	42	26	4½	53	90	15	85	90	504.38
Oneida River improvement	20	80	60	4½	2	120	30	70	76	7.85
Oneida Lake Canal	6	70	56	7	7	110	18	220	220	62.00
Baldwinsville and Seneca tow path	6	40	24	5	1	90	15	70	76	8.00
Crooked lake Canal	8	42	26	4	27	90	15	70	76	277.63
Total lockages	.....	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	5,283.79 ft.

The Erie Canal, connecting the Hudson with Lake Erie, was authorized April 15, 1817, commenced at Rome, July 4, 1817, and was completed October 26, 1825. As first constructed, it was 363 miles long, 28 feet wide at bottom, 40 feet wide at the top, and 4 feet deep. The locks were 90 feet long between the gates, and 15 feet wide. Lockage, 645½ feet. Previous estimated cost at Engineers' prices, $4,926,638. The original cost of the whole was $7,143,789.86. The enlargement of this canal was ordered May 11, 1835, begun Aug., 1836, and completed in Sept., 1862, at a cost estimated at $23,402,863, and in the end, $36,495,535, The length, as enlarged, is 340.74 mi. Its section gives a breadth of 70 ft. at the surface of the water, 52½ ft. at the bottom, and a depth of 7 ft.[3]

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[1] *Original Cost of Construction and Enlargement of the New York State Canals.*

(As reported to New York Convention in 1867.)

Canals.	*Cost*
Erie and Champlain	$46,018 234 19
Oswego	3,490,949 24
Cayuga and Seneca	1,520,542 59
Chemung	1,273,261 86
Crooked Lake	333,287 27
Chenango	2,762,124 19
Black River	3,224,779 55
Genesee Valley	5,827,813 72
Oneida Lake	64,837 68
Baldwinsville	23 556 14
Oneida River Improvement	146,994 02
Seneca River towing path	1,488 33
Cayuga Inlet	2,968 16
Total	$64,710,336 94

[2] Grade at bottom .043 ft. per mile from Rochester to Lower Lock at Lockport. Size of prism at Rochester 71 ft. surface, 53 ft. bottom and 7½ ft. depth and regularly increasing to the size of prism at Lockport to 98 ft. on surface and 79 ft. on bottom and 7½ ft depth.

To head of Rock cut, 3 miles from Lockport, the prism is 62 ft. wide on surface and 60 ft. on bottom and 9 ft. depth. To Pendleton, 4 miles, 100 ft. width on surface, 77½ ft. on bottom and 9 ft. deep. To Tonawanda, 12 miles, (using Tonawanda Creek,) 200 ft. wide on surface, and 9 ft. deep. To Black Rock, 8 miles, width on surface 80 ft., and on bottom 60 ft., 9 ft. deep.

[3] **Distances on Erie Canal.** From Albany to West Troy, 7; Junction, 0; Cohoes, 4; Crescent, 3; Upper Aqueduct, 12; Schenectady, 4; Hoffman's Ferry, 10; Fort Jackson, 6; Schoharie Creek, 5; Amsterville, 2; Fultonville, 3; Yatesville, 6; Sprakers, 3; Canajoharie, 3; Fort Plain, 3; St. Johnsville, 5; Mindenville, 2; East Canada Creek, 4; Little Falls, 5; Mohawk, 3; Ilion, 3; Frankfort, 3; Ferguson's, 5; Utica, 4; York Mills, 3; Whitesboro, 1; Oriskany, 3; Rome, 8; New London, 6; Higginsville, 4; Dunbarton, 1; Loomis, 1; Durhamville, 3; Lenox, 3; Canastota, 2; New Boston Landing, 4; Canaseraga Landing, 1; Chittenango, 1; Bolivar, 1; Pool's Brook, 2; Kirkville, 1; Manlius, 3; Limestone Feeder, 1; Orville Feeder, 2; Lodi, 4; Syracuse 1; Geddes, 2; Bellisle, 4; Nine Mile Creek, 2;

The chambers of the enlarged locks are 110 by 18 feet, and their lift from 3 to 15¼ feet. Total lockage, 654.8 feet; capacity of boats about 220 tons. The canal leaves Lake Erie at Buffalo, follows the river bank to Black Rock, and communicates with the dam at that place. At a point 10 mi. below Buffalo it enters Tonawanda Creek, follows its channel 12 mi., and crosses thence, through a rock cutting, to the brow of the mountain ridge, at Lockport, where it descends 55.83 feet by 5 combined locks. It continues thence, eastward, from 1 to 3 mi. s. of the ridge road, to Rochester, crosses the Genesee upon a stone aqueduct, makes a circuitous sweep across the Irondequoit valley, along the top of a natural range of hills, and finally delivers the waters of Lake Erie into Seneca River, after supplying 153 mi. of the Erie Canal, and affording a large amount of water-power at various points along its course. It then rises by 2 locks, descends into the Onondaga Valley by 1 lock, and then rises by 3 locks to the long level which extends from Syracuse to Utica, from whence it descends to the Mohawk Valley, mostly on its s. side, to the Hudson. Below Schenectady, it twice crosses the Mohawk, upon stone aqueducts. It is continued down the bank of the Hudson to Albany, where it terminates in a spacious basin. At West Troy it also opens into the Hudson. The total lockages going w. are 612.9 feet up, and 43.5 feet down, or a total of 656.4 feet. The canal is fed by numerous streams along its course, and by 9 reservoirs, all of which, with a single exception, are upon the Middle Division.[1]

The Champlain Canal, extending from the Erie Canal, near Cohoes, to Lake Champlain, was authorized April 15, 1817, begun June 10, 1818, finished to Waterford Nov. 28, 1822, and completed Sept. 10, 1823, at an original cost of $875,000, exclusive of the feeder at Glens Falls. It is 64 mi. long and has a navigable feeder of 7 mi. to Glens Falls, with a slackwater navigation 5 mi. further upon the Hudson.[2] Size of prism of canal and feeder, 40 at top, 26 feet at bottom, and 4 feet deep; as authorized by chap. 213, laws of 1860, 50 at top, 35 feet at bottom, and 5 feet deep. The main canal has 20 locks and the feeder 13; size of locks 100 by 18, and 100 by 15 feet. The feeder was authorized in 1822.

A survey of the Hudson River from Troy to Fort Edward, was ordered by act of Feb. 10, 1866, to determine the feasibility of constructing a slackwater navigation, with locks 225 feet

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Camillus, 1; Canton, 5; Peru, 2; Jordan, 3; Coldspring, 1; Weedsport, 4; Centreport, 2; Port Byron, 2; Montezuma, 5; Pitt Lock, 6; Clyde, 5; Lock Berlin, 4; Lyons, 3; East Arcade, 3; Lockville, 3; Newark, 1; Port Gibson, 3; Palmyra, 5; Macedon, 4; Wayneport, 3; Knappville, 2; Fairport, 3; Fullam's Basin, 1; Bushnell's Basin, 3; Cartersville, 2; Pittsford, 1; Lock No. 65, 2; Brighton, 3; Rochester, 3; Greece (6-m. Grocery), 7; Brockway's, 3; Spencerport, 2; Adams' Basin, 3; Cooley's Basin, 3; Brockport, 2; Holley, 5; Hulberton, 3; Brockville, 1; Hindsburgh, 1; Albion, 4; Gaines Basin, 2; Eagle Harbor, 1; Knowlesville, 3; Medina, 4; Shelby's Basin, 3; Middleport, 3; Reynale's Basin, 4; Mabee's, 1; Gasport, 1; Orangeport, 1; Millard's, 2; Lockport, 3; Sulphur Spring, G. Lock, 5; Pendleton, 2; Pickardsville, 5; Martinsville, 3; Tonawanda, 4; Lower Black Rock, 8; Black Rock, 1; and Buffalo, 3 miles.

[1] *Feeders.*

Reservoirs.	Acres in area.	Elevation above canal, in feet.	Depth in feet.	Length of feeders in mi.
Erieville *a*	340	46	21½	20
Hatchs Lake	134	15	10	9*b*
Eatons Brook	254	60	50	8
Bradley Brook	134	30	25	3*c*
Leland Pond	173	13	8	½
Woodmans Lake	148	18	11	¼
Madison Brook	235	55	45	2
Skaneateles Lake	8,320	6	..	9
Cazenovia Lake	1,778	..	4½	10
Total	11,516	..	..	159¾

a Built in 1857, at a cost of $10,884.73. In Nelson, Madison co.
b Leads to Bradley Brook reservoir.
c Leads to Eaton Brook feeder.

Besides these are the reservoirs upon the Black River Canal, which is itself but a feeder to the long level of the Erie Canal. Several of the feeders to the middle and western divisions of the Erie Canal are navigable for short distances. Connected with the canal at Buffalo are Main and Hamburg street canals, the Clark and Skinner Canal, the Ohio basin, and several slips connected with the canal, and a ship-lock channel at Black Rock. At Tonawanda is a side-cut for a river-lock. A feeder from Fish Creek has been surveyed, but not constructed.

Elevations above Tide, *of certain places on the Erie Canal:* Schenectady, 188; Port Jackson, 269; Fultonville, 295; Canajoharie, 301; St. Johnsville, 309; Little Falls, 360; Frankfort, 403; Utica, 424; Oriskany, 407; Rome, 427; Syracuse, 400; Jordan, 407; Weedsport, 402; Montezuma, 391; Clyde, 397; Lock Berlin, 410; Palmyra, 445; Fairport, 462; Brighton, 471; Rochester, 509; Lockport, 565.

The above heights are those shown by adding lockages, without taking into account the flow between locks, which is about an inch to a mile. The long level between Syracuse and Rome is supposed to be perfectly level.

[2] **Distances on Champlain Canal.** West Troy to Junction, 0; Waterford, 3; Mechanicsville, 8; Stillwater Village, 4; Bleecker's Basin, 2; Wilbur's Basin, 2; Van Deusen's Landing, 5; Schuylerville, 3; Saratoga Bridge, 2; Fort Miller, 3; Moses Kill, 3; Fort Edward, 5; Glens Falls Feeder, 2; Baker's Basin, 1; Smith's Basin, 5; Fort Ann, 4; Comstock's Landing, 4; Whitehall, 8: Total 73 miles.

On Glens Falls Feeder. Champlain Canal to Sandy Hill, 2; Glens Falls, 3; Head of Feeder, 2; Head of Pond, 5: Total 12 miles.

This canal crosses the Mohawk in a pond formed by a dam, 1,700 feet in length, (in course of rebuilding at great expense,) and follows near the w. bank of the Hudson to Schuylerville, where it crosses into Washington co. by another dam 700 feet long, and continues near the east bank to Fort Edward. Here it leaves the river and crosses to the valley of Wood Creek, and thence, partly in the bed of that stream, to Whitehall. When this canal was first opened slackwater navigation upon the Hudson was used 8 miles above and 3 miles below Fort Miller, with a short canal and 2 locks around the falls at that place. It was fed from the Hudson by means of a high and costly dam near Fort Edward. The use of the channel of the Hudson is now entirely superseded by a canal along its bank, built in 1826-27; and the high dam has given place to a feeder to a point above Glens Falls, where there is a dam 770 feet long and 12 feet high. The feeder enters the canal at the summit level, 1½ miles N. E. from Fort Edward. The canal communicates with the Hudson above the State dam at Waterford by a side-cut with 3 locks. It has 7 locks between the lake and the summit, with 54 feet total lift, and 14 locks, with a total of 134 feet, between the summit and the Hudson at Waterford. The locks on this canal are being enlarged to a capacity of 15¼ by 100 feet.

long, and 25 wide, with stone dams, and also a survey of the Champlain Canal to Whitehall, with locks of like size. By an act passed in 1870 (chap. 788,) it was proposed to enlarge the canal to 44 feet at base, 58 at surface and 7 feet deep; $25,000 were appropriated for surveys, and $400,000 were to be raised by Oct. 1, 1871, if the maps, plans and estimates should be adopted by the Canal Board. Surveys were begun July 1, and are still in progress. The results were submitted in February, 1871.

The Chenango Canal, connecting the Erie Canal at Utica with the Susquehanna River at Binghamton, was authorized Feb. 23, 1833, commenced July, 1834, and completed Oct., 1836, at a cost of $2,782,124. It is 97 mi. long, exclusive of 13¾ mi. of feeders, none of which are navigable.[1] It has 1,015.3 feet of lockage, and receives boats of 50 to 70 tons. The locks are of rubble stone, and cost on an average $8,000. An act passed April 1, 1859, authorized a survey of the extension of the Chenango Canal from Binghamton to the State Line near Athens, and on the 9th of April, 1863, the Canal Commissioners were directed from time to time, as funds might be appropriated, to extend the canal to the State Line, so as to connect the same with the North Branch Canal of Pennsylvania. No expenditure was to be allowed until the State of Pennsylvania, or a company of sufficient reliability, should complete a navigable canal of the same dimensions down to, and forming a connection with the said canal at or near Athens village. This canal extension is partly completed, and work has been in progress during the last year between Binghamton and Owego. It follows the south bank of the Susquehanna.

The Black River Canal and Erie Canal Feeder,[2] extends from Rome up the valley of the Mohawk and of Lansing Kil, to Boonville, and thence it descends the valley of Black River to a point below the High Falls. From the latter point is a river navigation 42¼ mi. to Carthage, on the line of Jefferson co. At Boonville the canal receives a navigable feeder 12½ mi. long, which derives its water from Black River. Length of main canal 36.62 mi., of feeders 12.48 mi., and of reservoirs 12.95 mi.

This canal was authorized April 19, 1836, and began the next summer. The summit level is 693 feet above the canal at Rome, to which it descends by 70 locks. Northward the canal descends 386 feet, by 36 locks. The locks have a chamber 15 by 90 feet, and the canal a prism 42 feet wide at top, 28 at bottom, and 4 feet deep. It receives boats of from 40 to 50 tons. The feeder has but one level. The State has caused reservoirs to be formed by damming the outlet of Woodhull, Chub, North and South Branch, and other lakes in Herkimer co. The Eight Lakes near the source of Moose River are available as reservoirs to supply Black River with water withdrawn to feed the canal southward.[3]

Oneida Lake Canal, formerly connected the Erie Canal at Higginsville with Wood

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[1] **Distances on Chenango Canal.** Utica to road, from N. Hartf. to Whitesboro', 3; Clinton, 6; Deansville, 5; Oriskany Falls, 5; Solsville, 3; Bouckville 2; Peck's Basin, 2; Hamilton, 4; Lebanon Factory, 2; Earlsville, 4; Sherburne, 5; North Norwich, 4; Plasterville, 2; Norwich, 4; Oxford, 9; Haynes' Mill, 10; Greene, 4; Forks, 8; Pond Brook, 2; Port Crane, 5; Crocker's Mills, 1; Binghamton, 7; Total, 97 miles.

This canal is supplied by Chenango River and 6 reservoirs, viz: Madison Brook, Woodmans Pond, Lelands Pond, Bradleys Brook, Hatchs lake, and Eaton Brook Reservoirs, all of which are in the south part of Madison co. The canal extends across to and up the valley of Oriskany Creek to the summit level and down the valley of Chenango River. It was begun in 1833 and finished in 1837, at a cost of $1,737,703. From Utica to the summit it rises 706 feet by 76 locks, and from thence it descends 303 feet by 38 locks to the Susquehanna. Of its 114 locks, 2 are stone and the remainder composite.

[2] **On Black River Canal.** Rome to Ridge Mills, 2; Lock No. 7, 3; Walworth's Store House, 1; Delta (on Delta Feeder), 1; Westernville, 2 m. (from Wadsworth); Weil's Brook Aqueduct, 2; Stringer's Creek Aqueduct, 1; Lansing Kil Aqueduct, 2; Lock No. 31, 2; Lansing Kil Dam or Feeder, 1; Lower Falls Lansing Kil, 2; Upper Falls Lansing Kil, 2; Lock No. 70, 2; Boonville, 2; Hawkinsville (on Boonville Feeder), 3; A. Lee's, 2; R. B. Miller's, 1; State Dam, or Forrestport, 4; Head of Reservoir, or Port Woodhull, (on Boonville Feeder), 2; Sugar River on Canal, 3 mi. (from Boonville); Little Falls, (Black River, or Hulbert's Mill), 1; Port Leyden, 3; Lyon's Falls, 3. Total, main line, 35; Feeder, 12.

On Black River Improvement. Lyon's Falls to Turin Landing, 2; Fish Creek Landing, 2; Carter's Landing, 2; House Creek, 2; Tiffany's Landing, 1; Otter Creek, 2; Independence Creek, 4; Long Reach, or Bush's Landing, 2; Beach Landing, 3; Smith's Landing, 5; Illingworth Landing, 1; Beaver River, 6; Stony Creek, or Blodget's Landing, 4; Deer River, 1; Cartharge, 5. Total, 42 miles.

[3] *Table of the principal Lakes which are used or available as reservoirs.*

Lakes.	Area in acres.	Feet above tide.
Chub Lake	550	1,599
Sand "	.....	1,793
Mud "	.....	1,799
Woodhull Lake	1,236	1,854
South Branch	518	2,019
North "	423	1,821
Jocks Lake	.....	2,168
Moose "	.....	1,772
First "	403	1,694
Second "	175	1,694
Third "	166	1,684
Fourth "	1,979	1,687
Fifth "	9	1,691
Sixth "	53	1,760
Seventh "	1,609	1,762
Eighth "	309	1,776

In September, 1857, the Canal Board abandoned its plans for improving the channel of Black River by wing-dams and piers, and ordered a dam and lock to be built at the mouth of Otter Creek, and afterwards another a mile above Beach's Landing. The river has no towing path, and boats are towed by steamers. The State has built a dam and bridge at Carthage, and the piers of two other bridges, of which the superstructure is built by the towns. The other bridges on the river within this distance are at State expense.

Creek, and by slackwater 2¼ mi. on that stream with Oneida Lake: total length 6 mi., and descent 56 feet. It fell into decay, and an act passed May 16, 1867, ordered it to be rebuilt. The new line is from Durhamville, 5 mi. further west.[1]

The Oswego Canal, extending from Syracuse to Oswego, was authorized Nov. 20, 1824. A loan of $160,000 was allowed April 20, 1825; it was begun in 1826, and was completed in 1828, at a cost of $525,115.[2] It is 38 mi. long, and includes 19 mi. of slackwater navigation in Oswego and Seneca Rivers, with a towing path on the E. bank. Connected with this work are the **Oneida River Improvement,** extending the whole length of that stream, from Three River Point to Fort Brewerton, at the outlet of Oneida Lake; the **Seneca River Improvement,** extending from Mud Lock, on the Oswego Canal, to Baldwinsville, by slackwater navigation; and thence by a canal, three-fourths a mi. long, with one lift and one guard lock, and by slackwater on the Seneca River, to Jacks Reef.

Cayuga and Seneca Lake Canal, connects the Erie Canal at Montezuma with Cayuga Lake at East Cayuga and with Seneca Lake at Geneva. About half of the canal is formed by slackwater navigation upon Seneca River, and the remainder is a channel parallel to the river. As enlarged, this canal permits the passage of large boats from the Erie Canal to the head of Cayuga Lake, and to Havana, 4 mi. above the head of Seneca Lake. The Seneca Lock Navigation Co. was incorp. April 6, 1813, for the purpose of improving the outlet of Seneca and Cayuga Lakes; and the Cayuga and Seneca Canal Co. was chartered April 20, 1815. Its capital was increased in 1816 to $60,000, and in 1817 a further call of 25 per cent. upon the original stock was authorized, including a like extension of payment on stock held by the State. The proposition for assuming this work by the State was approved in 1825, and the interest of the company was purchased for $33,867.18, exclusive of the amount owned by the State. The work was begun in 1826, and finished in 1828, at a cost of $214,000. The inlet to Cayuga Lake is navigable 1½ mi. to Ithaca. The locks of this canal are all enlarged, excepting one at Chamberlain's Dam, which will be dispensed with so as to include the distance from Seneca Falls to Waterloo in one level. The descent from Geneva to Montezuma is 74 feet by 12 locks.[3]

Crooked Lake Canal, connects Crooked Lake at Penn Yan with Seneca Lake at Dresden. The survey of this canal was authorized by the Legislature in 1828. The canal was ordered to be built by an act of April 17, 1829. It was begun in 1830 and finished in 1833. It has a descent of 269 feet by 27 locks. It extends water communication to the various ports upon Crooked Lake, now more generally known as *Keuka Lake*.[4]

Chemung Canal and Feeder, connects Seneca Lake at Watkins with Chemung River at Elmira, with a navigable feeder from Knoxville, on Chemung River, to Horseheads, on the summit level of the Chemung Canal, including slackwater navigation from the dam and guard lock at Gibson to Knoxville. This canal was authorized April 15, 1829, and its construction was begun in that year and finished in 1833. The total lockages on both the canal and feeder are 516 feet by 53 locks, and the original cost was $334,000. From Corning the Blossburgh and Corning R. R. ascends into the bituminous coal region of Tioga co. Penn., and this article has hitherto formed a large item of business of the canal, but of late years the coal trade has been largely taken off by railroads. At Elmina this canal joins the Junction Canal, owned by a private company, which extends to Athens, Penn.[5]

The Genesee Valley Canal, extends from Rochester up the Genesee Valley to Mill Grove upon the Allegany. The summit level is 978 feet above Rochester and 86 feet

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[1] This canal, upon the enlargement line, is 5.3 mi. long, and has 6 locks. The dimensions of the locks and prism of the canal are to be the same as those of the enlarged Erie canal. The work was authorized to be put under contract in 1867, provided the lowest bids should not exceed $346,153.47, which sum was appropriated. Further allowances bring up the cost to $416,000, of which $100,000 remained to be done at date of last report.

[2] The act did not originally authorize a connection with the Erie Canal, but only a communication with Onondaga Lake. The connection was recommended by the Commissioners in 1827, and it was authorized soon after. The canal has a fall of 123 feet by 18 locks.

The Oneida River Improvement has 2 steamboat locks, one of 3 and one of 3½ feet lift, 120 feet long and 30 wide, passing boats drawing 4 feet of water. It also has one dam and one drawbridge at Oak Orchard and Brewerton.

Distances on Oswego Canal. Syracuse to Salina, 1; Liverpool, 3; Mud Lock, 2; Cold Spring, 1; New Bridge, 5; Three River Point, 2; Phœnix, 2; Sweets Lock, 3; Ox Creek, 3; Fulton, 4; Braddocks Rapids, 4; Tiffanys Landing, 4; High Dam, 1; Oswego, 2. Total, 38 miles.

On Seneca River Towing Path and Seneca River Improvement. Mud Lock to Baldwinsville, 6; Jacks Reef, 12. Total, 18 miles.

On Oneida River Improvement Canal. Three River Point to Peter Scotts Creek, 4; Oak Orchard, 4; Caughdenoy, 7; Brewerton, 5. Total, 20 miles.

[4] **On Cayuga and Seneca Canal.** Montezuma to Seneca River, 5; S. Dermonts, 2; Seneca Falls, 2; Chamberlains Mills, 2; Waterloo, 2; Teals, 5; Geneva, 3; Lateral Canal n East Cayuga Village, 2. Total, 21 miles.

[4] **On Crooked Lake Canal.** Dresden to Mallory, 5; Andrews and Mays, 2; Penn Yan, 2; Crooked Lake, 1: total 8 miles.

[5] **On Chemung Canal.** Seneca Lake to Havana, 4; Millport, 6; Horseheads, 7; Elmira, 6. Total, 23. **Feeder.** Horseheads to Millers Basin, 7; Dam at head of Feeder, 7; Knoxville, 2. Total, 16. Total, Canal and Feeders, 39 miles.

above the Allegany River, at Olean, and from it 97 locks descend toward the N. and 9 toward the S. It has a branch to Dansville, 11 miles. Width at top 42 feet, at bottom 28 feet, depth 4 feet. Receives boats of 50 to 55 tons. This canal was authorized May 6, 1836, begun the same year, and finished to Dansville in 1840, to Oramel in 1851, to Belfast in 1853, to Rockville in 1854, and to Olean in 1856. Its extension to Mill Grove, 6.52 mi. further, was authorized in 1857.[1]

Having thus presented in detail some of the principal facts relating to the separate canals owned by the State, we will include in the following pages some of the principal results of their operation:

Operations of the Sinking Fund for the Canal Debt.

(1.)—Under Article VII., § 1, of the Constitution.

Years.	Receipts.		Payments.	
	From Tolls.	Total.	Principal of debt.	Total.
1846..	$433,333 33	$433,333 33	$433,333 33	$433,333 33
1847..	1,300,000 00	1,300,000 00	205,256 00	1,149,709 04
1848..	1,300,000 00	2,263,168 95	1,341,489 00	2,259,515 51
1849..	1,300,000 00	3,047,559 04	2,097,329 00	3,090,626 43
1850..	1,300,000 00	1,558,480 69	462,786 64	1,432,534 50
1851..	1,300,000 00	1,300,000 00	573,609 91	1,433,309 37
1852..	1,300,000 00	1,303,250 00	340,265 45	1,143,875 73
1853..	1,300,000 00	1,323,335 79	.....	1,424,716 97
1854..	1,300,000 00	1,967,145 86	479,025 00	1,285,102 52
1855..	1,300,000 00	1,324,000 00	1,111,911 00	1,890,168 15
1856..	1,700,000 00	5,714,000 00	4,119,266 34	4,825,491 12
1857..	1,589,015 60	1,654,147 38	102,295 00	902,453 79
1858..	993,325 97	2,745,851 36	2,929,767 34	3,655,117 40
1859..	962,060 67	1,027,705 99	152,170 00	1,373,127 32
1860..	1,669,611 61	2,541,533 54	900,524 00	1,703,338 75
1861..	1,700,000 00	2,931,533 93	2,178,551 25	2,716,794 90
1862..	1,700,000 00	1,722,942 24	920,000 00	1,999,409 34
1863..	1,700,000 00	2,336,113 76	431,500 00	1,041,501 02
1864..	1,700,000 00	1,768,227 00	457,700 00	966,604 82
1865..	1,650,091 86	1,759,055 79	2,644,374 76	4,031,954 79
1866..	1,700,000 00	2,227,992 22	415,750 00	2,053,091 96
1867..	1,700,000 00	2,399,471 25	1,662,000 00	2,755,094 11
1868..	1,700,000 00	2,293,173 43	1,017,200 00	2,163,108 06
1869..	.....	1,094,013 00	1,111,280 00	1,244,406 56
1870..	.....	89,843 75	23,000 00	586,546 44
	32,597,379 04	48,129,878 35	26,126,173 00	47,470,920 93

(2.)—Under amendment to Act VII., § 3, of the Constitution (adopted in 1924).

Years.	Receipts.		Payments.	
	From Tolls.	Total.	Interest on debt.	Total.
1854....	$94,861 72	$94,861 72	.....	$18,691 23
1855....	.....	3,809 00	.....	211,274 82
1856....	.....	740,926 92	.....	477,434 11
1857....	.....	515,181 71	.....	644,914 37
1858....	.....	535,434 34	.....	705,230 80
1859....	.....	684,629 29	.....	710,000 00
1860....	.....	1,220,039 25	.....	769,015 31
1861....	645,842 16	650,945 95	.....	783,376 01
1862....	1,146,242 66	2,763,072 01	1,200,000 00	1,928,000 00
1863....	1,116,242 66	1,331,955 42	60,000 00	894,865 00
1864....	1,116,242 66	1,157,241 20	204,000 00	942,961 55
1865....	.....	40,443 25	69,000 00	772,390 97
1866....	824,756 39	1,547,523 14	100,000 00	791,099 42
1867....	780,165 14	851,546 42	792,000 00	1,453,186 44
1868....	1,116,242 66	1,146,692 50	450,900 00	1,083,212 00
1869....	1,392,772 58	1,418,578 02	502,900 00	1,129,678 47
1870....	.....	46,550 22	536,200 00	1,190,233 67
	8,223,368 63	14,774,430 39	3,915,000 00	14,506,694 17

(3.)—Under Article VII., § 12, of the Constitution.

Years.	Receipts.		Payments.	
	Proceeds of Taxes.	Total.	Interest on debt.	Total.
1860.....	.....	$187,500 00	$112,500 00	$112,500 00
1861.....	$350,000 00	350,000 00	150,000 00	337,500 00
1862.....	475,205 60	493,251 29	150,000 00	153,996 53
1863.....	355,040 23	360,804 86	150,000 00	432,326 75
1864.....	535,373 94	556,475 58	135,255 00	154,758 02
1865.....	367,744 97	396,744 55	132,735 00	176,148 44
1866.....	379,965 52	415,062 83	123,765 00	975,936 99
1867.....	187,575 63	204,251 75	102,000 00	145,000 00
1868.....	203,953 20	225,144 46	101,325 00	466,400 00
1869.....	184,171 40	556,522 93	100,035 00	173,240 00
1870.....	227,864 79	256,678 00	95,670 00	470,423 00
	3,266,795 33	3,996,426 30	1,353,285 00	3,598,235 33

The Total Miles run in each Year by all the Boats is as follows:

Year.	Packet.	Freight boats.	Total miles.
1860.....	21,150	9,930,300	9,951,450
1861.....	22,300	10,351,350	10,373,650
1862.....	20,450	13,021,950	13,042,400
1863.....	21,050	11,974,550	12,045,600
1864.....	13,950	10,748,650	10,762,600
1865.....	51,200	9,576,750	9,627,950
1866.....	23,025	11,376,400	11,399,425
1867.....	21,000	10,101,400	10,122,400
1868.....	30,050	9,403,400	9,433,450
1869.....	133,425	8,263,650	8,397,075
1870.....	14,925	8,674,550	8,689,475

Number of New Boats Built, and their Average Tonnage and Cargoes, since 1844.

Year.	New boats registered.	Average tonnage capacity.	Average cargoes.	Year.	New boats registered.	Average tonnage capacity.	Average cargoes.
1844..	378	64	49	1858..	253	99	126
1845..	297	67	..	1859..	206	120	143
1846..	477	73	..	1860..	403	154	140
1847..	1,466	76	67	1861..	619	168	157
1848..	457	74	71	1862..	850	177	167
1849..	215	76	63	1863..	771	141	177
1850..	152	80	76	1864..	399	144	150
1851..	213	87	78	1865..	200	154	160
1852..	271	88	80	1866..	485	155	170
1853..	590	97	84	1867..	520	167	156
1854..	760	105	94	1868..	367	157	148
1855..	471	107	92	1869..	293	157	183
1856..	364	114	100	1870..	269	...	181
1857..	329	109	100				

The average time between Buffalo and Albany is 10 days.

[1] **Distances on the Genesee Valley Canal.** Rochester to Rapids, Lock No. 1,) 2; Tones Basin, 6; Scottsville, 4; Canawaugus, (Avon Road,) 8; Sacketts Basin, 2; Fowlerville Road, 2; Barclays Mill, 2; Piffardinia, 3; Spencers Basin, 1; Traceys Basin, 2; Cuylerville, 1; Leicester, Moscow Landing, 1; Genesee River Dam, 2; Mount Morris, 1; Shaker Settlement, 4; Brushville, 5; Nunda, 5; Messengers Hollow, 2; Genesee Falls, (Tunnel section,) 4; Portageville 2; Lock No. 61, 5; Mixville Landing, Wiscoy Feeder, 1; Fillmore, 4; Burville, 6; Cancadea Centre, 1; Oramel, 2; Belfast, 2; Rockville, 3; Caseville, 1; Black Creek Corners, 4; Cuba, 5; Ischua Feeder, 6; Hinsdale, 1; Olean, 7; Western, 3; Postville, 2; Oswayne Creek, 1; Mill Grove, 1: total, 114. **Dansville Branch.** Shaker Settlement to Fitzhughs Basin, 2; Kyserville, 1; Rock Spring, 2; Sherwood's Landing, 1; Steam Saw Mill, 1; McNair's Landing, 1; Woodville, 1; Comminsville, 1; Dansville, 1: total, 11. Total, Main Line and Branch, 125 miles.

Tons of Freight moved on all the Canals, during 11 Years.

Years.	Products of forest.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Merchandise.	Other articles.
1860.	1,509,977	1,602,754	268,759	250,360	830,364
1861.	1,052,392	2,144,372	240,256	135,096	895,518
1862.	1,569,674	2,491,036	364,807	167,927	1,002,271
1863.	1,628,688	2,236,075	319,432	172,278	1,201,219
1864.	1,473,921	1,572,836	282,354	143,904	1,374,846
1865.	1,467,315	1,696,091	261,332	144,968	1,129,448
1866.	1,769,994	1,786,060	302,241	179,873	1,737,047
1867.	1,744,252	1,438,517	320,844	219,880	1,964,832
1868.	1,958,309	1,442,147	373,262	324,064	2,344,443
1869.	1,855,930	1,314,071	345,239	268,970	2,077,870
1870.	1,916,511	1,309,153	342,497	271,856	2,333,752

Value of Freight moved on Canals, during 11 Years.

Years.	Products of the forest.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Merchandise.	Other articles.
1860.	10,654,710	55,838,977	8,113,177	84,252,425	11,989,909
1861.	6,462,610	57,861,720	6,718,273	49,707,729	9,365,557
1862.	11,305,954	84,239,370	12,314,651	83,640,903	11,733,453
1863.	13,421,909	101,030,511	13,044,051	91,407,513	21,072,477
1864.	22,589,060	111,051,564	22,242,718	80,391,550	32,785 747
1865.	21,011,122	83,670,467	18,095,266	102,627,877	30 832,372
1866.	26,754,821	86,610,934	16,389,992	100,169,211	37,038,718
1867.	23,977,470	81,616,663	17,877,334	103,545,569	42,959,676
1868.	24,039,591	76,383,656	13,290,574	131,787,764	55 793,344
1869.	21,930,655	55,523,825	13,595,892	103,464,505	54,761,407
1870.	22,266,184	49,231,912	10,777,897	94,852,914	54,707,265

Taxes Paid into the Treasury, for account of Canal Fund under present Constitution.

Years.	Total.	Years.	Total.
1846.....	$56, 503.47	1863.....	$1, 420, 188.45
1847.....	119, 410.30	1864.....	535, 373.94
1854.....	621, 467.47	1865.....	381, 779.20
1856.....	320, 000 00	1866.....	2, 147, 613.92
1857.....	262, 500.00	1867.....	1, 406, 547.93
1858.....	1, 240, 500.00	1868.....	1, 019, 265.98
1859.....	390, 567.66	1869.....	1, 828, 400.39
1860.....	1, 069, 545.70	1870.....	1, 595, 053.56
1861.....	840, 552.28		
1862.....	2, 769, 623.09	Total....	$19, 024, 863.34

Summary of total Tons of Freight and its Value, and amount of Tolls on all the New York State Canals, during 11 Years.

Years.	Tons.	Value.	Tolls.
1860.....	4,650,214	$170,849,198	$3,009,597
1861.....	4,507,635	130,115,693	3,908,785
1862.....	5,590,785	203,234,331	5,139,943
1863.....	5,557,692	240,046,461	4,645,207
1864.....	4,852,941	274,400,639	3,983,982
1865.....	4,729,654	256,237,104	3,839,955
1866.....	5,775,220	270,963,676	4,436,639
1867.....	5,688,325	278,956,712	4,038,058
1868.....	6,442,225	305,301,929	4,246,563
1869.....	5,859,080	249,281,284	3,778,501
1870.....	6,173,769	231,836,176	2,611,578

Tolls Received, amount Paid Collectors, and net Receipts of Canals in 1870.

Canals.	Tolls.	Paid Collectors.	Net.
Erie.....	$2, 682, 807.99	$56, 798.73	$2, 626, 009.25
Champlain.....	172, 432.90	8, 845.71	163, 587.19
Total E. and C.	$2, 855, 240.88	$65, 644.44	$2, 789, 596.44
Oswego.....	130, 648.54	8, 788.83	129, 859.71
Cayuga and Sen.	28, 908.78	2, 418.59	26, 570.19
Chemung.....	5, 984.90	3, 821 28	2, 163.62
Crooked Lake..	401.74	741.26	.....
Chenango.	20, 544.55	2, 935.89	17, 608.66
Black River.....	11, 992.24	1, 913.83	10, 078.41
Genesee Valley.	17, 736.36	3, 932.35	13, 804.01
Oneida Lake....	.....	.....	.....
Baldwinsville...	.....	.....	.....
Oneida Riv. Imp.	755.59	.....	755.59
Seneca R. T. P..	292.23	.....	292.23
Cayuga inlet....	307.76	.....	307.76
Total.....	$3, 080, 893.57	$90, 196.47	$2, 991, 036.62

Deduct $339.52 expenses over receipts on Crooked Lake Canal, net..... $2, 990, 697.10
Net receipts in 1869..... 4, 035, 459.48

Tolls (including Rents of surplus Waters,) Cost of Collection, and per cent. of latter to former, from 1860 to 1870, inclusive.

Year.	Tolls.	Cost of collection.	Per cent.
1860.....	$2.381,301.28	$96,889.04	4.07
1861.....	3,358.033.97	70,456.85	2.10
1862.....	4,797,283.09	66,454.20	1.39
1863.....	5,029,596.32	65,936.50	1.31
1864.....	4,310,293.02	68,577.17	1.59
1865.....	3,521,631.63	77,122.55	2.19
1866.....	4,253,224.92	85,890.65	2.02
1867.....	3,993,326.29	87,993.00	2.20
1868.....	4,418,309.50	90,108.81	2.04
1869.....	4,114,093.52	90,039.03	2.19
1870.....	3,083,023.05	90,196.47	2.93

Expenses and Tonnage—1860 to 1870—Compared with Railroad Tonnage.

Year.	Expenses of collection and repairs.	Per cent. of cost of maintenance on tolls.	Tonnage of all canals.	Railroad tonnage.
1860..	$746, 976.78	31.33	4,650,214	2,167,737
1861..	706, 786.14	21.05	4,507,635	2,420,720
1862..	773, 398.32	16.12	5,590,785	3,019,388
1863..	770, 882.52	15.33	5,557,692	3,264,700
1864..	1, 029, 909.46	23.87	4,852,941	3,727,946
1865..	1, 927, 373.59	54.73	4,729,654	3,509,649
1866..	1, 434, 989.73	33.74	5,775,220	4,844,989
1867..	1, 220, 192.65	30.56	5,688,325	5,152,472
1868..	1, 184, 245.04	26.80	6,442,225	5,754,842
1869..	1, 270, 507.52	31.08	5,859,080	6,594,094
1870..	1, 945, 635.92*	63.11	.....	.....

* Not including $591,528.37 advanced by Alb. Deposit Banks.

Tolls collected on or applicable to each canal for eleven years.

Year.	Erie Canal.	Champlain Canal.	Oswego Canal.	Cayuga and Seneca Canal.	Chemung Canal.	Crooked Lake Canal.	Chenango Canal.
1860	$1,648,295 89	$125,108 80	$134,832 19	$20,927 35	$17,968 35	$791 11	$23,802 31
1861	3,509,133 69	91,624 15	135,453 60	18,509 22	15,506 77	809 46	25,361 79
1862	4,792,535 96	118,337 85	157,911 25	24,109 84	20,232 22	876 13	24,819 70
1863	4,209,284 68	156,461 59	149,043 56	26,378 94	24,444 90	628 36	27,571 33
1864	3,383,981 79	163,086 68	119,897 86	28,059 93	23,348 81	373 10	26,336 97
1865	3,448,603 49	168,390 77	132,830 11	26,835 80	13,228 55	525 42	21,297 60
1866	3,966,522 52	193,609 21	151,347 82	33,059 86	19,191 70	670 11	30,286 50
1867	3,682,875 83	197,873 47	159,174 71	27,835 61	13,495 28	397 21	28,649 52
1868	3,763,204 14	199,557 35	164,627 97	34,146 44	10,557 02	331 31	28,648 61
1869	3,335,544 41	185,231 79	160,255 33	36,949 46	8,806 17	414 07	20,902 58
1870	2,270,347 43	154,051 59	111,232 87	23,030 53	4,872 11	306 14	14,032 91

Year.	Genesee Valley Canal.	Oneida Lake Canal.	Seneca River towing-path.	Oneida River improvement.	Cayuga inlet.	Black River Canal.	Baldwinsville Canal.	Total.
1860	$30,232 63	$237 97	$137 81	$336 80	$143 63	$6,113 52	$28 63	$3,009,597 04
1861	23,306 39	210 92	229 89	1,127 88	143 96	6,827 88	19 30	3,908,734 81
1862	25,921 70	70 96	527 70	3,908 57	388 52	9,834 18	44 56	5,130,943 14
1863	34,303 39	39 43	503 50	4,392 59	376 96	11,641 98	35 82	4,645,207 11
1864	24,033 83	.....	375 36	2,481 22	304 23	11,200 05	.....	3,983,981 83
1865	14,465 06	.....	400 02	2,474 48	240 20	10,658 30	.....	3,830,954 80
1866	25,979 88	.....	392 07	3,296 42	287 94	13,003 17	.....	4,436,637 30
1867	18,669 59	.....	310 25	2,271 80	344 77	11,159 90	.....	4,083,057 94
1868	26,169 08	.....	342 42	2,142 83	642 58	10,988 81	.....	4,246,563 56
1869	17,094 34	.....	378 03	1,145 41	290 46	11,489 08	.....	3,778,501 18
1870	19,172 74	.....	171 05	786 24	253 40	12,515 87	.....	2,611,577 68

Movement of freight to or from tide-water, and from whence derived.

Year.	Going from tide-water.	Reaching tide-water by way of Erie Canal.		Reaching tide-water by way of Champlain Canal		Total arriving at tide-water.	Internal movement of this State.	Total movement.
		From Western States.	From this State.	From Vt. and Canada.	From this State.			
1860	373,735	1,896,975	378,086	104,150	474,666	2,854,877	1,421,602	4,650,214
1861	340,736	2,158,425	291,184	53,096	477,442	2,980,144	1,196,755	4,507,635
1862	417,623	2,594,837	322,257	72,601	413,014	3,402,709	1,778,453	5,590,705
1863	456,800	2,279,252	366,447	193,116	428,922	3,274,727	1,826,165	5,557,692
1864	493,903	1,807,136	239,493	195,532	466,091	2,805,257	1,553,771	4,852,941
1865	458,694	1,904,156	174,205	202,331	449,489	2,730,181	1,540,709	4,729,564
1866	626,974	2,235,716	267,943	220,890	561,053	3,305,607	1,842,639	5,775,220
1867	792,573	2,129,405	96,707	206,634	596,949	3,029,695	1,866,057	5,033,395
1868	1,067,020	2,215,222	163,850	193,471	668,760	3,240,806	2,134,399	6,442,225
1869	772,201	2,028,568	229,124	203,876	631,577	3,096,142	1,990,737	5,859,080
1870	940,429	2,048,947	241,751	244,617	620,937	3,156,302	2,077,038	6,173,769

Comparative amount of tonnage and freight on the Erie and Central Railroads, and State Canals, during 14 years.

Year.	New York Central Railroad.			Erie Railway.			New York Canals, Hudson River to Lake Erie.		
	Tons moved one mile.	Freight.	Average per ton per mile.	Tons moved one mile.	Freight.	Average per ton per mile.	Tons moved one mile.	Tolls.	Average per ton per mile.
1856	145,733,678	$4,320,041	2.97	183,258,046	$4,545,782	2.48	592,009,603	$6,573,225	1.11
1857	145,773,791	4,559,270	3.13	167,100,850	4,097,610	2.45	484,750,864	3,876,000	0.799
1858	142,691,178	3,700,270	2.59	165,895,635	3,643,311	3.32	564,842,095	4,502,437	0.797
1859	157,136,000	3,337,148	2.13	147,127,039	3,195,869	2.17	544,309,672	3,665,806	0.672
1860	199,231,392	4,095,934	2.06	214,084,395	3,889,343	1.84	809,524,556	8,049,450	0.994
1861	237,392,974	4,684,449	1.96	251,350,127	4,351,464	1.73	863,623,507	9,369,378	1.08
1862	296,963,492	6,607,331	2.22	351,092,285	6,642,915	1.89	1,123,543,430	10,780,431	0.959
1863	312,195,796	7,499,509	2.40	403,670,861	8,432,234	2.09	1,034,130,023	9,065,005	0.876
1864	314,081,440	8,913,370	2.75	422,013,644	9,855,087	2.31	871,335,150	10,039,609	1.15
1865	264,993,026	8,776,028	3.31	399,557,212	10,726,264	2.76	843,915,779	8,605,981	1.10
1866	341,075,547	9,971,920	2.92	478,485,772	11,611,023	2.45	1,012,448,634	10,160,051	1.00
1867	362,160,606	9,151,750	2.53	549,888,422	11,204,609	2.04	959,382,953	8,663,119	0.90
1868	366,199,766	9,491,427	2.59	595,699,225	11,425,739	1.92	1,033,751,268	9,012,659	0.88
1869	474,419,726	10,457,582	2.20	817,529,190	13,046,804	1.60	919,153,611	8,492,131	0.92

The following totals of receipts and payments on account of all the State Canals, from 1817 to Sept. 30, 1870, will show the items of each, and of the whole:

Receipts.

Loans	$55,549,551 81
Premiums on loans	2,684,655 55
Discount on loans	396,061 32
Avails of loans	56,331,755 29
Avails of canal revenue certif.	1,512,390 75
Temporary loans	3,406,467 00
Tolls	113,795,543 65
Tax	19,141,374 61
Vendue duty	3,592,039 05
Salt duty	2,055,458 06
Steamboat tax	73,509 99
Sales of land	320,518 15
Int. on deposits and investm'ts.	4,985,359 16
Rent of surplus water	106,334 79
General fund for deficiencies	1,386,498 88
E. & C. canal, and E. C. feeder.	290,097 66
E. & C. canals for deficiencies	7,753,210 56
Miscellaneous	2,346,557 18
Total	$217,097,114 78

Payments.

Principal of loans	$43,655,909 81
Premiums on purch. and investment of stocks	563,281 96
Temporary loans	3,206,467 00
Interest on loans	40,149,129 91
Canal Commissioners	71,464,097 67
Seneca Lock Navigation Co.	53,871 88
Black Riv. canal & E. C. feeder.	290,097 66
General fund	4,815,774 60
General fund debt	9,580,502 70
Deficiencies on lateral canals and Oneida River improvement	7,753,210 56
Purch. Oneida Lake canal feed.	50,000 00
Repairs by contractors	6,935,871 54
Repairs by superintendents	18,969,067 91
Expenses of Coll's and Insp'rs,	2,312,669 95
Weighmasters	300,862 07
Miscellaneous	4,252,857 69
Total	$214,353,672 91
Due to reimburse advances for overpayments	3,797 02

Balance on hand, $2,743,441.87, which belongs as follows:

The sinking fund for canal debt	$658,957 42
Sinking fund for redemp. of debt for enl. of Erie, etc	267,736 22
Sinking fund for gen. fund debt	569,974 61
Sinking fund for redemp. of loans for payment of floating debt	398,190 97
Investment of prem. on loans	12,614 66
Fund for extraordinary repairs	96,820 61
Fund for Albany basin	706 58
Taxes of 1866	269 30
Fund for the enl. and comp. of canals	10,152 57
Fund for imp. of Champl. canal	27,231 31
Fund for enl. of Champlain canal.	9,711 50
Fund for exten. of Chenan. canal.	23,526 45
Fund for reconstruc. of Oneida Lake canal	38,367 47
Repair trust fund	36,826 01
Fund of Erie and Champlain canals	591,528 37
Oswego canal	4,399 91
Black River canal	824 93
Total	$2,747,238 89

Relative Amount expended by Superintendents and Contractors, and by Canal Commissioners, for ordinary Repairs, from 1860 to 1870.

Year.	By Superintendents.	By Contractors.	By Canal Commissioners.
1860	$149,154.22	$229,127.67	$225,753.23
1861	106,611.51	260,995.33	219,049.63
1862	131,919.64	296,163.98	230,318.16
1863	156,033.63	353,999.02	143,347.09
1864	234,115.71	498,933.41	160,069.98
1865	645,636.84	950,033.01	190,412.14
1866	292,818.39	685,446.80	249,265.20
1867	70,162.51	691,033.52	307,681.88
1868	291.02	775,118.74	235,647.18
1869	81,851.37	785,560.90	261,076.10
1870	508,171.56	833,091.13	415,455.37

The following annual reports are made to the Legislature relating to the Canals:

Annual Report of the Canal Commissioners, commenced with the beginning of their office in 1816.

Annual Report of the State Engineer and Surveyor, on the Canals, since the adoption of the present Constitution, in 1846.

Annual Report of the Auditor on the Tolls, Trade and Tonnage of the Canals, since the creation of this office in 1848. It was previously reported by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

Annual Financial Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department, containing a statement of receipts and payments on account of the Canals, and the Canal Debt, and the balances of the funds on hand, and the depositories of the same, and the condition thereof.

Annual Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department, relative to the Expenditures on the Canals. It was formerly made by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

Annual Report of the Canal Appraisers. Made annually since 1849, and occasionally before that date.

CORPORATIONS.

THE Constitution of 1846, provides that "Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the object of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws."[1] As a condition precedent, the law requires the articles of association duly certified and acknowledged, to be filed in certain public offices; usually in the county clerk's office and in the office of the Secretary of State. Certified copies of these records may be produced in evidence, in the same manner as the originals, except when it is necessary to prove a signature, in which case the original is taken before the court, by an authorized person attached to the office where it is filed. The articles of Insurance Companies are filed with the Insurance Department; those of Banks, in the Banking Department, and those of Colleges and Academies are granted by the Regents of University. The leading corporations, besides those mentioned under their special titles in separate articles in this volume, are as follows:

Plankroads and Turnpikes.—"An Act to provide for the incorporation of companies to construct Plankroads, and of companies to construct Turnpike roads," passed May 7, 1847. These lines of travel and especially the latter, were in their day of vast importance to the State, opening new settlement to the markets, and affording thoroughfares that otherwise could not have been established. Most of the turnpike roads that have existed in the State, were created by special acts, served their purpose, and had passed into the keeping of the towns through which they passed, as public property, before the date of the above act. Plankroads began to come into use about 1846; had a brief term of public favor and soon rotted out, seldom to be relaid. Turnpikes are now chiefly limited to the suburbs of large towns, and as no report is required to be made to a central office their statistics cannot be given.[2]

Manufacturing, &c.—"An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," was passed Feb. 17, 1848. It was extended to include companies formed for building machines and vessels, for towing vessels, and in aiding, protecting and saving vessels and their cargoes, wrecked or in distress, or in navigating lakes, rivers or the high seas, by act of April 23, 1864. It was further extended April 25, 1866, to include the business of building and keeping a hotel, or for building, and maintaining museums, or for curative purposes; and by act of April 28, 1866, extended to include agricultural, horticultural, medical or curative, mercantile or commercial purposes. By act of April 21, 1867, it was again extended to the business of quarrying stone; and May 5, 1869, to include elevating, warehousing, storing or milling companies.[3] By an act of June 12, 1867, companies incorporated under this act may be consolidated. Persons and incorporated companies gathering ice on the Hudson, and the tide waters of Catskill and Rondout Creeks, are under an act of Feb. 11, 1861, continued and enlarged April 22, 1867, required to surround their cuttings with bushes or a fence, to warn persons of dangerous places, and if they cut entirely across a channel used for travel, to build bridges over their cuttings. The rights of persons gathering ice are protected by an act of May 8, 1869, which makes it a misdemeanor to maliciously mar or injure ice intended for harvesting as merchandise.

Gas Light Companies—These are formed under a general act passed Feb. 16, 1848, a few having been previously formed under special laws. Up to 1871, 162 companies had been formed under the general act. By act of April 18, 1868, Gas companies are forbidden from charging rent for gas meters.

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[1] Article VIII, § I. The Constitution further provides that all general and special acts passed under this section may be altered from time to time or repealed; that dues from corporations shall be properly secured, and that they shall have the right to sue and be sued in like cases as persons. Before the adoption of this feature of the Constitution, general laws had been passed at various times, for the formation of religious societies, libraries, colleges and academies, banks, etc. Corporations may have their names changed, by an order of the Supreme Court in general term, upon previous published notice, and for sufficient cause.

[2] From 1847 to 1866, 352 plankroad companies were formed having an aggregate length of 3,563½ miles, and a total capital of $6,720,300. There are probably not 50 miles of plankroad now in operation in the State. During the same period, 19 turnpike companies were formed, with 139 miles length, and $123,100 capital. In 1867, 19 turnpike companies had been formed under the general act of 1847, having together a length of 139 miles, and a capital of $123,100.

[3] Up to 1867, 4,781 companies had been formed under this act, representing a nominal capital of $2,647,941,513. Many of these were merely of a speculative character and never organized, or attempted to engage in business; but as none of them are required to report their operations, the number that were actually put in operation cannot be ascertained. As an illustration of the extent to which speculation has at times run, it may be stated that from 1860 to 1868 inclusive, (but chiefly in 1864-5,) 1,036 companies for producing petroleum, etc., filed their articles of association, with a nominal capital of $593,234,625. It is well known that there is scarcely a productive oil well in this State, although a multitude of instances have occurred, in which money has been wasted in explorations. A classification of the companies formed or proposed under this act, is given in the *N. Y. Convention Manual of* 1867, vol. II, pages 35 and 36.

Gas Companies in the State of New York, formed under the General Law, except as otherwise noted.

Names of Companies.	Date of Organization.	Present Capital in thousands of dollars. (000 omitted.)
Abbotsford Gas Light Co. (Hastings)	July 15, 1864	$ 30
Albany G. L. Consumers Co.	Feb. 13, 1856	75
Albion Gas Light Co.	May 13, 1858	40
Amsterdam Gas Light Co.	April 2, 1860	10
Amsterdam and Port Jackson G. L. Co.	Jan'y 2, 1860	40
Asteria Gas Light Co.	Dec. 1, 1853	20
Atlantic Mutual G. L. Co. Brooklyn	Jan. 29, 1867	1,000
Auburn Gas Light Co.	Jan. 29, 1850	150
Batavia Gas Light Co.	June 11, 1855	32
Bath Gas Light Co.	July 15, 1859	15
Binghamton Gas Light Co.	June 25, 1853	50
Bloomfield and Rochester G. L. Co.[1]	May 10, 1870	800
Brockport Gas Light Co.	Jan'y 17, 1859	25
Brooklyn Gas Co.	Oct. 21, 1848	200
Brooklyn City Mutual G. L. Co.	Jan'y 19, 1867	1,000
Brooklyn Consolidated G. L. Co.	Oct. 24, 1856	500
Buffalo City Gas Light Co.	March 12, 1853	150
Buffalo Gas Light Co.	Feb'y 29, 1848	1,000
Buffalo Mutual Gas Light Co.	Dec. 3, 1870	750
Canandagua Gas Light Co.	August 3, 1853	50
Catskill Gas Light Co.	July 13, 1855	40
Chautauqua G. L. Co. (Amsterdam)	April 9, 1860	15
Citizens G. L. Co., Brooklyn	Oct. 26, 1858	1,200
Citizens G. L. Co. of C. of Rochester	Jan. 22, 1852	50
Citizens Independent Gas Co. N. Y.	June 13, 1859	500
Citizens Gas Light Co., Utica	June 8, 1860	100
Citizens Gas Light Co., Warsaw	Jan'y 14, 1871	15
Citizens Gas Light Co., Buffalo	July 24, 1863	200
Citizens G. L. Co. West Ch. Co. (West Farms.)	Oct. 14, 1869	300
Citizens Gas Light Co., Middletown	March 4, 1867	30
Citizens Mutual G. L. Co., Buffalo	June 8, 1860	100
Citizens Mutual Gas Light Co. of Poughkeepsie[2]	April 29, 1868	150
Citizens Protective G. L. Co. N. Y.	Dec. 6, 1864	1,000
Citizens Gas Light Co., Rochester	May 28, 1866	25
Citizens G. L. Co., Saratoga Springs	Jan'y 20, 1870	100
Clyde Gas Light Co.	Jan'y 7, 1866	10
Cohoes Gas Light Co.	Sept. 13, 1852	50
Cold Spring Gas Light Co.	April 26, 1860	30
College Point Gas Co.	July 2, 1866	10
Consumers G. L. Co. Sar. Springs	Aug. 23, 1858	30
Corning Gas Light Co.	August 5, 1862	9
Dansville Gas Light Co.	May 18, 1861	25
Dobbs Ferry and Hastings G. L. Co.	Dec. 12, 1859	40
Dunkirk Gas Light Co.	July 4, 1864	30
East New York Gas Light Co.	April 26, 1860	25
Elmira Gas Light Co.	May 8, 1852	50
Fishkill Gas Light Co.	Aug. 17, 1859	10
Flatbush Gas Co.	April 2, 1869	55
Flushing Gas Light Co.	July 18, 1855	41
Fort Plain Gas Light Co	Aug. 30, 1860	15
Fulton Gas Light Co.	June 12, 1858	12
Gas Light Gas Light Co., Syracuse	Feb'y 9, 1849	100
Genesco Gas Light Co.	April 12, 1860	10
Geneva Gas Light Co.	Nov. 24, 1852	75
Glen Cove Gas Light Co.	Feb'y 2, 1863	25
Glens Falls Gas Light Co.	June 17, 1854	35
Goshen Gas Co.	Sept. 23, 1867	30
Greenburgh Gas Light Co.	Aug. 25, 1862	30
Greenbush Gas Light Co.	Feb'y 3, 1869	35
Green Point Gas Light Co.	Nov. 29, 1853	40
Harlem Gas Light Co.	Feb'y 5, 1855	2,000
Hempstead Gas Light Co.	April 19, 1857	15
Homer and Cortland Gas Light Co.	Oct. 13, 1860	40
Hornellsville Gas Light Co.	Dec. 27, 1861	12
Hudson Gas Co.	Feb'y 23, 1853	50
Hudson Gas Light Co.	May 22, 1852	50
Ilion and Mohawk Gas Light Co.	Aug. 2, 1869	30
Ithaca Gas Light Co.	May 22, 1852	75
Jamaica Gas Light Co.	June 2, 1856	25
Jamestown Gas Light Co.	May 16, 1861	30
Johnstown Gas Light Co.	March 16, 1857	18
Keystone Gas Light Co., N. Y.	Oct. 17, 1837	1,000
Kinderhook and Valatie G. L. Co.	Dec. 12, 1859	60
Kings County Gas Light Co.	July 11, 1863	100
Lansingburgh Gas Light Co.	Feb'y 28, 1853	100
LeRoy Gas Light Co.	June 26, 1860	25
Lima Gas Co.	Sept. 27, 1870	10
Little Falls Gas Light Co.	Oct. 20, 1869	25
Lockport Gas Light Co.	March 17, 1851	40
Long Island Gas Light Co. (Q. Co.)	Dec. 24, 1867	100
Long Island G. L. Co. Hunters Point	Jan'y 19, 1864	200
Lyons Gas Light Co.	Jan'y 25, 1859	30
Manhattan Gas Light Co.	Oct. 4, 1855	4,000
Middletown Gas Light Co.	May 6, 1863	50
Minden Gas Light Co.	Dec. 27, 1864	3½
Mohawk Gas Light Co.	Oct. 12, 1860	16
Morrisania Gas Light Co.	Oct. 28, 1852	200
Mount Vernon Gas Light Co.	June 22, 1863	75
Nassau Gas Light Co., Brooklyn	July 3, 1869	1,000
National Gas Light Co., N. Y.	Nov. 1, 1847	5,000
Newburgh Gas Light Co.	May 17, 1852	70
New Gas Co., Elmira	Jan'y 14, 1862	20
New Gas Co., Lockport	Sept. 5, 1860	15
New Rochelle Gas Light Co.	June 22, 1863	75
New Rochelle G. L. and Coke Co.	Oct. 29, 1860	100
New York Mutual Saving G. L. Co.	Sept. 20, 1852	5,000
New York Mutual G. L. Co.[3]	April 17, 1866	500
Niagara Falls Gas Light Co.	Dec. 31, 1859	75
Norwich Gas Light Co.	March 18, 1861	20
Nyack Gas Light Co.[4]	Nov. 18, 1859	20
Ogdensburgh Gas Co.	Aug. 23, 1854	100
Ogdensburgh G. L. and Coke Co.	June 11, 1854	75
Oneida Gas Light Co.	Nov. 11, 1863	25
Oxy-Hydrogen Heat & G. L. Co. N. Y.	April 3, 1869	10,000
Oswego Gas Light Co.	April 22, 1852	65
Owego Gas Light Co.	March 24, 1856	60
Palmyra Gas Light Co.	Oct. 29, 1856	20
Peoples' Gas Light Co.	May 14, 1860	10
Peoples' Gas Light Co.	July 18, 1855	31
Peoples' Gas Light Co. K. & Q. cos.	Nov. 16, 1864	100
Peoples' Gas Light Co., Brooklyn[5]	Feb'y 16, 1864	1,000
Peoples' Gas Light Co., N. Y.	Sept. 13, 1864	600
Peoples' Gas Light Co., Rochester	March 17, 1860	125
Peoples' Gas Light Co., Syracuse	June 20, 1864	150
Peoples' Gas Co., Yonkers	Sept. 23, 1870	200
Peoples' Mutual G. L. Co. Niag. Falls	Feb'y 25, 1870	50
Peoples' Protective G. L. Co., N. Y.	Nov. 28, 1864	1,000
Plattsburgh Gas Light Co.	July 5, 1859	16
Port Jervis Gas Light Co.	Sept. 7, 1860	20
Poughkeepsie Gas Light Co.	Dec. 18, 1850	70
Rhinebeck Gas Co.[6]	May 1, 1868	100
Richmond Co. Gas Light Co.	April 26, 1856	350
Rochester Gas Light Co.	May 12, 1848	360
Rome Gas Light Co.	Dec. 28, 1850	30
Rondout and Kingston G. L. Co.	May 27, 1854	65
Rye and Port Chester Gas Light Co. (Port Chester.)	Aug. 28, 1861	50
Saratoga Gas Light Co.	Aug. 4, 1853	32
Sag Harbor Gas Light Co.	Jan'y 16, 1862	10
Saugerties Gas Light Co.	Oct. 15, 1860	16
Schenectady Gas Light Co.	June 19, 1849	70
Seneca Falls Gas Light Co.	July 17, 1856	50
Seneca Falls and Waterloo G. L. Co.	Dec. 24, 1850	80
Sing Sing Gas Light Co.	May 3, 1854	80
Sing Sing Gas Manufacturing Co.	July 25, 1855	35
Staten Island Gas Light Co.	March 14, 1856	150
Suburban G. L. Co., West Farms	June 11, 1870	125
Syracuse Gas Light Co.	Nov. 30, 1843	100
Syracuse Mutual Gas Light Co.	Dec. 17, 1866	200
Tarrytown and Irvington Union Gas Light Co.	March 14, 1859	150
Troy Gas Light Co.	April 6, 1848	200
Union Gas Co., Middletown	Feb'y 7, 1867	30
Union Gas Light Co., N. Y.	July 23, 1864	500
Union Gas Light Co., East N. Y.	June 26, 1861	50
Utica Gas Light Co.	Nov. 23, 1848	60
Warren Gas Light Co.	Nov. 18, 1859	20
Waterford Gas Light Co.	Oct. 4, 1856	12
Watertown Gas Light Co.	Feb'y 24, 1852	20
Watkins Gas Light Co.	Feb'y 17, 1869	15
West Chester County G. L. Co.[7]	July 18, 1859	500
West Farms Gas Light Co.	Nov. 18, 1852	200
Westfield Gas Co.[8]	April 6, 1866	40
West Troy Gas Light Co.	Jan'y 31, 1853	100
Whitehall Gas Light Co.	June 20, 1860	20
White Plains Gas Light Co.	July 10, 1861	20
White Plains & Greensburg G. L. Co.	[illegible] 12, 1859	40
Williamsburg Gas Light Co.	[illegible] 5, 1850	2,000
Yonkers Gas Light Co.	[illegible] 12, 1854	70

The first Gas Light Co. incorp. was the N. Y. G. L. Co., March 26, 1823. The Manhattan G. L. Co. was incorp. Feb. 26, 1830; one in Brooklyn, in 1825; one in Albany, in 1825, 1833, and 1841; one in Troy, in 1828; and one in Buffalo in 1845. These were all that were formed under special acts, and several of these did not organize.

[1] For using a natural gas fountain in Monroe, Ontario, and Livingston cos., and also for manufacture of Gas.

[2] Incorp. by special act as above, and also April 17, 1866.

[3] By special act April 27, 1870, certain persons named, and their successors, were empowered to construct Gas Works in New York. No corporate name is mentioned in the act.

[4] Incorp. by special act.

[5] Cap. increased from $100,000 to $1,000,000, Feb. 27, 1867.

[6] Incorp. May 1, 1868.

[7] Morrisania and West Farms.

[8] For using natural gas; formed under special act.

Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies—may be formed under an act passed April 12, 1848. It was extended to include Historical Societies April 17, 1862, and March 8, 1870, to societies formed for the purpose of establishing and maintaining any educational institutions, or chapel, or place of Christian worship, or parsonage, rectory or official residence of any bishop, pastor or minister of any Christian church or association.[1]

Soldiers' Monuments.—Associations for the erection of monuments to perpetuate the memory of soldiers who fell in defence of the Union, may be formed under an act of March 30, 1866.

Rural Cemeteries—may be formed under an act of April 27, 1847, by filing articles of association, and a map and description of the premises in the county clerk's office. The act has been several times amended.

Skating Parks and Sporting Grounds—may be incorporated under an act passed April 8, 1861, the articles being filed in the offices of the county clerk and State Engineer and Surveyor.

Societies or Clubs for certain Social and Recreative Purposes—may be incorporated under an act of April 11, 1865, the articles being filed with the County Clerk and Secretary of State.

Prevention of Horse Stealing.—An Act to provide for the formation of societies for the prevention of Horse Stealing, passed April 22, 1862. Articles are to be filed in the office of Secretary of State and of County Clerk.

Improving Breeds of Horses.—Companies for this purpose was formed April 15, 1854, and in 1867, 3 had been formed.

Ocean Steamship Companies.—An act for the incorporation of companies formed to navigate the ocean by steamships or vessels using caloric engines, was passed April 12, 1852, and amended April 17, 1867. In 1867, 51 of these had been formed, representing $48,699,500 capital. The articles are filed in the Secretary's office.

Navigation of Rivers and Lakes.—An act for the incorporation of these companies, was passed April 15, 1854. Up to 1867, 53 companies had been formed of this class, with a capital of $8,483,000. The articles are filed with county clerk where the office is located, and with the Secretary of State.

Stage Companies.—An act to incorporate stage companies outside of the city of New York, was passed Aug. 6, 1867. The articles are filed in the town clerk's office along the route.

Ferry Companies—may be formed under an act passed April 9, 1853. Up to 1867, 26 companies had been formed, with a capital of $5,150,000.

Building Companies—An act to authorize the formation of companies for the erection of buildings, was passed April 5, 1853. Up to 1867, 31 companies had been formed, with a capital of $3,725,000.

Telegraph Companies—may be formed by "*An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Telegraph Companies,*" passed April 12, 1848, under which there had been formed in 1866, 73 companies, having an assumed capital of $88,337,850. They are now by consolidation reduced to a small number.[2]

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[1] Up to 1867, 723 societies had been formed under the general act of 1848, above mentioned. Of these, 56 were for asylums and hospitals; 5 bible and tract societies; 62 charitable associations and for relief of the poor; 26 for educational purposes; 2 farm associations; 6 historical societies; 40 for literary and moral improvement; 36 medical societies and dispensaries; 52 missionary societies; 3 monument associations; 5 musical societies; 363 mutual aid societies; 9 publication societies; 13 reform societies; 13 scientific and literary societies, and 6 soldiers' aid societies. Of mutual aid societies, the titles or language of the articles indicate the following nationalities: African, 1; French, 7; German, 37; Hungarian, 1; Italian, 3; Irish, 50; Jews, 112; Netherland, 2; Polish, 1; Scotch, 4; Spanish, 1; Swedish, 1; Swiss, 3; and Welsh, 1. Their number is steadily and rapidly increasing, having been 17 in 1863; 30 in 1864; 35 in 1865, and 67 in 1866.

[2] The "Western Union Telegraph Company," was originally formed April 1, 1851, as the "New York and Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Company," for building a line from Buffalo to St. Louis. In 1854 it began purchasing connecting lines, and by act of April 4, 1856, of the New York Legislature, it acquired its present name. In the same month it consolidated with the U. S. Telegraph Co., which had since 1863, constructed 16,000 miles of rival line. The report of July, 1869, shows that it owned at that time, in the U. S. 66,266 miles of line, and 121,595 miles of wire, and had 4,692 stations. All other rival lines then had 6,773 miles of line, 9,100 miles of wire, and 637 stations. Official reports for the year 1866, show the following comparisons:

Names.	Stations.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Messages Trans.	Av. Pop. to one office.
Austria	856	24,618	73,054	2,507,472	46,311
Bavarian	...	2,115	4,945	.....	.....
Belgium	356	2,187	6,146	1,128,005	12,416
Denmark	89	.....	2,515	308,150	18,921
France	1,209	20,628	68,687	2,842,554	31,681
Gt. Brit. & Ireland	2,151	16,588	80,466	5,781,189	13,750
Italy	529	8,200	20,120	1,760,889	49,000
Norway	73	.....	.....	269,375	19,773
Prussia	533	18,336	55,149	1,964,003	32,915
Russia	303	12,013	22,214	834,653	221,503
Switzerland	252	1,858	3,715	668,916	10,000
Spain	142	8,871	17,743	533,376	100,000
United States	4,126	62,762	125,564	12,904,770	7,549
Dom'n. of Canada	382	6,747	8,935	573,219	10,400

BANKS.

THE "Bank of New York" was the first institution of the kind incorporated in the State. It was chartered March 22, 1791, and from this period down to the passage of "An Act to authorize the business of Banking," April 18, 1838, banks were incorporated only by special acts of the Legislature.[1]

Most of the banks created under special laws were limited to thirty years,[2] and some of them enjoyed powers and privileges that were not attainable under the general law. In 1829, a "Safety Fund System"[3] was established, and upon the 12th of April, 1851, a **Banking Department** was created, and the annual reports which were previously made to the Comptroller, were now made to this Department.[4] The Superintendent is appointed by the Governor and Senate, for the term of three years. He is empowered to appoint special agents to examine the condition of doubtful banks, to direct prosecutions in behalf of the State, and to sell the securities of broken banks to redeem their circulation. He reports annually to the Legislature the condition of banks, and has general supervision over the Savings Banks of the State.[5]

In no class of institutions within the State has the recent war, and the financial operations incident thereto, wrought greater changes than with banks. Under an act entitled "An Act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," passed June 3, 1864, and since then variously amended, a Currency Bureau was established in the Treasury Department, under a chief officer styled a Comptroller of the Currency, and provision was made for the formation of National Banks, secured by the bonds of the United States, and managed and controlled directly by the General

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[1] Until 1804, banks had no powers beyond those enjoyed by private bankers, except in the matter of liability, the former being held only to the extent of their corporate property, while the latter were held to the full amount of their private estate. On the 11th of April, 1804, a prohibition was laid upon the issue of private bank bills as money, and the business became a monopoly.

Prior to 1825, banking powers were not enumerated in the charters issued, which merely contained certain restrictive clauses against dealing in State stocks, goods, wares and merchandise; but from this time forward the charters of banks specified the powers they were to exercise, and prohibited the exercise of any powers not thus enumerated.

The special privileges acquired by these grants often led to active competition between localities, and strong combinations among politicians and capitalists in securing charters for banking purposes. If we may believe the scandal of the day, legislators and men high in official station, were not always free from censure in the proceedings which resulted in the procurement of these privileges. The enactment of a general banking law in 1838, opened the business to competition wherever it invited the investment of capital, but still the peculiar privileges of some of the banks created by special law gave them advantages which those under the general law did not enjoy.

The Bank of the United States, a national institution, had branches for discount and deposit at New York, Utica and Buffalo, in this State.

[2] The Manhattan Co. "for supplying the city of New York with pure and wholesome water," and the New York Dry Dock Co., received banking powers of unlimited duration. Some corporations for manufacturing and commercial purposes were allowed to transact the business of banking for a limited term, but all of these have long since expired. In some of the early banks the State reserved the right of becoming a stockholder, and of appointing certain of the directors. Up to the date of the general law, in 1838, 106 banks had been created.

[3] Under this system an annual contribution of one-half per cent of the capital was required to be paid in to the Comptroller from each bank formed or extended after that date, until three per cent was paid, and for replenishing the fund when exhausted. This fund was to be applied to the redemption of the bills of insolvent banks contributing to the fund, after their other means had been exhausted. In 1848, eleven insolvent banks that had contributed but $86,262, had drawn from it $2,577,927.—*Comptroller's Report for* 1848, page 55.

The fund was used up long before the banks whose circulation it was intended to secure had expired, and the expedient proved a failure, partly from the want of a vigilant and faithful supervision. It is true that three Bank Commissioners were, by the act, required to visit the banks thrice annually, to ascertain their condition, yet this did not prevent fraudulent over issues to a vast extent, the redemption of which exhausted the fund, and resulted in heavy losses to bill-holders. Their office was abolished in 1843, and the Comptroller was invested with general powers relating to banks, from which he was relieved by the creation of a special Banking Department, in 1851.

[4] In 1853, the Articles of Association, of banks formed under the general law of 1838, were transferred to the new department, where all new banks were required, from that time forward, to file their articles. Individuals or co-partners could obtain bills from the Department for circulation as individual bankers, upon depositing the required securities; and such persons or partners were liable to the full extent of their property for the redemption of their notes, and the payment of their debts as private bankers. The name of individual banks was, at a later period, required to be that of their owners, and the privilege could not be sold, nor the bills be signed by an agent. They could, however, be bequeathed. All banks, excepting those in New York, Brooklyn, Albany and Troy, were required to have an Agency either in New York, Albany or Troy, for the redemption of their bills within one-fourth of one per cent of par. The Superintendent of the Banking Department has custody not only of the securities, but also of the plates of all banks under its control, and all bills are countersigned, registered and numbered before being issued. When redeemed, they must be burnt in the presence of an officer of the department and an agent of the bank, before the securities upon which they were issued are surrendered. The plates are destroyed when the bank ceases to exist.

The general law of 1838, abolishing the monopoly of banking, proved so acceptable, that in revising the Constitution, in 1846 and 1867, the creation of corporations, except for municipal purposes, by special act, was forbidden. The last of the banks of special charter expired Jan. 1, 1866, except the two perpetual charter banks, of which one (the Dry Dock Co.) is closing its business voluntarily.

[5] Specie payment was suspended in the fall of 1814, by all the banks in the Union, except those of New England, until the spring of 1817. In May, 1837, there was a second suspension, which continued until the spring of 1838. On the 13th of October, 1857, a third suspension took place in all the banks of New York City, with one exception (Chemical Bank), and this was soon followed by the banks of the State generally; but specie payment was resumed in about sixty days.

Within sixty days after October 1, 1860, specie payments were suspended throughout the Southern States, and a general partnership in the results to follow the action of these banks was formed among the banks of New York City (the great money centre of the country), for the avowed purpose of sustaining the business interests of the commercial men of that city, as well as the protection of the banks themselves. Specie payments were again suspended in January, 1862, and have not since been resumed.

government.[1] Within the last two or three years, however, several National Banking Associations have dissolved their connections with that system, and have reorganized under an act passed April 20, 1867, entitled "An Act enabling National Banking Associations to become State Banking Associations,[2] and to amend the banking laws of the State. The consolidation of Banking Associations is provided for by act of April 22, 1862. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1870, 8 banking associations filed original certificates of organization; under the laws of the State 6 banks were changed from State to National banks, and after the close of the fiscal year two other banks filed certificates of organization in 1870. None of these or any other State banks can afford to issue circulating notes, the National tax of ten per cent. being in its effect prohibitory. By the last report of the State Banking Department it appears that the outstanding bills of State banks amounted to $2,253,937.50, of which $1,474,640 were secured by deposits, and the remainder were the bills of older banks not required to make a deposit for the protection of their notes. The amount of securities deposited October 1, 1870, was $2,651,288.88, of which $2,145,909.65 were held for banks, and $525,378.98 for trust companies.

The law of 1867, was amended April 13, 1871, by requiring banks organizing under its provisions, and not issuing circulating notes, before commencing business to deposit with the Superintendent $5,000 in State or U. S. stocks, of not less rate than six per cent. interest, in lieu of the $100,000 required by Banking Associations, or $50,000 from individual bankers issuing circulating notes.

Deposits for redemption of circulating notes, might be withdrawn after six years' notice, but in case no intention of discontinuing be stated, $5,000 were to remain, as in case of newly organized banks without circulation. Before commencing business an examination was to be made under the direction of the Superintendent, to ascertain whether the capital had been paid in cash, and if so found, a certificate was to be granted, authorizing the bank to commence business. Any reduction or impairment of capital was to be repaired, and in default for ninety days, proceedings were to be instituted, as in case of insolvent corporations. The expense of these examinations was to be defrayed by the banks.

The act of April 20, 1867, has been regarded with evident disfavor by the administrative department at Washington, and a construction of the National currency act has been assumed tending to embarrass the operations of dissolution and reorganization which has been confirmed by an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States.[3]

Under an act of Congress approved July 12, 1870, banks may be established for the circulation of notes redeemable in coin, but only one bank had (at Boston) been formed under this law at the date of the last report of the Comptroller of the Currency, Nov. 7, 1870.

The subjoined tables present the names of the several banks organized under State and National laws in this State, with statistics of capital, etc., as shown by the official reports published at the beginning of the year 1871:

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[1] A report made to the Constitutional Convention in 1867, showed that at that time 579 banks had filed certificates of organization, of which 105 never went into operation, 74 had since failed, and 85 had closed or was then closing, leaving 315 Banks then organized and doing business, under the State or National law. Of these 201 had become National Banks, and of the remaining 114, a large number were practically closing, without having made a deposit of cash to return circulation, which is the final act of official notice; but were still retaining their organization for future use if found practicable. But 71 then reported to the Bank Department. By an act passed March 9, 1865, the consent of the State was given to the formation of Associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States, pursuant to an act of Congress of June, 1864. An organization under this act was to be deemed a surrender of the charter, but each of such banks was still to be continued a body corporate for the term of three years, to enable it to close its concerns, to prosecute and defend suits, and to dispose of and convey property, but not for the purpose of continuing the business of banking under the laws of the State.

[2] Whenever any National Banking Association shall have dissolved its organization as such, a majority of the directors, upon the written authority of the owners of two-thirds of its capital stock, may organize under the general law of 1838, and become entitled to all the privileges of that act. Nothing in the banking laws of the State was to be construed as requiring the issue of circulating notes, but every banking association or individual banker not having given notice of intention to close the business of banking, and not having made a deposit of cash to redeem its notes and whose outstanding circulation did not exceed $10,000 was required to keep on deposit stocks of the State or United States, leaving at least 6 per cent. interest to the amount of $5,000, as a pledge of good faith, and guaranty of compliance with the banking laws of this State. From this deposit, on the interestt hereon, the Superintendent was to collect all lawful assessments due from, and all penalties incurred by such banking associations, or individual bankers.

[3] This opinion is given in the annual report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department from 1870, p. 9, with a review by the Superintendent.

Banks doing Business under the Laws of the State, Sept. 30, 1870, with the Amount of their Securities Deposited with the Department.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Capital.	Total Securities.	Circulation.
Bank of America*	New York	$3,000,000	.....	.....
Bank of Attica	Buffalo	250,000	$4,174 12	$4,134
Brooklyn Bank	Brooklyn	300,000	25,000 00	4,364
Bull's Head Bank*	New York	200,000	.....	.....
Bank of Cayuga Lake	Painted Post	5,000	10,000 00	4,954
Central Bank of Westchester Co.	White Plains	100,000	5,000 00	.....
Bank of Chenango*	Norwich	150,000	.....	.....
City Bank	Oswego	276,400	7,100 00	6,325
Commercial Bank	Brooklyn	100,000	5,000 00	.....
Corn Exchange Bank*	New York	1,000,000	9,000 00	6,000
Bank of Cortland	Cortland	100,000	5,000 00	.....
Bank of Dansville*	Dansville	25,270	.....	.....
Eleventh Ward Bank	New York	200,000	5,000 00	.....
Farmers' Bank	Fayetteville	100,000	5,000 00	.....
Fulton Bank	Brooklyn	100,000	5,000 00	.....
German American Bank	New York	1,000,000	5,000 00	.....
Germania Bank	do	200,000	5,000 00	.....
Greenwich Bank	do	200,000	10,000 00	3,500
Grocers' Bank†	do	300,000	5,000 00	.....
Harlem Bank	do	100,000	5,000 00	.....
Henry D. Barto & Co.'s Bank	Trumansburgh	20,000	500 00	356
H. G. Hotchkiss & Co.'s Bank	Lyons	.....	3,920 00	3,816
Hope Bank of Albany	Albany	50,000	4,000 00	1,500
Bank of Lansingburgh†	Lansingburgh	150,000	5,000 00	.....
Long Island Bank	Brooklyn	400,000	13,000 00	7,537
Manhattan Company, incorporated‡	New York	2,050,000	.....	.....
Manufactures' and Builders' Bank	do	100,000	5,000 00	.....
Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank	do	500,000	15,000 00	1,000
Manufacturers and Traders' Bank*	Buffalo	900,000	.....	.....
Marine Bank of Buffalo*	do	200,000	.....	.....
Mechanics' Bank	Brooklyn	500,000	10,000 00	9,000
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank†	Albany	350,000	5,000 00	.....
Mechanics' and Traders Bank	Brooklyn	100,000	5,000 00	.....
Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank†	Troy	300,000	5,000 00	.....
Merchants' Bank	Watertown	150,000	5,000 00	.....
Bank of Monroe	Rochester	100,000	5,000 00	.....
Murray Hill Bank	New York	200,000	.....	.....
Mutual Bank	do	105,650	5,000 00	.....
Nassau Bank	do	1,000,000	4,000 00	4,000
New York and Erie Bank	Buffalo	300,000	5,000 00	4,255
New York Gold Exchange Bank	New York	500,000	10,000 00	.....
Bank of North America†	do	1,000,000	5,000 00	.....
North River Bank*	do	400,000	.....	.....
Oneida County Bank	Utica	125,000	3,600 00	3,263
Oriental Bank*	New York	300,000	.....	.....
Pacific Bank†	do	422,700	5,000 00	.....
People's Bank	do	412,500	7,000 00	6,483
Phœnix Bank	Phœnix	40,000	5,000 00	.....
Schenectady Bank*	Schenectady	100,000	.....	.....
Security Bank	New York	250,000	5,000 00	.....
Bank of Silver Creek	Silver Creek	82,290	42,600 00	7,000
Bank of Skaneateles	Skaneateles	100,000	5,000 00	.....
State Bank	Olean	100,000	.....	.....
Steuben County Bank*	Bath	150,000	.....	.....
Stuyvesant Bank	New York	200,000	5,000 00	.....
Susquehanna Valley Bank	Binghamton	100,000	5,000 00	3,419
Bank of Trumansburgh	Trumansburgh	20,000	1,000 00	1,000
Union Bank of Medina	Medina	75,000	2,000 00	1,100
Wall Street Exchange Bank	New York	100,000	5,000 00	.....
West Side Bank	do	200,000	5,000 00	.....
White's Bank of Buffalo*	Buffalo	200,000	.....	.....

*Closing their circulation under § 4, ch. 475, Laws of 1867. See following tables for securities and circulation.
†Reorg. under ch. 475, Laws of 1867. See following tables.
‡Charter perpetual, and no securities filed with Department. Circulation $62,562.

Closing Banks that have made a final Deposit of Stocks for the Redemption of their Notes, with the names of their Redeeming Agents, the amount of Securities, and of Circulation, Sept. 30, 1870, and time when the Redemption of their notes will expire.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Redeeming Banks.	Location.	Total.	Circulation.	Time of expiration for redemption
						1872.
1. Albany Exchange Bank	Albany	Merchants' National	Albany	$11,000 00	5,769	Sept. 14
						1873.
2. Chester Bank	Chester	New York Ex. National	New York	5,740 94	4,588	April 16
3. Highland Bank	Newburgh	Nassau	do	1,000 00	673	April 18
4. Flour City Bank	Rochester	New York State National	Albany	5,000 00	3,400	April 19
5. Briggs' Bank, of Clyde	Clyde	Ninth National	New York	5,000 00	2,055	April 20
6. Bank of Lansingburgh*	Lansingburgh	National Park	do	6,000 00	3,900	May 1
7. Bank of Newburgh	Newburgh	Central National	do	9,500 00	7,376	May 3
8. Bank of Albion	Albion	Atlantic National	do	8,000 00	6,400	May 17
9. Mohawk Bank	Schenectady	Albany City National	Albany	8,000 00	3,345	May 22
10. Cuyler's Bank	Palmyra	do	do	10,000 00	7,560	May 24
11. Ballston Spa Bank	Ballston	do	do	10,000 00	5,629	May 24

* See preceding table.

Closing Banks that have made a final Deposit of Stocks for the Redemption of their Notes—Continued.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Redeeming Banks.	Location.	Total.	Circulation.	Time of expiration for redemption.
12. Chittenango Bank	Chittenango	Merchants' National	Albany	$4,000 00	2,511	June 14
13. Judson Bank	Ogdensburgh	Fourth National	New York	5,000 00	4,000	June 19
14. Tanners' Bank	Catskill	Union National	do	1,000 00	584	June 21
15. Bank of Norwich	Norwich	Metropolitan National	do	4,000 00	3,036	July 9
16. Oswegatchie Bank	Ogdensburgh	National Park	do	5,000 00	3,349	July 15
17. Union B'k of Sullivan Co.	Monticello	National Bank of the Republic	do	9,500 00	4,385	July 18
18. Hamilton Bank	Hamilton	American Exchange National	do	7,000 00	2,000	July 25
19. Leonardsville Bank	Leonardsville	Merchants' National	Albany	2,000 00	1,605	July 26
20. Farmers' Bank of Attica	Batavia	National Park	New York	3,000 00	2,182	Aug. 13
21. Ca'trl B'k at Cherry Val'y	Cherry Valley	Mechanics' and Farmers'	Albany	5,000 00	3,115	Aug. 29
22. Mechanics' Bank	New York	do	do	13,000 00	10,302	Sept. 7
23. Union Bank	Watertown	New York State National	do	5,000 00	3,923	Oct. 15
24. Lake Ontario Bank	Oswego	Albany City National	do	4,000 00	2,879	Oct. 16
25. Marine Bank	Buffalo	Metropolitan National Mechanics' and Farmers'	New York Albany	6,000 00	4,769	Oct. 28
26. Commercial Bank	Saratoga Sp'gs	Albany City National	do	4,000 00	2,000	Oct. 29
27. Fort Stanwix Bank	Rome	American Exchange National	New York	10,000 00	6,766	Nov. 16
28. Union Bank	Rochester	Albany City National	Albany	9,000 00	6,974	Nov. 25
						1874.
29. Wooster Sherman's Bank	New York	Manufacturers'& Merchants'	New York	5,000 00	4,000	Jan. 2
30. Mutual Bank	Troy	National Park Mutual National	do Troy	6,000 00	4,500	Jan. 8
31. Genesee Valley Bank	Genesco	Central National	New York	5,000 00	3,621	Jan. 13
32. Farmer' Bank†	Amsterdam	Albany City National	Albany	40,000 00	4,715	Jan. 18
33. Canastota Bank	Canastota	do	do	5,000 00	2,600	Feb. 7
34. Lake Shore Bank	Dunkirk	Metropolitan National	New York	3,300 00	2,307	Feb. 8
35. Black River Bank	Watertown	New York State National	Albany	8,000 00	4,765	Feb. 24
36. Watertown B'k and Loan Company†	do	Albany City National	do	4,300 00	3,400	Mar. 14
37. Bank of Auburn	Auburn	New York State National	do	8,000 00	5,357	Mar. 25
38. Quassaick Bank	Newburgh	National Park	New York	6,000 00	4,171	Mar. 25
39. Corn Exchange Bank	New York	Corn Exchange	do	9,000 00	6,000	Mar. 28
40. Bank of Westfield	Westfield	Ninth National	do	5,000 00	3,800	April 15
41. Bank of Bath	Bath	National Bank of No. America	do	5,000 00	2,509	April 18
42. Bank of Utica	Utica	Albany City National	Albany	10,000 00	6,678	April 25
43. Union Bank	Troy	do	do	5,000 00	3,900	April 30
44. Oneida Valley Bank	Oneida	New York State National	do	4,500 00	3,055	May 5
45. Unadilla Bank	Unadilla	do	do	12,250 00	12,250	May 12
46. Bank of Port Jervis	Port Jervis	Hanover National	New York	5,000 00	3,633	May 13
47. Bank of Vernon	Vernon	Atlantic National	do	4,000 00	3,195	May 16
48. Hungerford's Bank	Adams	New York State National	Albany	6,888 00	5,510	May 19
49. J. N. Westfall & Co.'s B'k	Jordan	National Park	New York	1,000 00	724	June 10
50. Spraker Bank	Canajoharie	Albany City National	Albany	4,000 00	2,606	June 24
51. Otsego County Bank	Cooperstown	Mechanics' and Farmers'	do	7,000 00	4,854	July 13
52. Deposit Bank	Deposit	Metropolitan National	New York	5,000 00	3,700	July 29
53. Bank of Watertown	Watertown	National Currency	do	7,400 00	5,920	Sep. 19
54. Bank of Poughkeepsie	Poughkeepsie	Mercantile National	do	8,000 00	3,642	Sep. 19
55. Farmers & Manu'fs' Bank	do	Phœnix National	do	1,000 00	585	Oct. 22
56. Middletown Bank	Middletown	National Park	do	5,000 00	3,659	Oct. 24
57. Schenectady Bank	Schenectady	National Commercial	Albany	1,000 00	610	Oct. 26
58. Mohawk River Bank	Fonda	New York State National	do	3,000 00	1,930	Nov. 5
59. Jefferson County Bank	Watertown	Albany City National	do	7,000 00	4,511	Nov. 20
						1875.
60. O. Paddock & Co.'s Bank	do	New York State National	do	1,000 00	673	Feb. 16
61. Farmers' & Drovers' B'k	Somers	Merchants' Exchange National	New York	3,000 00	2,024	Mar. 2
62. Lyons Bank	Lyons	Albany City National	Albany	6,000 00	4,575	May 24
						1876.
63. Bank of Chemung	Elmira	Metropolitan National	New York	5,000 00	3,870	Feb. 21
64. Oriental Bank	New York	Oriental	do	10,000 00	5,000	April 9
Late Incorporated Banks.						
						1873.
65. Highland Bank	Newburgh	Nassau	do	12,000 00	9,461	April 18
66. Bank of Lansingburgh	Lans'gburgh	National Park	do	9,000 00	6,444	May 1
67. Tanners' Bank	Catskill	Union National	do	9,000 00	6,162	June 21
						1874.
68. Bank of Salina	Syracuse	Albany City National	Albany	11,500 00	9,031	Feb. 11
69. Bank of Owego	Owego	Metropolitan National	New York	11,000 00	8,839	May 8
70. Bank of Poughkeepsie	Poughkeepsie	Mercantile National	do	10,000 00	7,637	Sep. 19
71. Farmers' & Manu'fs' B'k	do	Phœnix National	do	14,500 00	11,496	Oct. 22

† These banks have other securities in the Department, forming no part of the deposit required by law.

Closing banks that have made a final deposit of cash for the redemption of their notes, with the names of redeeming agents, the amount of cash held for, and amount of circulation charged to each, on the 30th of September, 1870, and the expiration of time for redemption.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Redeeming Banks.	Location.	Am't of cash on deposit.	Circulation.	Time of expiration for redemption.
						1870.
72 Commercial	Troy	New York State National	Albany	$6,292 45	$5,084 00	Dec. 21
						1871.
73 Mechanics' Bank. Asso.	New York	New York State National	do	.....	.....	.....
		Nat. Mechanics' Bank. Ass'n	N. York.	11,888 87	11,629 00	April 6
74 Clinton	Buffalo	New York State National	Albany	1,038 36	1,131 00	May 17
75 Marine	New York	New York State National	do	.....	.....	.....
		Marine National	N. York.	6,330 31	6,202 00	May 26
76 New York Exchange	do	National Albany Exchange	Albany	3,709 40	3,740 00	June 7
77 Importers' and Traders'	do	Mechanics and Farmers	do	.....	.....	.....
		Importers and Traders Nat.	N. York.	7,139 45	7,000 00	June 10
78 American Exchange	do	Mechanics and Farmers	Albany	.....	.....	.....
		American Exchange Nat	N. York.	9,319 58	9,133 00	June 20
79 Saint Nicholas	do	New York State National	Albany	.....	.....	.....
		Saint Nicholas National	N. York.	4,998 59	4,901 00	June 26
80 Farmers	Lansingburgh.	Mechanics and Farmers	Albany	2,436 36	2,224 00	Aug. 19
81 Addison	Addison	New York State National	do	286 24	285 00	Sept. 1
82 Merchants	New York	Mechanics and Farmers	do	.....	.....	.....
		New York State National	do	.....	.....	.....
		Merchants National	N. York.	4,166 07	4,075 00	Oct. 3
83 Manufacturers	Troy	Mechanics and Farmers	Albany	3,248 53	3,185 00	Oct. 7
						1872.
84 Bank of Saratoga Springs	Sara, Springs	New York State National	do	3,661 40	3,590 00	Jan. 20
85 Market	Troy	Mechanics and Farmers	do	3,764 51	3,184 00	Jan. 31
86 Croton River	South East	New York State National	do	6,203 02	5,065 00	Feb. 1
87 Bank of West Troy	West Troy	First National	do	.....	.....	.....
		National Bank of West Troy	W. Troy.	4,000 00	4,000 00	Feb. 16
88 R. M. Goddard & Co.'s B'k	Canton	Merchants National	Albany	325 43	359 00	March 14
89 Union	Albany	Albany City National	do	3,000 00	3,000 00	March 20
90 Bank of North America†	New York	New York State National	do	.....	.....	.....
		Nat. B'k of North America	N. York.	5,756 97	4,365 00	March 24
91 Mercantile	do	New York State National	Albany	2,804 26	2,743 00	April 14
92 East River	do	do do	do	5,546 26	5,425 00	April 23
93 Citizens	do	do do	do	6,131 99	5,998 00	April 23
94 Market	do	do do	do	7,677 73	7,500 00	April 23
95 National	do	National Commercial	do	1,521 43	1,491 00	April 23
96 Bank of New York	do	Mechanics and Farmers	do	9,722 00	9,722 00	April 25
97 Phenix	do	New York State National	do	5,449 22	5,330 00	April 25
98 Ocean	do	do do	do	4,502 86	4,402 00	April 26
99 Chatham	do	do do	do	4,086 81	3,965 00	April 28
100 Pacific	do	do do	do	5,112 83	5,001 00	May 1
101 Park	do	do do	do	8,189 88	8,000 00	June 11
102 B'k of the Commonwealth	do	do do	do	7,266 23	7,127 00	June 21
103 Mercantile	Plattsburgh	do do	do	2,687 71	2,275 00	June 23
104 Wyoming County	Warsaw	do do	do	3,042 85	2,976 00	June 25
105 Merchants & Mechanics†	Troy	do do	do	3,670 30	3,327 00	June 29
106 Oswego River	Fulton	Albany City National	do	2,009 40	1,934 00	July 6
107 Fort Plain	Fort Plain	New York State National	do	5,722 11	4,790 00	Aug. 9
108 Genesee County	Le Roy	do do	do	5,073 84	4,249 00	Aug. 11
109 Stissing	Pine Plains	do do	do	1,229 89	1,154 00	Aug. 15
110 Bank of Rhinebeck	Rhinebeck	do do	do	907 88	843 00	Aug. 21
111 Elmira	Elmira	do do	do	2,078 00	2,708 00	Sept. 5
112 Bank of Fayetteville	Fayetteville	Merchants National	do	2,753 57	2,696 00	Sept. 12
113 Bank of Salem	Salem	New York State National	do	2,645 73	2,355 00	Sept. 12
114 State	Troy	do do	do	4,632 38	4,527 00	Sept. 13
115 Citizens	Fulton	do do	do	3,809 00	3,809 00	Sept. 15
116 Merchants	Albany	National Albany Exchange	do	2,565 24	2,514 00	Sept. 15
117 New York County	New York	New York State National	do	7,000 00	7,000 00	Sept. 22
118 Rome Exchange	Rome	do do	do	4,820 99	4,715 00	Sept. 28
119 Worthington	Cooperstown	do do	do	2,621 54	2,067 00	Oct. 1
120 Marine	Oswego	Merchants National	do	2,975 46	2,967 00	Oct. 6
121 Bank of Kinderhook	Kinderhook	New York State National	do	6,137 00	6,137 00	Oct. 6
122 Merchants Exchange	New York	do do	do	3,069 11	2,993 00	Oct. 9
123 Glens Falls	Glens Falls	Merchants National	do	6,126 49	5,225 00	Oct. 13
124 Union	Kinderhook	New York State National	do	5,310 31	5,186 00	Oct. 15
125 Shoe and Leather	New York	do do	do	8,212 45	8,000 00	Oct. 16
126 Bank of Old Saratoga	Schuylerville	do do	do	1,954 34	1,836 00	Oct. 19
127 Lincoln	Clinton	do do	do	2,115 00	2,115 00	Oct. 20
128 Bank of Ulster	Saugerties	do do	do	5,319 00	5,319 00	Oct. 20
129 Bank of Orangetown	Orangetown	do do	do	2,563 53	2,507 00	Oct. 26
130 Atlantic	New York	do do	do	7,156 53	7,700 00	Oct. 29
131 Irving	do	do do	do	3,782 74	3,700 00	Oct. 29
132 Merchants and Farmers	Ithaca	National Albany Exchange	do	5,240 82	5,125 00	Oct. 31
133 Farmers & Citizens, L. I.	Brooklyn	New York State National	do	7,057 00	7,057 00	Nov. 1
134 Williamsburgh City	Williamsburgh	Merchants National	do	12,226 00	12,226 00	Nov. 2
135 Smith's Bank of Perry	Mount Morris	Albany City National	do	1,184 73	1,150 00	Nov. 3
136 Chautauqua County	Jamestown	New York State National	do	6,511 20	655 00	Nov. 5
137 Bank of Coxsackie	Coxsackie	Merchants National	do	2,816 15	2,506 00	Nov. 7
138 Dover	Dover	New York State National	do	1,288 20	1,260 00	Nov. 8
139 Farmers	Hudson	do do	do	4,243 71	4,148 00	Nov. 9
140 Cambridge Valley	Nth. W. Creek	Merchants National	do	1,879 73	1,829 00	Nov. 15
141 Genesee River	Mount Morris	New York State National	do	2,853 61	2,791 00	Nov. 17
142 Mechanics	Syracuse	Albany City National	do	3,386 00	3,974 57	Nov. 19
143 Washington County	Greenwich	Union National	do	5,169 58	4,250 00	Nov. 19
144 Bank of Pawling	Pawling	New York State National	do	4,476 00	4,476 00	Nov. 28
145 Farmers'	Troy	New York State National	do	3,401 39	3,327 00	Dec. 12
146 Bank of Troy	do	do do	do	1,437 34	1,406 00	Dec. 12
147 Bank of Lima	Lima	do do	do	1,983 08	1,692 00	Dec. 13
148 Buffalo City	Buffalo	Merchants' National	do	4,433 00	4,433 00	Dec. 18
149 Butchers' and Drovers'	New York	New York State National	do	4,454 52	4,350 00	Dec. 24

†See the first preceding table.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Redeeming Banks.	Location.	Am't of cash on deposit.	Circulation.	Time of expiration for redemption.
150 J. T. Raplee's	Penn Yan	B'k Dept. at 20 cts. on dollar	do	394 70	1,447 00	Dec. 24
151 Mechanics and Farmers'†	Albany	New York State National	do	6,073 00	6,073 00	Dec. 28
152 New York State	do	Mechanics' and Farmers'	do	3,000 00	3,000 00	Dec. 28
153 North River†	New York	do do	do	12,000 00	12,000 00	Dec. 31
						1873.
154 Setauket	Setauket	New York State National	do	3,256 39	3,185 00	Jan. 2
155 Salt Springs	Syracuse	Albany City National	do	3,916 49	3,191 00	Jan. 3
156 Alonzo Wood & Co's	Elbridge	Merchants' National	do	584 23	624 00	Jan. 11
157 Burnet	Syracuse	do do	do	2,893 07	2,695 00	Jan. 11
158 Merchants'	Westfield	New York State National	do	2,703 24	2,593 00	Jan. 11
159 Grocers'†	New York	do do	do	2,171 35	2,015 00	Jan. 15
160 Steuben County†	Bath	do do	do	256 00	256 00	Jan. 16
161 Lake	Skaneateles	Merchants' National	do	765 38	747 00	Jan. 24
162 Bank of Genesee	Batavia	New York State National	do	3,163 30	3,094 00	Jan. 28
163 Merchants'	Syracuse	Mechanics' and Farmers'	do	4,075 96	3,996 00	Jan. 29
164 Bank of Cazenovia	Cazenovia	New York State National	do	2,767 59	2,707 00	Feb. 6
165 Tradesmen's	New York	do do	do	7,058 85	6,900 00	Feb. 6
166 Waverly	Waverly	do do	do	3,341 72	3,007 00	Feb. 25
167 Bank of Port Byron	Port Byron	do do	do	495 52	522 00	March 1
168 Columbia	Chatham 4 Cor.	do do	do	8,819 03	8,625 00	March 2
169 Bank of Kent	Ludingtonville	do do	do	5,968 09	5,246 00	March 5
170 Commercial	Glens Falls	National Albany Exchange	do	7,030 62	6,129 00	March 8
171 Fulton County	Gloversville	New York State National	do	3,650 72	3,570 00	March 8
172 Hudson River	Hudson	do do	do	2,411 60	2,359 00	March 9
173 Frankfort	Frankfort	Merchants' National	do	2,968 24	2,826 00	March 12
174 Bank of Newport	Newport	do do	do	1,217 82	1,071 00	March 13
175 Metropolitan	New York	New York State National	do	20,447 28	20,000 00	March 14
176 Manufacturers'	do	do do	do	4,471 82	4,374 00	March 22
177 Bank of Binghamton	Binghamton	Merchants' National	do	1,631 35	1,592 00	March 27
178 Bank of Seneca Falls	Seneca Falls	do do	do	3,034 00	3,034 00	March 30
179 B'k of Com., Putnam Co.	Carmel	New York State National	do	6,750 04	5,941 00	April 3
180 Rockland County	Nyack	do do	do	2,641 52	2,261 00	April 4
181 Bank of Waterville	Waterville	do do	do	5,672 31	5,548 00	April 8
182 Commercial	Clyde	Union National	do	3,713 73	3,139 00	April 16
183 Commercial	Whitehall	New York State National	do	3,917 15	3,833 00	April 22
184 E. S. Rich's Bank of Ex.	Buffalo	do do	do	2,015 33	1,841 00	April 23
185 Fallkill	Poughkeepsie	do do	do	3,138 28	3,066 00	April 24
186 Suffolk County	Sag Harbor	do do	do	5,015 00	5,016 00	April 30
187 Saratoga County	Waterford	National Albany Exchange	do	1,523 24	1,350 00	April 30
188 J. A. Clark & Co	Pulaski	New York State National	do	202 73	277 00	May 1
189 Rochester	Rochester	do do	do	6,742 87	6,452 00	May 8
190 Orleans County	Albion	do do	do	2,622 11	2,353 00	May 14
191 Farmers' and Mechanics'	Rochester	Albany City National	do	7,673 00	7,673 00	May 16
192 West Winfield	West Winfield	National Albany Exchange	do	2,613 05	2,591 00	May 23
193 Bellinger	Brooklyn	New York State National	do	2,727 65	2,550 00	June 1
194 Iron	Plattsburgh	do do	do	249 61	300 00	June 1
195 J. N. Hungerford's	Corning	do do	do	979 34	955 00	June 3
196 Q. W. Wellington & Co.'s	do	do do	do	554 61	533 00	June 3
197 Bank of Havana	Havana	do do	do	2,476 51	2,422 00	June 7
198 Central	Troy	Merchants' National	do	3,104 95	2,844 00	June 7
199 Niagara County	Lockport	do do	do	3,652 39	3,233 00	June 14
200 Merchants'	Poughkeepsie	National Commercial	do	4,947 73	4,836 00	June 25
201 Hampden	North Castle	New York State National	do	7,895 03	7,248 00	June 27
202 R. L. Ingersoll & Co	Pulaski	do do	do	134 66	241 00	July 16
203 Weedsport	Weedsport	do do	do	4,943 96	4,396 00	August 6
204 Bank of Dansville†	Dansville	do do	do	10,409 00	10,409 00	August 7
205 Fredonia	Fredonia	Mechanics' and Farmers'	do	4,039 65	3,635 00	August 10
206 International	Buffalo	New York State National	do	2,474 12	2,420 00	August 15
207 Auburn City	Auburn	National Commercial	do	.....	.....	.....
		New York State National	do	3,007 45	2,981 00	August 26
208 Monroe County	Rochester	Mechanics' and Farmers'	do	3,679 15	3,364 00	Sept. 11
209 Farmers' B'k, Wash. Co.	Fort Edward	New York State National	do	2,549 10	2,493 00	Sept. 17
210 Oneida Central	Rome	do do	do	3,431 80	3,136 00	October 1
211 Central City (formerly Crouse Bank)	Syracuse	do do	do	.....	.....	.....
			do	2,923 02	2,807 00	October 20
212 Bank of Whitestown	Whitestown	do do	do	4,352 00	4,352 00	October 25
213 Bank of Canandaigua	Canandaigua	do do	do	.....	.....	.....
		First National	N. York.	1,769 73	1,734 00	October 30
214 Huguenot	New Paltz	New York State National	Albany	3,441 00	3,441 00	Nov. 8
215 Montgomery County	Johnstown	do do	do	1,532 04	1,471 00	Dec. 16
216 Bank of Canton	Canton	do do	do	.....	.....	.....
		First National	N. York.	621 83	693 00	Dec. 30
						1874.
217 Bank of Amsterdam	Amsterdam	New York State National	Albany	1,180 30	1,154 00	Jan. 18
218 Bank of Fort Edward*	Fort Edward	do do	do	4,513 81	4,142 00	Jan. 18
219 Syracuse City	Syracuse	Albany City National	do	3,600 00	3,600 00	Jan. 28
220 White's	Buffalo	New York State National	do	7,649 01	7,482 00	Jan. 29
221 Bank of Ontario	Canandaigua	do do	do	.....	.....	.....
		First National	N. York.	1,658 12	1,476 00	Feb. 8
222 Frontier	Potsdam	National B'k of N. America	do	.....	.....	.....
		New York State National	Albany	4,426 63	4,398 00	Feb. 10
223 Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse	do do	do	6,128 87	5,994 00	Feb. 11
224 R. J. Messenger's	Cortland	do do	do	1,652 67	1,613 00	Feb. 12
225 Auburn Exchange	Auburn	Albany City National	do	4,107 30	3,775 00	Feb. 20
226 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Genesee	Buffalo	New York State National	do	.....	.....	.....
			do	4,379 54	4,054 00	Feb. 20
227 Union	New York	do do	do	1,884 16	1,840 00	Feb. 28
228 Cayuga County	Auburn	do do	do	652 00	652 00	March 9
229 Ilion	Ilion	Merchants' National	do	1,919 00	1,919 00	March 10
230 Bank of America	New York	New York State National	do	1,927 03	1,885 00	March 12
231 Joshua Pratt & Co	Sherburne	do do	do	377 08	405 00	March 20
232 Bank of Malone	Malone	Import. & Traders' National	do	.....	.....	.....
		New York State National	do	3,266 00	3,266 00	April 9
233 Palisade	Yonkers	do do	do	4,559 00	4,559 00	April 9

*These banks have other securities in the department forming no part of the deposit required by law.
†See the first preceding table.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Redeeming Banks.	Location.	Am't of cash on deposit.	Circulation.	Time of expiration for redemption.
234 Mohawk Valley	Mohawk	Merchants' National	Albany	$3,875 57	$3,790 00	April 25
235 Manufact'rs and Traders†	Buffalo	New York State National	do	3,459 99	3,389 00	May 1
236 Bank of Tioga	Owego	do do Import. & Traders' National	do N. York	3,859 27	3,563 00	May 8
237 Commercial	Rochester	New York State National	Albany	12,140 85	11,055 00	May 12
238 Bank of Whitehall	Whitehall	Mechanics' and Farmers'	do	1,391 61	1,320 00	May 12
239 Utica City	Utica	New York State National	do	6,134 00	6,134 00	May 15
240 Nassau	Brooklyn	do do	do	3,989 66	3,900 00	May 21
241 Bank of Fishkill	Fishkill	do do	do	4,147 00	4,147 00	June 9
242 Canajoharie	Canajoharie	Merchants' National	do	4,219 65	4,124 90	October 9
243 Herkimer County	Little Falls	Albany City National	do	1,527 48	1,490 00	October 10
244 Schoharie County	Schoharie	New York State National	do	2,154 59	2,106 00	October 12
245 Mechanics' & Traders'	New York	do do	do	6,332 82	5,917 00	October 12
246 City	Poughkeepsie	do do	do	1,321 88	1,273 00	October 14
247 Traders Bank, (formerly Manufac'rs Bank, then Eagle B'k Roch.)	Rochester	do do	do	5,696 00	5,695 00	October 19
248 Ulster County	Kingston	do do	do	478 31	477 00	October 27
249 Saugerties	Saugerties	do do	do	2,115 22	2,032 00	Nov. 9
250 City	Brooklyn	do do	do	4,750 00	4,750 00	Nov. 9
251 Bank of Newark	Newark	do do	do	2,609 00	2,609 00	Nov. 11
						1875.
252 P. R. Westfall's	Lyons	do do	do	2,333 59	2,138 00	Jan. 1
253 Bank of Lowville	Lowville	Merchants' National	do	6,715 00	6,715 00	Jan. 21
254 H. J. Miner & Company's	Dunkirk	New York State National	do	2,561 17	1,751 00	Feb. 11
255 Bank of Chenango†	Norwich	do do	do	1,461 20	1,428 00	April 5
256 Lockport City	Lockport	do do	do	6,294 12	6,314 00	June 2
257 Broome County	Binghamton	Mechanics' and Farmers'	do	3,126 34	3,039 00	August 6
258 Fulton	New York	New York State National	do	16,000 00	16,000 00	October 7
259 Exchange	Lockport	do do	do	6,731 81	6,559 00	Nov. 1
260 Bull's Head†	New York	do do	do	6,904 42	6,743 00	Dec. 18
						1876.
261 Randall*	Cortland	do do	do	2,792 56	2,750 00	Jan. 28
262 T. O. Granniss & Co.'s	Utica	do do	do	277 19	292 00	Feb. 9
263 Delaware	Delhi	Mechanics' and Farmers'	do	6,435 73	6,353 00	Feb. 19
264 Hanover	New York	New York State National	do	3,857 62	3,800 00	Feb. 23
265 Perrin	Rochester	do do	do	1,922 35	1,909 00	May 6
266 Cuba	Cuba	do do	do	3,287 00	3,287 00	August 15

Late Incorporated Banks.

						1871.
267 Merchants' Exchange	New York	New York State National Merchants' Ex. National	Albany N. York	.....	.....	.....
268 National	do	Mechanics' and Farmers' Gallatin National	Albany N. York	5,463 52 8,855 49	5,363 00 8,683 00	March 9 June 3
						1872.
269 Phenix	do	New York State National	Albany	6,410 24	6,270 00	April 26
270 Bank of New York	do	Mechanics' and Farmers'	do	60,996 00	60,996 00	April 27
271 Merchants' & Mechanics'	Troy	New York State National	do	4,832 29	4,045 00	June 29
272 Mechanics' and Farmers'	Albany	do do	do	23,068 00	23,068 00	Dec. 28
273 New York State	do	Mechanics' and Farmers'	do	28,760 00	28,760 00	Dec. 28
						1873.
274 Troy City	Troy	New York State National	do	11,281 08	9,789 00	Feb. 20
275 Bank of Rome	Rome	do do	do	10,193 95	9,969 00	June 6
						1874.
276 Cayuga County	Auburn	do do	do	13,589 00	13,589 00	March 9
277 Bank of America	New York	do do	do	18,680 55	18,272 00	March 12
278 Steuben County	Bath	do do	dp	14,325 00	14,325 00	June 30
279 Mechanics' and Traders'	New York	do do	do	11,559 01	10,708 00	October 12
280 Ulster County	Kingston	do do	do	5,714 33	5,589 00	October 27
						1876.
281 Atlantic	Brooklyn	do do	do	14,566 33	14,410 00	April 4

*These banks have other securities in the department forming no part of the deposit required by law.
†See the first preceding table.

Incorporated Banks whose circulation is not secured, with the amount of such circulation on the 30th September, 1870. *The charters of these Banks, excepting that of the Manhattan Company, have expired.*

Albany City	$8,958 00	Farmers', Troy	$26,523 00	Oneida	$14,600 00
Bank of Auburn	15,435 00	Greenwich	8,495 00	Onondaga County	9,747 00
Brooklyn	7,722 00	Herkimer County	11,510 00	Bank of Orange County	10,696 00
Broome County	7,363 00	Hudson River	8,367 00	Otsego County	6,446 00
Butchers' and Drovers'*	5,069 00	Jefferson County	11,581 00	Rochester City	19,990 00
Central, at Cherry Valley	8,289 00	Kingston	7,661 00	Saratoga County	6,068 00
Chautauqua County	14,032 00	Livingston County	9,300 00	Schenectady	3,690 00
Chemical Manufacturing Co.	13,786 50	Long Island	8,714 00	Seneca County	24,842 00
Chemung Canal	16,719 00	Manhattan Company	62,562 00	Bank of the State of N. York	9,652 00
Bank of Chenango	11,617 00	Mechanics', New York	52,699 00	Tompkins County*	11,886 00
City, New York	18,778 00	Mohawk, Schenectady	2,446 00	Tradesmen's	14,120 00
Commercial, Albany	3,825 00	Montgomery County	5,715 00	Bank of Troy	24,546 00
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company	705 00	Bank of Newburgh	18,707 00	Bank of Utica and Branch	16,935 00
Essex County	5,624 00	New York Dry Dock Co.	9,692 00	Westchester County	6,512 00
		Ogdensburgh	9,072 00	Bank of Whitehall	8,301 00

*$395 of the notes of this bank, not included in the amount of circulation above, are secured by a deposit of stocks, and may be found in the last preceding table.

Closing Banks that do not report to the Superintendent, and that have not taken measures to close their Circulation Account, with their Securities and Circulation, September 30, 1870.

Names of Banks.	Location.	New York State Stocks.			U. States Stocks.		Bonds & mort'ges.	Total.	Circulation.
		Five per cent.	Six per cent.	Seven pr cent.	Five pr cent.	Six per cent.			
Broadway	New York	.....	$10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	$10,000 00	$8,000
Catskill	Catskill	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	1,942
Central	Brooklyn	$1,000	.....	.....	.....	2,500 00	.....	3,500 00	2,403
Chemical	New York	.....	18 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000 00	11,868
Bank of Cohoes	Cohoes	17,000	5,000	$6,000	.....	.....	.....	28,000 00	2,159
Bank of Commerce	New York	.....	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000 00	1,705
Commercial	Albany	.....	54,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,500 00	7,345
Continental	New York	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	4,720
Bank of Cooperstown	Cooperstown	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	$15,006	20,006 00	4,500
Bank of Geneva	Geneva	5,000	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	7,000 00	5,612
Geo. Washington	Corning	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	1,081
Goshen	Goshen	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	5,324
Jamestown	Jamestown	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	4,190
Bank of Orange County	Goshen	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	2,040
Bank of Otego	Otego	.....	5,500	.....	.....	Cash, 63 40	.....	5,563 40	5,500
Rensselaer County	Lansingburgh	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	800	1,800 00	1,779
Bank of the Republic	New York	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	5,842
Rochester Exchange	Rochester	.....	5,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,800 00	5,810
Bank of Rondout	Rondout	.....	5,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	6,000 00	5,583
State of New York	Kingston	.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000 00	4,000
Wallkill	Middletown	3,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	5,000 00	2,942
Westchester County	Peekskill	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	282
Bank of Yonkers	Yonkers	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000 00	3,205
Late Incorporated.									
Tompkins County	Ithaca	.....	.....	.....	$1,000	.....	.....	1,000 00	395

Banks organized under the National Banking Laws in the State of New York, with their Capital Stock and Total Liabilities as reported October 8, 1870.

Name and Location.	Capital Stock.	Total Resources.	Name and Location.	Capital Stock.	Total Resources.
First National, Adams	$75,000	$158,516 92	First National, Champlain	$150,000	$355,481 51
Hungerford National, Adams	125,000	387,339 16	National Central, Cherry Valley	200,000	573,962 05
First National Albany	300,000	1,630,944 84	Chester National, Chester	125,500	407,252 43
National Albany Ex., Albany	300,000	1,919,348 27	First National, Chittenango	150,000	405,179 50
Merchant's National, Albany	200,000	1,285,428 86	do Cobleskill	100,000	287,323 46
Union National, Albany	500,000	1,647,755 29	National, Cohoes	100,000	630,478 69
New York State National, Albany	350,000	2,870,163 01	First National, Cooperstown	200,000	456,852 16
Albany City National, Albany	500,000	2,227,159 26	Second National, Cooperstown	300,000	889,664 10
National Commercial, Albany	500,000	3,431,946 57	Worthington Nat., Cooperstown	50,000	143,945 42
First National, Albion	100,000	366,969 80	First National, Cortland	125,000	411,180 94
Orleans County National, Albion	100,000	343,548 31	National Coxsackie	112,000	296,618 30
First National, Amenia	100,000	311,373 94	Cuba National, Cuba	100,000	285,257 15
First National, Amsterdam	125,000	364,584 93	First National, Dansville	50,000	219,337 05
Farmers' National, Amsterdam	200,000	666,677 99	Delaware National, Delhi	150,000	338,431 12
First National, Andes	60,000	144,269 04	Deposit National, Deposit	125,000	330,987 65
First National, Angelica	100,000	228,709 15	Dover Plains National, Dover	100,000	269,726 30
First National, Auburn	100,000	380,752 09	First National, Ellenville	250,000	626,545 95
Auburn City National, Auburn	200,000	482,810 69	do Elmira	100,000	235,739 97
Cayuga County National, Auburn	250,000	746,510 04	Second National, Elmira	200,000	1,032,623 59
National, Auburn	200,000	725,506 56	National, Fayetteville	140,000	429,708 09
National Exchange, Auburn	200,000	482,179 32	do Fishkill	200,000	667,452 16
First National, Aurora	100,000	231,030 51	First National, Fishkill Landing	100,000	358,837 99
First National, Baldwinsville	140,000	338,712 80	National Mohawk River, Fonda	100,000	316,652 72
First National, Ballston Spa	100,000	326,034 17	do Fort Edward	200,000	590,488 76
Ballston Spa Nat'l'al, Ballston Spa	100,000	333,469 94	Farmers' National, Fort Edward	170,000	416,457 04
First National, Batavia	75,000	289,914 70	National Fort Plain, Fort Plain	200,000	661,583 39
National B'k of Genesee, Batavia	114,400	465,631 01	First National, Franklin	100,000	244,331 24
First National, Bath	100,000	467,856 45	Fredonia National, Fredonia	50,000	260,472 34
First National, Binghamton	200,000	631,139 33	First National, Friendship	75,000	190,228 10
City National, Binghamton	200,000	597,834 49	do Fulton	115,000	297,712 78
National Broome Co., Binghamton	100,000	334,379 80	Citizens National, Fulton	166,100	523,644 66
First National, Brockport	50,000	148,860 82	First National, Geneva	50,000	201,637 49
First National, Brooklyn	500,000	3,092,000 64	Geneva National, Geneva	200,000	677,250 64
Nassau National, Brooklyn	300,000	1,747,303 14	Genesee Valley National, Geneseo	150,000	444,404 56
Atlantic National, Brooklyn	200,000	1,294,234 09	First National, Glens Falls	146,400	649,995 46
National, Brooklyn	200,000	1,291,284 04	Glens Falls National, Glens Falls	112,000	558,660 56
do City, Brooklyn	300,000	1,883,102 08	National Fulton Co., Gloversville	150,000	585,614 12
Manuf's Nat. B'k of N. Y., Brooklyn	252,000	727,210 42	do of Orange Co., Goshen	110,000	462,919 81
First National, Buffalo	100,000	695,400 00	Goshen National, Goshen	110 000	382,192 10
Farmers' & Mech's' Nat. Buffalo	200,000	1,832,499 44	First National, Greenport	75,000	266,505 76
Third National, Buffalo	250,000	1,073,861 31	Washington Co. National, Greenwich	200,000	553,982 17
Cambridge Val. Nat., Cambridge	172,500	524,908 93	First National, Groton	100,000	242,143 10
Canajoharie Nat., Canajoharie	125,000	351,545 24	National Hamilton, Hamilton	110,000	334,913 97
National Sprnker, Canajoharie	100,000	276,825 56	First National, Havana	50,000	243,444 97
First National, Canajoharie	75,000	372,221 44	Second National, Havana	55,000	175,120 74
Canastota National, Canastota	110,000	232,618 03	First National, Hobart	100,000	240,278 08
First National, Candor	50,000	136,212 61	do Hornellsville	50,000	230,758 29
Putnam Co. National, Carmel	100,000	315,948 65	do Hudson	200,000	627,335 79
National, Castleton	100,000	314,697 63	Farmers' National, Hudson	300,000	858,547 14
Tanners' National, Catskill	150,000	656,579 44	National Hudson River, Hudson	250,000	769,945 88
Catskill National, Catskill	149,991	531,980 29	Ilion National, Ilion	100,000	173,553 01
National, Cazenovia	150,000	417,119 16			

Banks organized under the National Banking Laws—Continued.

Name and Location.	Capital Stock.	Total Resources.
First National, Ithaca	$200,000	$567,470 97
Merch'ts' & F'm's Nat. Ithaca	50,000	200,608 19
Tompkins Co. National, Ithaca	250,000	524,343 35
First National, Jamestown	153,300	506,994 47
Second National, Jamestown	100,000	242,485 66
Chautauqua Co. Nat., Jamestown	100,000	461,931 27
National Union, Kinderhook	200,000	652,938 75
do Kinderhook	250,000	657,852 87
State of N. Y. Nat., Kingston	325,000	778,832 00
National Ulster Co., Kingston	150,000	451,379 29
Kingston National, Kingston	150,000	442,549 82
National Ex., Lansingburgh	150,000	328,154 17
First National, LeRoy	100,000	400,926 15
Herkimer Co. Nat., Little Falls	200,000	725,717 06
First National, Lockport	200,000	534,011 49
Niagara Co. National, Lockport	150,000	471,039 67
National Exchange, Lockport	150,000	413,326 01
First National, Lowville	50,000	206,641 85
Lyons do Lyons	150,000	422,641 46
Farmers' National, Malone	100,000	314,776 93
National, Malone	200,000	426,997 06
First National, Middletown	100,000	268,585 45
Middletown Nat., Middletown	200,000	664,671 52
Walkill National, Middletown	175,000	478,404 15
Nat. Mohawk Valley, Mohawk	150,000	424,187 44
National Union, Monticello	150,000	315,201 26
First National, Moravia	80,000	230,559 25
do Morrisville	100,000	285,643 37
Genesee River Nat. Mt. Morris	100,000	311,631 09
First National, Newark	50,000	145,981 13
National, Newburgh	800,000	2,083,788 40
Highland National, Newburgh	450,000	1,241,874 99
Passaick National, Newburgh	300,000	836,101 56
National, Newport	50,000	170,655 42
First National, New Berlin	60,000	188,591 04
Huguenot National, New Paltz	125,000	335,113 77
First National, New York	500,000	6,162,232 40
Second National, do	300,000	2,003,435 26
Third do do	1,000,000	6,824,369 47
Fourth do do	5,000,000	3,003,452 25
Fifth do do	150,000	1,086,485 61
Sixth do do	200,000	1,015,684 33
Eighth do do	250,000	1,133,264 42
Ninth do do	1,000,000	9,367,745 42
Tenth do do	1,000,000	5,590,096 90
N. York Nat. Exchange, N. York	500,000	1,692,363 00
Central National, New York	3,000,000	16,245,141 45
National Currency, do	1,000,000	430,325 39
National Broadway, do	1,000,000	8,539,749 77
National B'k of Commerce, N. Y.	10,000,000	26,030,762 24
American National, New York	500,000	1,732,169 31
National Park, do	2,000,000	23,441,508 19
Tradesmen's National, do	1,000,000	4,380,331 34
Nat. Shoe & Leather, do	1,200,000	6,047,362 51
Market National, do	1,000,000	4,145,366 34
St. Nicholas National, do	1,000,000	3,550,206 62
Seventh Ward Nat. do	500,000	1,637,523 35
Nat. B'k of the Republic, N. York	2,000,000	9,400,566 75
Mercantile National, do	1,000,000	4,546,977 21
Nat. Mech. Bank. Asso. do	500,000	4,475,564 15
Merchants' Ex. National do	1,235,000	4,699,574 71
East River National, do	350,000	1,417,034 49
New York Co. National, do	200,000	1,712,770 78
Metropolitan National, do	4,000,000	17,966,786 99
Leather Manf. National, do	600,000	4,757,778 82
Marine National, do	400,000	2,673,283 15
Importers' & Traders' Nat. do	1,500,000	14,136,514 94
Ocean National, do	1,000,000	3,232,660 19
Mechanics' National, do	2,000,000	10,453,193 37
Nat. Butchers' & Drovers' do	800,000	3,420,025 22
Union National, do	1,500,000	6,711,784 51
National Citizens, do	400,000	2,271,319 79
Bowery National, do	250,000	1,767,532 42
Gallatin National, do	1,500,000	4,436,543 35
Hanover National, do	1,000,000	3,386,434 73
Irving National, do	500,000	3,027,308 41
Merchants' National, do	3,000,000	11,429,303 93
Nat. B'k of of Com'wealth, do	750,000	7,130,873 05
Phenix National, do	1,800,000	7,523,257 74
Chatham National, do	450,000	3,430,918 51
Atlantic National, do	300,000	1,557,270 45
Continental National, do	2,000,000	8,261,313 43
Bank of N. Y. Nat. Banking Association do	3,000,000	20,948,893 49
Am. Exchange National, do	5,000,000	14,912,557 20
National City, do	1,000,000	8,965,664 69
Nat. Bank of the State of New York do	2,000,000	8,498,312 54
Fulton National, do	600,000	3,089,859 01
Chemical National, do	300,000	8,527,761 17
Mechanics' & Traders' Nat. do	600,000	2,466,126 77
Union Square National, do	200,000	477,955 00
National, Norwich	125,000	403,795 32
Rockland Co. National, Nyack	100,020	502,397 00
First National, Oneida	125,000	320,200 50
Oneida Valley National, Oneida	105,000	326,013 57
First National, Oswego	$200,000	$888,215 09
Second do do	120,000	493,828 03
National Marine, do	120,000	390,560 70
Lake Ontario National, Oswego	275,000	879,762 09
First National, Owego	100,000	450,403 46
Tioga National, Owego	100,000	372,050 62
First National, Oxford	150,000	404,647 66
do Palmyra	200,000	439,296 86
National, Pawling	175,000	464,678 59
Westchester Co Nat., Peekskill	200,000	664,614 11
Stissing National, Pine Plains	90,000	259,511 89
First National, Plattsburgh	100,000	584,484 04
Vilas National, Plattsburgh	100,000	616,104 51
First National, Portchester	100,000	349,237 61
do Port Henry	100,000	235,492 77
do Port Jervis	100,000	286,555 28
National, Port Jervis	130,000	457,112 60
do Potsdam	162,000	517,805 69
First National, Poughkeepsie	160,000	512,943 09
Fallkill National, do	400,000	1,262,344 33
City National, do	200,000	547,803 25
Poughkeepsie Nat. do	250,000	825,228 05
Farm. & Manf. Nat. do	400,000	1,167,931 69
Merchants' National, do	175,000	608,343 70
Pulaski National, Pulaski	50,000	181,427 42
First National, Red Hook	150,000	378,314 70
do Rhinebeck	175,000	404,463 75
do Rochester	200,000	1,108,573 06
Farm. & Mech. Nat. Rochester	100,000	392,377 36
Traders' National, do	250,000	826,615 42
Flour City National, do	300,000	901,392 77
Clarke National, do	200,000	682,747 30
First National, Rome	100,000	285,677 30
Central National, Rome	97,560	501,590 08
Fort Stanwix National, Rome	150,000	679,432 15
First National, Rondout	300,000	1,144,687 28
National, Rondout	200,000	574,527 15
do Salem	150,000	440,254 83
First National, Sandy Hill	75,000	263,849 55
do Saratoga Sp'ngs	100,000	425,545 43
Commercial National, do	100,000	607,240 51
First National, Saugerties	150,000	494,508 14
Saugerties National, Saugerties	125,000	349,049 54
Mohawk National, Schenectady	100,000	827,817 96
Scholarie Co. Nat., Schoharie	100,000	237,191 73
National, Schuylerville	100,000	326,711 22
First National, Seneca Falls	60,000	322,438 88
National Exchange, do	100,000	305,650 89
Sherburne National, Sherburne	100,000	290,810 97
First National, Sing Sing	100,000	618,979 88
Farmers' and Drovers', Somers	111,150	285,325 90
Croton River National, So. East	200,000	458,477 12
First National, St. Johnsville	75,000	256,353 79
do Syracuse	250,000	1,055,871 17
Second National, do	100,000	275,878 69
Third National, do	300,000	991,985 24
Fourth National, do	105,500	351,630 64
Salt Springs Nat. do	200,000	700,941 61
Syracuse National, do	200,000	652,412 71
Merchants' Nat. do	180,000	742,062 29
Mechanics' Nat. do	140,000	462,279 42
First National, Tarrytown	100,000	398,235 98
do Troy	300,000	1,031,748 95
National Exchange, Troy	100,000	434,496 91
Troy City National, do	500,000	1,907,255 33
Manufacturers' National, Troy	150,000	1,446,100 00
United National, do	300,000	1,358,069 99
Union National, do	300,000	1,189,986 56
National State, do	250,000	2,061,155 78
Mutual National, do	250,000	907,343 41
Central National, do	300,000	1,043,144 02
First National, Union Springs	100,000	241,081 45
do Utica	600,000	1,705,417 57
Second National, do	300,000	740,160 79
Utica City National, Utica	200,000	651,922 99
Oneida National, do	400,000	1,272,114 29
National, Vernon	100,000	272,963 06
Wyoming Co. National, Warsaw	100,000	236,730 09
First National, Warwick	100,000	362,230 31
Saratoga Co. Nat. Waterford	150,000	592,441 02
First National, Waterloo	50,000	234,399 34
do Watertown	225,000	792,527 32
Jefferson Co. Nat., Watertown	148,000	566,445 05
National Union, Watertown	147,440	511,825 71
Nat. B'k & L'n Co. Watertown	75,000	270,313 42
National, Waterville	150,000	368,544 13
First National, Watkins	50,000	215,550 23
Second National, do	75,000	227,121 04
First National, Waverly	50,000	217,401 12
Waverly National, Waverly	106,100	295,489 65
First National, Westfield	100,000	446,366 03
National, West Troy	250,000	591,615 23
First National, West Winfield	100,000	275,479 96
do Whitehall	100,000	408,173 47
Old National, do	100,000	401,583 73
First National, Yonkers	150,000	728,359 72

National Banks in voluntary liquidation, having deposited money with the Treasurer to redeem their circulations, withdrawn their bonds, and been closed under Sec. 42 of the act Oct. 1, 1870.

Names and Location of Banks.	Capital.	Outstanding Circulation.
National Union, Rochester.....	$400,000	$189,950
First National Skaneateles.....	150,000	126,415
National, Whitestown.....	120,000	44,500
First National, South Worcester	175,000	140,847
Nat. Mech's' & Farmers', Albany	350,000	268,860
Merch'ts & Mech's Nat., Troy...	300,000	166,927
National, Lansingburgh..... ..	150,000	120,859 20
Nat. B'k of North America, N. Y.	1,000,000	260,021
Pacific National, New York.....	422,700	130,275
Grocers' National, New York...	300,000	37,750
Nat. Bank of Chemung, Elmira.	100,000	90,000

National Banks in Liquidation, for the purpose of consolidating with other banks, Oct. 1, 1870.

Names and Location of Banks.	Capital.	Outstanding Circulation.
First National, Leonardsville...	$50,000	$45,000
do do Kingston.....	200,000	166,400
Second National, Watertown...	100,000	88,200
First do Clyde.....	50,000	43,000
National Union, Owego.....	100,000	88,250
Chemung Canal Nat. Elmira....	100,000	88,500

Nat. B'ks in the hands of Receivers Oct. 1, 1870.

Names and Location of Banks.	Capital.	Outstanding Circulation.
National Unadilla, Unadilla.....	$120,000	$23,499 00
Farm's' & Citiz'ns' Nat. Brooklyn	300,000	38,291 50
Croton National New York.....	200,000	23,440 10

Comparative Statistics of National Banks in the State of New York and the United States, as reported October 1, 1870.

	New York.	United States.
Banks Organized.....	316	1,715
Banks Closed.....	24	88
Banks in Operation..	292	1,627
Capital Paid in.....	$113,497,741	$436,476,311
Bonds on Deposit....	76,903,300	342,833,850
Circulation Issued...	79,051,860	331,736,901
Actual Circulation...	67,077,668	299,729,879 20

No. of National Banks in the U. S., at each Quarterly report since their organization.

Years.	January.	April.	July.	October.
1863.	.....	.....	.....	66
1864.	139	309	473	507
1865.	643	907	1,295	1,513
1866.	1,579	1,612	1,633	1,643
1867.	1,644	1,639	1,633	1,643
1868.	1,642	1,643	1,640	1,645
1869.	1,628	1,620	1,619	1,617
1870.	1,615	1,610	1,612	1,615

Savings Banks—Were in their origin intended as benevolent institutions, for receiving at a moderate interest, and investing with the greatest security, the surplus earnings of the laboring classes. They never serve as banks of discount and circulation, although generally connected with such banks.

They are incorporated only by special acts of the legislature, and by a law passed April 16, 1869, the intentions must be published beforehand, and the details of organization submitted to the Superintendent of the Banking Department for his examination and report, before legislative action can be had. Their charters are perpetual, and an annual statement of their condition is reported to the Legislature.[1] By an act passed May 10, 1871, any Savings Bank in New York City, might deposit its available fund in any bank or banking association authorized under State or National Laws, to an extent not exceeding 20 per cent of the capital of such bank, nor 10 per cent of doposits, and on such interest as might be agreed upon. Any savings bank in the State may, by this act, reduce the number of its trustees or directors, to not less than 15, by allowing vacancies as they occur to remain, until this number is reached.

Since the publication of the annual report relating to Savings Banks, for the year ending in 1870, which is used as the basis of our tables, several changes have occurred in number and condition, for which authentic data could not be obtained in time for use in this volume.

[1] A concise history of Savings Banks, by Emerson W. Keyes, is given in the annual report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, relative to Savings Banks, made to the Legislature, March 24, 1870.

The first bank of this kind in the State, was the "Bank for Savings," New York, incorporated 1819. The number formed each year, by special act, has been as follows:

1819..1	1839..1	1854.10	1864..3
1820..1	1841..1	1855..4	1865..5
1823..1	1846..1	1856..2	1866.14
1827..1	1848..3	1857..5	1867.11
1829..1	1849..2	1858..2	1868.21
1830..1	1850..6	1859..7	1869.25
1831..2	1851.11	1860.12	1870..8
1833..1	1852..3	1861..4	1871.18
1834..2	1853..4	1863..5	

SAVINGS BANKS.

Name of Bank.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Whole No. of acc'ts opened from organizat'n to Jan. 1, 1869.	Whole am'nt deposited, inc. int. credited from organizati'n to Jan. 1, '69.	Whole am't of interest cred. from organizat'n to January 1, 1869.
Abingdon Square Savings	New York	May 8, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Albany City Savings Institution	Albany	March 29, 1850	5,626	$2,598,362[2]	$172,787[2]
Albany Dime Savings B'k of city of Albany	do	April 17, 1854	22	30	.....
Albany Exchange Savings	do	April 16, 1856	1,647	739,341	34,231
Albany Savings	do	March 24, 1820	47,162	15,850,491	1,359,384[2]
Amsterdam Savings[1]	Amsterdam	March 5, 1866	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-African Savings	New York	May 5, 1863	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic Savings	do	April 11, 1860	15,147	9,904,669	379,969
Auburn Savings Institution	Auburn	March 12, 1849	10,414	8,966,1302	283,795
Bank for Savings in the City of New York	New York	March 26, 1819	301,044	97,723,441	13,537,873
Binghampton Savings	Binghampton	April 18, 1867	1,660	825,630	4,490
Bowery Savings	New York	May 1, 1834	311,111	112,510,491	9,249,528
Bowling Green Savings of City of N. York	do	May 19, 1868	465	326,926	1,040
Brevoort Savings	do	May 12, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Broadway Savings Institution	do	June 20, 1851	17,017	9,305,7322	759,6702
Brockport Savings	Brockport	July 18, 1853	1472	151,651	1,596
Brooklyn Savings	Brooklyn	April 7, 1827	91,081	33,814,5932	3,134,5092
Buffalo Savings	Buffalo	May 9, 1846	40,156	20,113,5052	1,235,1802
Bushwick Savings	Brooklyn	May 6, 1868	.....	.....	.....
Carthage Savings	Carthage	April 24, 1867	59	3,705	31
Catskill Savings	Catskill	April 1, 1868	240	49,300	513
Central City Savings Institution	Utica	June 20, 1851	3,901	1,397,2192	47,2052
Central Park Savings	New York	April 19, 1867	655	480,376	2,515
Central Savings Bank of Troy	Troy	April 15, 1857	1,197	503,034	21,187
Chautauqua County Savings	Dunkirk[3]	April 18, 1866	650	330,161	3,959
Chenango County Savings	Norwich	March 17, 1860	1,451	1,003,562	9,794
Chenango Valley Savings[1]	Binghamton	April 15, 1857	1,575	663,167	12,500
Citizens Savings	New York	April 5, 1860	30,213	14,900,933	743,164
Citizens' Savings Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse	April 19, 1871	.....	.....	.....
Clairmount Savings of City of New York	New York	April 23, 1870	.....	.....	.....
Clinton County Savings	Plattsburgh	May 5,,1863	.....	.....	.....
Clinton Savings	New York	April 2, 1868	.....	.....	.....
Clyde Savings	Clyde	May 6, 1868	.....	.....	.....
Cohoes Savings Institution	Cohoes	April 11, 1851	4,981	1,567,092	61,367
Commercial Savings of Troy	Troy	April 12, 1855	1,0002	513,284	20,008
Corning Savings	Corning	April 5, 1860	116	7,266	292
Cornwall Savings, Cornwall, Orange Co	Cornwall	May 10, 1871	.....	.....	.....
Cortland County Savings	Cortland Village	April 13, 1866	1,028	235,455	2,782
Coxsackie Savings Institution	Coxsackie	May 6, 1868	.....	.....	.....
Dansville Savings	Dansville	April 23, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Dime Savings of Brooklyn	Brooklyn	March 29, 1859	37,138	10,926,772	669,692
Dime Savings of Williamsburgh	do	April 19, 1864	9,018	2,306,524	76,130
Dry Dock Savings Institution	New York	April 12, 1848	53,820	25,502,333	2,161,168
Dutchess County Savings	Poughkeepsie	July 4, 1851	252	7502	.....
East Brooklyn Savings	Brooklyn	April 17, 1860	4,669	1,400,206	54,298
Eastchester Savings	East Chester	March 8, 1871	.....	.....	.....
East New York Savings	New Lots	May 8, 1868	.....	.....	.....
East River Savings Institution	New York	April 11, 1848	27,984	13,107,765	979,796
East Side Savings for Sailors	do	April 20, 1871	.....	.....	.....
East Side Savings of Rochester	Rochester	April 7, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Eighth Ward Savings	New York	March 22, 1871	.....	.....	.....
Eleventh Ward Savings	do	April 17, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Ellenville Savings	Ellenville	April 19, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Elmira Savings	Elmira	April 17, 1854	6002	180,551	6,286
Emigrant Industrial Savings Institution	New York	April 10, 1850	68,826	31,361,596	2,145,974
Emigrant Savings of Brooklyn	Brooklyn	April 25, 1863	957	506,368	16,587
Enterprise Savings	College Point	April 19, 1871	.....	.....	.....
Equitable Savings Institution	New York	May 7, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Erie County Savings	Buffalo	April 10, 1854	34,360	44,566,302	1,079,837
Excelsior Savings	New York	May 11, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings of the City of Lockport	Lockport	May 11, 1870	.....	.....	.....
Farm. & Mech. Savings of Schenectady	Schenectady	April 20, 1871	.....	.....	.....
First National Savings of Lowville	Lowville	May 11, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Fishkill Savings Institute	Fishkill	Feb. 25, 1857	1,760	709,993	50,756
Franklin Savings in the City of New York	New York	April 14, 1860	5,713	1,604,312	51,814
Fulton Savings	Fulton	March 29, 1871	.....	.....	.....
Germania Savings, Kings County	Brooklyn	April 19, 1867	955	457,310	7,179
German Savings of Brooklyn	do	April 20, 1866	3,727	1,487,355	28,113
German Savings in the City of New York	New York	April 9, 1859	47,877	20,106,803	1,099,125
German Savings of town of Morrisania	Morrisania	April 17, 1868	785	362,457	1,159
German Up-Town Savings[4]	New York	April 7, 1866	2,132	1,092,785	19,988
Goshen Savings	Goshen	April 11, 1871	.....	.....	.....
Greenburgh Savings of town of Greenburgh	Dobbs Ferry	May 8, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Greenpoint Savings	Brooklyn	April 16, 1868	.....	.....	.....
Greenwich Savings	New York	April 24, 1833	86,709	31,490,5602	3,151,8702
Guardian Savings Institution	do	April 29, 1868	278	81,443	.....
Hamilton Savings	Brooklyn	April 24, 1867	1,009	48,553	724
Harlem Savings	New York	April 17, 1863	2,266	763,425	16,533
Haverstraw Savings	Haverstraw	March 27, 1871	.....	.....	.....
Hope Savings of Albany	Albany	April 26, 1866	248	59,214	1,253
Hudson City Savings Institution	Hudson	April 4, 1850	4,865	1,580,752	100,240
Huntington Savings	Huntington	April 21, 1865	.....	.....	.....
Industrial Savings of City of Newburgh	Newburgh	May 19, 1868	.....	.....	.....
Institution for Savings of Merch'ts' Cl'ks	New York	April 12, 1848	28,375	15,500,056	1,388,282
Irving Savings Inst. of City of New York	do	July 1, 1851	19,805	8,823,0672	821,9842
Ithaca Savings (Old)	Ithaca	April 26, 1841	182	2,5002	1002
Ithaca Savings	do	April 3, 1868	518	64,358	392
Jamaica Savings	Jamaica	April 20, 1866	420	138,764	5,678

1 Act revived April 20, 1867. 2 Partly estimated. 3 Removal from Fredonia allowed by act of April 12, 1870.
4 First named the "Up-Town Savings Bank." Name changed May 4, 1868.

Savings Banks—Continued.

Name of Bank.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Whole No. of acct's opened from organizat'n to Jan. 1, 1869.	Whole am'nt deposited, inc. int. credited from organizat'n to Jan. 1, '69.	Whole am't of interest cred from organizat'n to January 1, 1869.
Jefferson County Savings	Watertown	April 5, 1859	2,150	$922,761	$30,099
Kings County Savings Institution	Brooklyn	April 10, 1860	5,365	3,030,626	163,492
Knickerbocker Savings	New York	April 8, 1851	1,600[3]	945,342	23,633[8]
Little Falls Savings	Little Falls	April 23, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Livingston County Savings	Geneseo	May 7, 1870	.....	.....	.....
Long Island Savings of Brooklyn	Brooklyn	April 15, 1865	2,749	1,263,658	45,220
Manhattan Savings Institution	New York	April 10, 1850	39,243	30,171,316[8]	2,051,070[8]
Manufacturers' Savings of Troy	Troy	April 15, 1857	1,271	479,563	42,210
Market Savings of Troy	do	April 12, 1861	.....	.....	.....
Market Savings[5]	New York	May 5, 1863	5,188	4,671,186	113,129
Matteawan Savings	Matteawan	March 21, 1871	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics' & Farmers' Savings of Albany	Albany	April 12, 1855	10,535	7,764,294	313,257
Merchants' & Traders' Savings Institut'n	New York	April 16, 1852	18,080	10,202,303	792,355
Mechanics' Savings of Brooklyn	Brooklyn	April 13, 1871	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics' Savings of Buffalo	Buffalo	April 17, 1858	2,313	1,679,583	38,238
Mechanics' Savings	Fishkill	March 5, 1866	851	249,682	6,177
Mechanics' Savings of Rochester	Rochester	April 17, 1867	3,321	2,736,541	38,051
Mercantile Savings of City of Albany	Albany	April 12, 1855	2	.....	.....
Metropolitan Savings[5]	New York	April 16, 1852	24,694	13,699,162	850,770
Middletown Savings[4]	Middletown	March 5, 1866	.....	.....	.....
Milton Savings	Milton	April 14, 1871	.....	.....	.....
Monroe County Savings[5]	Rochester	April 8, 1850	22,213	18,843,305[8]	686,097
Morrisania Savings	Morrisania	May 1, 1865	.....	.....	.....
Mount Vernon Savings	Mount Vernon	April 17, 1861	.....	.....	.....
Mutual Benefit Savings	New York	June 8, 1868	84	61,848	.....
Mutual Savings of Auburn	Auburn	April 16, 1864	2,398	1,965,120	40,365
Mutual Savings of Brooklyn	Brooklyn	April 24, 1867	176	18,328	423
Mutual Savings of Troy	Troy	April 15, 1857	2,121	743,142	39,762
National Savings of the City of Albany	Albany	May 6, 1868	.....	.....	.....
National Savings of Buffalo	Buffalo	April 25, 1867	1,303	1,362,622	17,159
National Savings of Utica	Utica	March 22, 1865	5,186	2,994,589	67,699
National Savings Institution	New York	April 20, 1867	1,243	396,846	6,701
New Amsterdam Savings	do	May 12, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Newburgh Savings	Newburgh	April 13, 1852	13,085	3,727,951	233,132
New Paltz Savings	New Paltz	March 22, 1871	.....	.....	.....
New Rochelle Savings	New Rochelle	April 24, 1865	304	59,207	2,242
New York Savings[6]	New York	April 17, 1854	10,205	3,564,641	207,372
Niagara County Savings	Lockport	April 10, 1851	250[3]	88,620[3]	2,023
North River Savings	New York	April 20, 1866	2,899	866,801	9,974
Ogdensburgh Savings	Ogdensburgh	April 21, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Oneida County Savings	Rome	May 1, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Oneida Savings	Oneida	Feb. 19, 1866	992	358,580	7,638
Onondaga County Savings	Syracuse	April 10, 1855	43,825	27,409,172	552,146
Ontario Savings	Canandaigua	April 20, 1830	2,000[3]	1,970,811	40,647[8]
Oriental Savings of the City of New York	New York	May 1, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Orleans Savings	Albion	March 28, 1867	223	85,449	340
Oswego City Savings	Oswego	March 4, 1859	8,086	3,476,293	74,026
Oswego County Savings	do	May 6, 1870	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Savings	New York	May 7, 1870	.....	.....	.....
Park Savings of Brooklyn	Brooklyn	May 19, 1868	210	64,350	243
Pawling Savings	Pawling	May 7, 1870	.....	.....	.....
Peekskill Savings	Peekskill	April 18, 1859	3,531	1,207,419	62,931
Penn Yan Savings	Penn Yan	July 21, 1853	.....	2,163	.....
Peoples' Safe Deposit and Savings Institution of the State of New York	(See note[7])	May 14, 1868	.....	.....	.....
Peoples' Savings of Poughkeepsie	Poughkeepsie	April 19, 1871	.....	.....	.....
Peoples' Savings of the town of Yonkers	Yonkers	April 5, 1866	654	166,915	3,171
Peoples' Savings	Buffalo	May 1, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Peoples' Savings	New York	May 7, 1867	731	260,470	4,181
Peoples' Savings of Dutchess County	Poughkeepsie	April 3, 1860	.....	.....	.....
Port Chester Savings	Port Chester	March 14, 1865	1,240	377,374	14,587
Port Jervis Savings	Port Jervis	April 16, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie Savings	Poughkeepsie	April 16, 1931	15,415	4,532,969	451,804[8]
Putnam County Savings	Brewsters	April 6, 1871	.....	.....	.....
Queens County Savings	Flushing	April 14, 1859	2,299	575,224	42,891
Rhinebeck Savings	Rhinebeck	April 12, 1860	794	185,683	12,803
Rochester Savings	Rochester	April 21, 1831	72,639	32,986,093	1,523,131
Rockland County Savings of Rockland	Orange	April 10, 1860	23	54	.....
Rockland Savings	Orangetown	April 14, 1871	.....	.....	.....
Rome Savings	Rome	June 30, 1851	4,067	1,937,741[8]	110,224
Rondout Savings	Rondout	March 24, 1868	566	209,511	3,322
Sag Harbor Savings	Sag Harbor	April 12, 1860	1,803	303,490	32,302
Saratoga Savings	Saratoga Springs	April 23, 1867	59	9,849	173
Saugerties Savings	Saugerties	April 6, 1871	.....	.....	.....
Savings of Utica	Utica	April 26, 1839	19,603	9,243,900[8]	571,001[8]
Schenectady Savings	Schenectady	April 29, 1834	7,190[8]	3,162,416[8]	203,658[8]
Seamen's Bank for Savings	New York	Jan. 31, 1829	124,633	72,676,918	7,146,612
Security Savings of Buffalo	Buffalo	April 29, 1868	.....	.....	.....
Security Savings	New York	April 16, 1868	130	96,726	869
Seneca Falls Savings	Seneca Falls	April 18, 1861	.....	.....	.....
Sing Sing Savings	Sing Sing	March 9, 1854	2,112	784,241	54,780
Sixpenny Savings of Albany	Albany	April 17, 1854	1,900[3]	50,147	3,203
Sixpenny Savings of the City of N. York	New York	June 4, 1853	29,469	4,394,561	163,096
Sixpenny Savings of Rochester	Rochester	April 13, 1854	3,694	210,473[8]	5,582
Sixth Avenue Savings	New York	May 7, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Sixth Ward Savings of the City of Albany	Albany	May 10, 1871	.....	.....	.....
Skaneateles Savings	Skaneateles	April 16, 1866	7,711	447,853	8,107
South Brooklyn Savings Institute	Brooklyn	April 10, 1850	25,381	11,233,697[8]	741,971[8]

[1] Name changed from "Market Savings Institution," May 2, 1864. [2] Originally the Emigrant Savings Bank of Buffalo; name changed April 29, 1868. [3] Name changed from "Mariners' Savings Institution," April 28, 1865. [4] Charter revived March 17, 1869. [5] First named "Monroe County Savings Institution," name changed April 7, 1863. [6] Formerly the "Rose Hill Savings Bank." [7] To be located outside of the cities of New York and Brooklyn. [8] Partly estimated.

Savings Banks—Continued.

Name of Bank.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Whole No. of acc'ts open'd from organizat'n to Jan. 1, 1869.	Whole am't deposited, inc. int. credited since organizat'n to Jan. 1, '66.	Whole am't of interest cred. from organizat'n to January 1, 1869.
Southern Tier Savings	Elmira	March 19, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Southold Savings	Southold	April 7, 1853	2,024	$932,779	$33,261
State Savings of Troy	Troy	April 18, 1856	2,197	956,785	55,661
Staten Island Savings	Richmond County	April 6, 1864	.....	.....	.....
Stuyvesant Savings	New York	May 1, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Suffern Dime Savings	Suffern	April 27, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse Savings[2]	Syracuse	March 30, 1849	12,000[1]	12,600,939[1]	359,272[1]
Teutonia Savings	New York	June 13, 1868	363	72,694	832
Third Avenue Savings[3]	do	April 17 1854	33,657	17,133,002	926,692
Tioga County Savings	Owego	April 22, 1868	.....	.....	.....
Tontine Mutual Savings	New York	May 11, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Trades' Savings	do	May 6, 1870	.....	.....	.....
Troy Savings	Troy	April 23, 1823	26,889	11,503,971[1]	1,037,209[1]
Ulster County Savings Institution	Kingston	April 18, 1851	5,922	2,572,429	200,024
Union Dime Saving Institution	New York	April 12, 1859	51,394	15,730,212	890,784
Union Savings of Albany	Albany	April 13, 1854	200[1]	127,114	5,907
Union Savings of Batavia	Batavia	April 10, 1860	.....	.....	.....
Wappinger's Savings	Wappinger Falls.	April 23, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Wayne County Savings	Lyons	April 13, 1861	.....	.....	.....
Westchester County Savings	Tarrytown	July 21, 1853	3,546	1,878,379	138,814
Western Savings	Buffalo	July 9, 1851	5,638	8,641,671[1]	183,284
Westfield Savings	Westfield	May 12, 1870	.....	.....	.....
West Side Savings	New York	May 19, 1868	.....	.....	.....
White Plains Savings	White Plains	May 1, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Williamsburgh Savings	Brooklyn	April 9, 1851	51,801	24,834,319	2,163,137
Yonkers Savings	Yonkers	April 3, 1854	5,350	1,740,285	96,816
Yorkville Savings of the City of N. York.	New York	April 27, 1869	.....	.....	.....
Total to January 1, 1869	.....	.....	2,120,235	$935,656,431	$68,954,566
Total for year 1869	.....	.....	209,624	143,709,907	10,320,207
Grand totals for 50½ years	.....	.....	2,329,859	1,079,366,338	$79,274,773

Whole number of accounts closed from organization to January 1, 1870	1,675,068
Number of accounts open to January 1, 1870	651,494
Whole amount withdrawn from first organization to January 1, 1870	$886,609,773
Amount due to depositors January 1, 1870, including interest earned at that date	$194,360,299

Trust Companies.—These are incorporated by special act, and several of them are required to secure the public by stocks or cash deposits with the Banking Department at Albany. These deposits were, according to the Report of 1871, as follows:

Buffalo Trust Company, Cash	$378 98
Brooklyn Trust Company, U. S. stock, 6 per cent	150,000 00
National Trust Company, New York, U. S. stock, 6 per cent	100,000 00
Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga, U. S. stock, 6 per cent	75,000 00
Union Trust Company, New York, U. S. stock, 6 per cent	100,000 00
United States Trust Company, New York, Auburn city stock, 7 per cent	100,000 00
	$525,378 98

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

On the 1st day of December, 1870, there were 275 Insurance Companies subject to the supervision of the Insurance Department, viz.:

New York Joint Stock Fire Insurance Companies	105
New York Mutual Insurance Companies	10
New York Marine Insurance Companies	9
New York Life Insurance Companies	43
Fire Insurance Companies of other States	67
Marine Insurance Companies of other States	2
Life Insurance Companies of other States	30
Casuality Insurance Companies of other States	3
Foreign Insurance Companies	6

The total amount of stocks and mortgages held by the Department for the protection of policy holders of Life and Casuality Insurance Companies of this State, and of foreign insurance companies doing business within it, is $7,412,567, as follows:

[1] Partly estimated. [2] Changed from "Syracuse Savings Institution" March 10, 1870.
[3] Formerly the "Bloomingdale Savings Bank."

For protection of policy holders, generally, in Life Insurance Companies of this State	$4,462,917 00
For protection of registered policy holders, exclusively	1,559,650 00
For protection of casuality policy holders, exclusively	26,000 00
For protection of fire policy holders in foreign insurance companies	1,048,000 00
For protection of life policy holders in foreign insurance companies	316,000 00

Insurance companies were formerly chartered only by special acts, but by general acts passed March 18, 1849, and June 24 and 25, 1853, organizations could be formed upon filing articles of association in the office of the Secretary of State, and complying with certain conditions, and reporting annually to the Comptroller. The **Insurance Department** was organized under an act of April 15, 1859, and the powers and duties formerly vested in the Comptroller were then imposed upon a Superintendent of Insurance. The Department was organized in January, 1860, and all the books, documents, stocks, bonds, mortgages and securities formerly in other offices relating to insurance were transferred to his care. By the original act and its subsequent amendments, the Superintendent of Insurance has ample powers over the formation of Fire, Inland, Marine, Life, Health, and Casuality Insurance Companies, and may allow an increase or decrease of capital, an extension of charters, and certain changes in modes of conducting business. He prescribes the form of making reports, may at any time investigate the condition, and in certain cases, in concurrence with the Attorney General and the Courts, may compel them to retire from business and close up their accounts. Companies formed under the laws of other States, must comply with the requirements of our State laws and the rules of the Insurance Department, before being allowed to establish agencies within the State, and all Insurance Companies are required to deposit securities in stocks and mortgages.

It has been remarked that within the last ten years the number of Fire Insurance Companies in the State has but little increased; while new Life Insurance Companies have arisen in much greater numbers. The former have, however, increased in strength. The Mutual Fire Insurance Companies that existed a few years since in nearly every county, have mostly disappeared, and many of them from bad management, fraud and false pretenses to gain business, have left an odious record. This censure is in no degree intended to reflect upon those of this class still in existence, nor upon the system upon which they are based, when in honest hands.

The progress of Life Insurance may be judged from the fact, that, while in 1860 there were but 14 Life Insurance Companies in the State, with 50,000 policies insuring for $140,000,000, and that in 1870 their number had increased to 69, the number of policies to 650,000, and the amount of insurance to $1,836,000,000. Their assets at the latter period amounted to $229,000,000, and the increase of assets in 1869, was $50,000,000, or two and a half times the whole amount ten years before. Estimating that four persons on an average are interested in each policy, we have over three millions of people concerned in the success of these great interests. The final totals of Insurance operations in the State, during the last year, and for a series of years, is given in the subjoined tables.

The reader will bear in mind, that although these pages go to press after the Great Fire at Chicago, October 8–11, 1871, which destroyed hundreds of millions of dollars worth of property, and ruined or impaired many insurance companies, it has not been possible to ascertain in time for use, the present standing of any of the fire insurance companies mentioned in the following pages. The statements all bear date *before* that event, and are therefore, so far as concerns several companies, not now reliable, except historically.

General aggregate results of Insurance Companies in the State of New York, for the year 1870.

I. New York State Companies.

	Fire Insurance Companies.	Marine Insurance Co's.	Life Insurance Companies.
Assets	$56,526,412 90	$24,502,154 96	$133,119,187 48
Liabilities	13,558,551 03	7,070,152 65	119,604,497 60
Income	24,990,222 25	10,044,211 60	48,599,931 64
Expenditur's	24,448,021 48	9,659,128 11	29,626,328 37
Premiums	20,158,681 03	3,365,333 21	41,910,617 27
Losses	11,131,302 49	1,191,190 67	10,294,703 53
Risks in force	2,514,583,731 00	157,594,693 00	1,023,152,313 75

II. Insurance Companies of other States.

	Fire Insurance Companies.	Marine Insurance Co's.	Life Insurance Companies.
Assets	$56,144,516 18	$1,186,237 41	$136,401,253 28
Liabilities	6,361,902 92	275,406 27	112,071,683 33
Income	25,717,277 31	500,232 01	39,066,949 66
Expenditur's	669,603 99	431,963 82	22,549,969 91
Premiums	17,758,284 50	205,822 82	31,031,281 73
Losses	11,294,993 21	(with fire)	8,729,087 39
Risks in force	1,634,890,653 00	4,672,791 00	.....

III. General Aggregates of all Companies Transacting Business in New York.

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Assets	$164,781,934 47	$193,025,637 56	$237,990,312 85	$297,761,849 12	$365,505,884 56	$407,159,722 21
Liabilities	137,256,111 09	163,605,665 36	193,561,955 97	246,745,552 66	295,061,622 14	253,954,199 35
Income	65,879,067 57	88,756,109 96	107,571,179 91	121,710,391 16	143,459,862 04	148,924,724 67
Expenditures	58,444,156 69	76,992,881 47	82,052,017 09	88,260,309 28	101,868,296 41	111,685,034 68
Premiums	56,503,406 01	83,495,266 66	94,924,274 78	105,898,276 90	122,478,682 97	114,430,020 56
Losses	32,917,550 22	48,684,072 00	43,693,931 86	40,478,077 59	45,436,321 24	42,691,275 49
Risks in Force	3,613,024,965 48	4,364,515,411 40	4,757,944,145 62	5,399,620,059 06	5,935,077,734 26	.....

List of Joint Stock and Mutual, Fire and Fire-Marine and Marine Insurance Companies of this and other States and Foreign Countries transacting business in the State of New York.

Name of Company.	Cash capital.	Location of Central office.	Date of incorporation.	Gross assets January 1, 1870.	Cash receipts in 1870.	Fire losses paid in 1870.
Ætna	$300,000	New York	Mar. 31, 1824	$442,709	$192,352	$99,710
Adriatic	200,000	do	Nov. 24, 1853	246,120	83,585	41,139
Agricultural	100,000	Watertown	Feb. 17, 1853	550,848	909,172	156,800
Albany	150,000	Albany	Mar. 8, 1811	264,978	69,433	19,168
Albany City	200,000	do	Dec. 8, 1860	397,646	559,413	309,592
American	200,000	New York	April 30, 1857	741,405	205,950	37,891
American Exchange	200,000	do	Mar. 1, 1859	277,350	73,902	14,973
Arctic	250,000	do	July 28, 1853	299,433	53,513	16,735
Astor	250,000	do	July 15, 1851	405,571	191,082	141,003
Atlantic	300,000	Brooklyn	Feb. 20, 1851	556,179	338,473	159,424
Beekman	200,000	New York	Sept. 7, 1853	261,851	91,864	51,678
Broadway	200,000	do	Dec. 17, 1849	370,004	76,472	9,065
Brooklyn	153,000	do	April 3, 1824	345,444	87,597	11,698
Buffalo City	300,000	Buffalo	April 27, 1867	370,934	241,610	176,348
Buffalo Fire & Marine	304,222	do	April 18, 1843	473,577	243,663	153,072
Buffalo German	200,000	do	Feb. 15, 1867	270,081	107,480	25,317
Capital City	200,000	Albany	Feb. 1, 1865	293,766	57,257	26,105
Citizens	300,000	New York	April 28, 1836	684,798	270,519	73,794
City	210,000	do	April 26, 1833	466,069	85,385	5,740
Clinton	250,000	do	July 9, 1850	392,704	111,498	30,659
Columbia	300,000	do	Mar. 24, 1850	451,332	145,833	84,565
Commerce	400,000	Albany	May 31, 1859	692,877	279,969	174,002
Commerce Fire	200,000	New York	April 13, 1859	249,372	57,845	14,205
Commercial	200,000	do	May 14, 1850	306,002	93,728	49,786
Commonwealth	250,000	do	Sept. 5, 1853	320,049	214,909	221,658
Continental	500,000	do	Jan. 6, 1852	2,538,038	1,032,352	258,040
Corn Exchange	300,000	do	Feb. 6, 1853	398,986	156,230	99,318
Eagle	300,000	do	April 4, 1806	595,440	157,717	25,969
Empire City	200,000	do	Oct. 3, 1850	266,409	71,356	18,965
Excelsior	200,000	do	Dec. 14, 1853	335,724	169,814	101,397
Exchange	150,000	do	May 14, 1853	183,959	56,575	18,447
Farmers Joint Stock	100,000	Meridian	April 9, 1861	199,673	82,735	38,387
Firemens	204,000	New York	April 18, 1825	359,961	204,375	130,289
Firemens' Fund	150,000	do	May 1, 1858	173,477	64,636	53,098
Firemens' Trust	150,000	Brooklyn	Mar. 15, 1859	226,269	74,610	12,598
Fulton	200,000	New York	Mar. 23, 1853	363,002	242,289	126,334
Gebhard	200,000	do	Oct. 7, 1857	250,892	57,432	7,647
Germania	500,000	do	Mar. 2, 1859	1,077,849	647,067	255,734
Glens Falls	200,000	Glens Falls	May 4, 1864	571,123	368,344	193,654
Globe	200,000	New York	Mar. 2, 1863	315,738	112,334	30,472
Greenwich	200,000	do	May 5, 1834	429,872	179,163	42,877
Grocers	200,000	do	Feb. 15, 1850	.....	.....	.....
Guardian	200,000	do	Feb. 2, 1865	279,688	89,187	26,638
Hamilton	150,000	do	May 2, 1852	260,135	79,980	16,555
Hanover	400,000	do	April 15, 1852	700,335	507,456	229,076
Hoffman	200,000	do	May 4, 1864	235,242	52,779	20,350
Holland Purchase	100,000	Batavia	Aug. 2, 1867	171,496	65,499	32,986
Home	2,500,000	New York	April 13, 1843	4,578,008	2,427,309	1,272,003
Hope	150,000	do	July 19, 1856	214,241	83,365	51,010
Howard	500,000	do	Mar. 9, 1825	783,851	194,975	48,785
Humboldt	200,000	do	April 24, 1857	251,186	99,469	49,166
Importers & Traders	200,000	do	Mar. 31, 1859	302,589	74,808	19,855
International	500,000	do	Jan. 5, 1864	1,329,476	737,975	398,424
Irving	200,000	do	Jan. 30, 1852	321,745	130,573	94,445
Jefferson	200,010	do	Mar. 4, 1824	411,155	106,330	24,423
Kings County	150,000	Brooklyn	Oct. 21, 1858	262,573	83,567	25,518
Knickerbocker	280,000	New York	Mar. 23, 1809	394,079	95,276	16,719
Lafayette	150,000	Brooklyn	Dec. 22, 1856	214,751	156,248	105,860
Lamar	300,000	New York	Dec. 9, 1856	551,402	181,929	91,151
Lenox	150,000	do	April 25, 1853	240,301	58,291	10,723
Long Island	200,000	Brooklyn	April 26, 1833	364,902	85,951	8,622
Lorillard	1,000,000	New York	Feb. 3, 1852	1,715,909	716,536	318,663
Manhattan	500,000	do	Mar. 23, 1821	1,407,788	904,583	344,110
Manufacturers & Builders	200,000	do	Nov. 19, 1870	206,409	8,008	.....
Market	200,000	do	Feb. 14, 1853	704,684	362,783	184,024
Mechanics	150,000	Brooklyn	May 7, 1857	218,047	105,359	45,973
Mechanics & Traders	200,000	New York	April 18, 1853	460,002	199,968	99,351
Mercantile	200,000	do	Jan. 15, 1852	273,399	87,187	34,597
Merchants	200,000	do	April 20, 1850	442,690	188,570	50,594
Metropolitan	300,000	do	April 30, 1852	369,434	180,281	110,753
Montauk	150,000	Brooklyn	May 22 1857	254,405	89,877	19,608
Nassau	200,000	do	Feb. 3, 1852	391,518	116,213	9,320
National	200,000	New York	April 9, 1838	262,671	77,847	10,193
New Amsterdam	300,000	do	April 13, 1853	432,638	138,734	49,563
New York Bowery	300,000	do	April 24, 1833	562,835	170,645	31,240
New York Central	100,000	Union Springs	Jan. 9, 1863	201,864	124,105	84,468
New York Equitable	210,000	New York	April 23, 1823	429,063	100,996	3,169

List of Insurance Companies transacting business in this State—Continued.

Name of Company.	Cash capital.	Location of Central office.	Date of incorporation.	Gross assets January 1, 1870.	Cash receipts in 1870.	Fire losses paid in 1870.
New York Fire	$200,000	New York	April 18, 1832	$392,278	$115,354	$47,378
Niagara	1,000,000	do	July 31, 1850	1,304,567	630,873	325,716
North American	500,000	do	Mar. 29, 1823	770,305	424,191	254,043
North River	350,000	do	Feb. 6, 1822	467,426	80,043	4,679
Pacific	200,000	do	April 29, 1851	443,557	162,932	54,075
Park	200,000	do	Mar. 30, 1853	302,493	85,514	24,134
Peoples	150,000	do	April 22, 1851	231,670	81,226	23,228
Peter Cooper	150,000	do	April 7, 1853	295,724	62,839	5,309
Phenix	1,000,000	Brooklyn	Sept. 10, 1853	1,890,010	1,106,327	384,675
Relief	200,000	New York	Dec. 17, 1855	310,908	145,735	68,388
Republic	300,000	do	April 12, 1852	683,478	387,969	155,505
Resolute	200,000	do	July 18, 1857	252,452	100,327	58,746
Rutgers	200,000	do	Oct. 1, 1853	343,084	106,273	34,093
Schenectady	100,000	Schenectady	Jan. 16, 1867	93,737	47,906	67,140
Security	1,000,000	New York	June 13, 1856	1,880,333	1,753,391	826,384
St. Nicholas	150,000	do	Jan. 18, 1852	222,572	92,319	43,209
Standard	200,000	do	July 31, 1859	372,707	129,774	43,412
Star	200,000	do	Mar. 16, 1864	300,441	130,521	54,350
Sterling	200,000	do	Dec. 2, 1864	247,027	59,850	21,551
Stuyvesant	200,000	do	Jan. 23, 1851	303,649	95,010	20,230
Tradesmens	150,000	do	Dec. 14, 1858	423,181	204,753	120,301
United States	250,000	do	Mar. 31, 1824	437,259	75,152	2,084
Washington	400,000	do	Dec. 14, 1850	774,411	307,007	79,115
Watertown	100,000	Watertown	Dec. 7, 1867	171,754	71,565	18,214
Westchester	200,000	New Rochelle	Jan. 10, 1837	485,314	215,527	147,495
Western	300,000	Buffalo	May 26, 1862	582,547	620,345	277,299
Williamsburgh City	250,000	Brooklyn, E. D.	Mar. 22, 1853	539,692	292,791	213,284
Yonkers & New York	500,000	New York	Mar. 12, 1863	868,933	509,023	251,091

Fire and Fire Marine Insurance Companies of other States, doing business in New York.

Name of Company.	Cash Capital.	Location of Central office.	Date of Admission into New York	Date of Incorporation.
Ætna	$3,000,000	Hartford, Conn.	Jan. 1, 1850	June 5, 1819.
American, Mass.	300,000	Boston, Mass.	Feb. 21, 1851	June 12, 1818.
American	150,000	Chicago, Ill.	Sept. 12, 1870	Feb. 15, 1855.
American, Pa.	400,000	Philadelphia, Pa.	Jan. 1, 1850	Feb. 28, 1810.
American, R. I.	200,000	Providence, R. I.	Jan. 22, 1851	June 1831.
American Central	231,370	St. Louis, Mo.	Sept. 9, 1870	—— 1853.
Andes	1,000,000	Cincinnati, Ohio	July 30, 1870	April 7, 1870.
Associate Fireman's, Md.	202,500	Baltimore, Md.	Nov. 21, 1868	Mar. 10, 1847.
Atlantic F. and M.	200,000	Providence, R. I.	Feb. 3, 1854	May 1852.
Boston	300,000	Boston, Mass.	Jan. 30, 1868	—— 1823.
Charter Oak F. and M., Conn.	150,000	Hartford, Conn.	Sept. 27, 1867	May 1856.
City Fire, Conn.	250,000	Hartford, Conn.	Nov. 30, 1854	May 1847.
Cleveland, Ohio	414,400	Cleveland, Ohio	Feb. 23, 1866	April 3, 1865.
Connecticut	200,000	Hartford, Conn.	Jan. 1, 1850	—— 1850.
Detroit F. and M., Mich.	150,000	Detroit, Mich.	April 1, 1869	Feb. 1, 1866.
Eliot	300,000	Boston, Mass.	Jan. 30, 1856	Feb. 16, 1849.
Equitable F. and M., R. I.	200,000	Providence, R. I.	Sept. 22, 1866	May 1859.
Fairfield Conn	200,000	S. Norwalk, Conn.	.....	—— 1870.
Fireman's Fund, Cal.	500,000	San Francisco, Cal.	Jan. 2, 1869	May 1, 1863.
First National, Mass.	100,000	Worcester, Mass.	.....	April 29, 1868.
Franklin, Pa.	400,000	Philadelphia, Pa.	Jan. 1, 1850	April 22, 1829.
Girard Fire and M., Pa.	200,000	Philadelphia, Pa.	April 30, 1867	Mar. 26, 1853.
Great Western	222,831	Chicago, Ill.	Nov. 3, 1870	Feb. 4, 1857.
Hartford, Conn.	1,000,000	Hartford, Conn.	Jan. 1, 1850	—— 1810.
Hide and Leather, Mass.	300,000	Boston, Mass.	Dec. 11, 1867	May 9, 1867.
Home	500,000	Columbus, Ohio	May 24, 1870	July 12, 1864.
Hope, R. I.	150,000	Providence, R. I.	Feb. 23, 1860	May 1858.
Howard, Mass.	200,000	Boston, Mass.	Feb. 8, 1870	May 9, 1867.
Independent, Mass.	300,000	Boston, Mass.	Mar. 30, 1867	March 9, 1867.
Insurance Co. of N. A., Pa.	500,000	Philadelphia, Pa.	Jan. 1, 1850	—— 1794.
Insurance Co. State of Pa.	200,000	Philadelphia, Pa.	July 1, 1865	April 18, 1794.
Lancaster	200,000	Lancaster, Pa.	May 5, 1869	—— 1839.
Lawrence	250,000	Boston, Mass.	Dec. 21, 1870	Feb. 18, 1870.
Manufacturer's, Mass.	400,000	Boston, Mass.	Jan. 1, 1850	Feb. 23, 1822.
Merchants', Mass.	500,000	Boston, Mass.	Jan. 1, 1850	—— 1816.
Merchants,' Ill.	500,000	Chicago, Ill.	Nov. 16, 1866	—— 1861.
Merchants', Conn.	200,000	Hartford, Conn.	Mar. 8, 1858	May 1, 1857.
Merchants', R. I.	200,000	Providence, R. I.	Mar. 7, 1854	—— 1851.
Merchants' and Mechanics'	250,000	Baltimore, Md.	May 4, 1868	—— 1861.
Mutual Benefit	200,000	Boston, Mass.	April 26, 1870	Feb. 13, 1869.
Narragansett F. and M.	500,000	Providence, R. I.	July 24, 1867	July 8, 1859.
National, Me.	200,000	Bangor, Me.	Oct. 26, 1870	Feb. 18, 1869.
National, Mass.	300,000	Boston, Mass.	Jan. 1, 1850	June 13, 1825.
North American, Mass.	200,000	Boston, Mass.	Dec. 17, 1857	Feb. 23, 1857.
North American, Conn.	300,000	Hartford, Conn.	Jan. 8, 1858	May 1857.
Norwich, Conn.	300,000	Norwich, Conn.	Jan. 1, 1850	May 1803.
Occidental, Cal.	300,000	San Francisco, Cal.	May 7, 1868	Jan. 27, 1865.
Pacific, Cal.	1,000,000	San Francisco, Cal.	May 15, 1867	July 14, 1863.
Pennsylvania	400,000	Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct. 18, 1867	—— 1825.
Peoples', Cal.	200,000	San Francisco, Cal.	Sept. 15, 1870	Oct 30, 1867.
Peoples', Mass.	400,000	Worcester, Mass.	Sept. 15, 1864	Mar. 23, 1847.
Phenix, Conn.	600,000	Hartford, Conn.	Sept. 4, 1854	May 1854.
Prescott F. and M., Mass.	200,000	Boston, Mass.	Aug. 4, 1869	April 18, 1855.
Prov. Washington, R. I.	200,000	Providence, R. I.	Jan. 1, 1850	Feb. 1799.
Putnam, Conn.	400,000	Hartford, Conn.	Jan. 7, 1865	June 1864.
Reaper City	150,000	Rockford, Ill.	April 4, 1870	Feb. 25, 1867.
Roger Williams, R. I.	200,000	Providence, R. I.	Jan. 26, 1865	May 1848.
Shoe and Leather Dealers'	200,000	Boston, Mass.	Jan. 16, 1866	April 30, 1855.
Springfield F. and M., Mass.	500,000	Springfield, Mass.	Aug. 13, 1857	April 24, 1849.
Sun, Ohio	200,000	Cleveland, Ohio	April 1, 1867	Jan. 14, 1865.
Union, Me.	200,000	Bangor, Me.	Dec. 21, 1870	—— 1862.
Union, Cal.	750,000	San Francisco, Cal.	.....	April 28, 1865.
Washington, Mass.	.....	Boston, Mass.	May 10, 1870	Feb. 7, 1824.

An act passed April 28, 1871, allowed the formation of a Mutual Insurance Company in the towns of Ellisburgh, Henderson, Adams, and Lorraine, in Jefferson county, and in Boylston and Sandy Creek, in Oswego county.

New York State Mutual Insurance Co's.

Companies.	Location.	Date of Incorp.	Gross Assets.
Dutchess County	Po'keepsie..	April 12, 1836	$485,070 00
Farmers'.....	Buffalo	May 14, 1845	400 00
Franklin County	Malone.....	May 12, 1836	227 61
Glen Cove.....	Glen Cove..	Mar. 29, 1837	388,311 15
Huntington	Huntington	April 2, 1836	17,081 62
Montgomery Co.	Canajoharie	May 30, 1836	515 99
Mutual Ins. Co. Albany.....	Albany.....	May 3, 1836	380,592 07
Orange County..	Goshen	Mar. 15, 1837	230,659 49
Richmond Co....	Richmond ..	Mar. 30, 1836	195,740 00
Suffolk County..	Southold ...	April 30, 1836	218,375 29

New York Marine Insurance Companies.

Companies.	Location.	Date of Incorp.	Gross Assets.
			$
Atlantic Mutual.	New York...	April 11, 1842	14,183,963 43
Commerce Mut..	do	April 12, 1842	1,146,043 99
Great Western..	do	Sept. 27, 1855	2,328,173 13
Mercantile Mut..	do	April 12, 1842	1,212,736 55
New York Mut..	do	April 12, 1842	779,145 63
Orient Mutual...	do	Feb. 1854	1,827,413 29
Pacific Mutual...	do	Jan. 6, 1855	1,016,700 40
Sun Mutual.....	do	May 22, 1841	786,679 91
Union Mutual....	do	May 14, 1845	1,219,273 72

Life Insurance Companies of the State of New York.

Name of Company.	Cash Capital.	Location of Central Office.	Date of Incorporation.	Name of Company.	Cash Capital.	Location of Central Office.	Date of Incorporation.
American Popular..	$100,000	New York..	May 24, 1866	Home	$125,000	Brooklyn....	April 30, 1860
American Tontine Life and Trust..	125,000	do	Jan. 8, 1868	Homœpathic.....	150,000	New York..	July 17, 1863
Amicable Mutual...	130,000	do	Mar. 17, 1869	Hope Mutual.....	125,000	do	Nov. 1, 1859
Asbury.....	150,000	do	Apr'l 7, 1868	Knickerbocker.....	100,000	do	April 18, 1853
Atlantic Mutual....	110,000	Albany	May 3, 1866	Manhattan.....	100,000	do	July 16, 1850
Ben Franklin.....	100,000	New York..	Apr'l 2, 1870	Merchants'.....	.....	do	April 15, 1870
Brooklyn Life.....	125,000	Brooklyn ...	July 26, 1864	Metropolitan[1].....	200,000	do	Mar. 24, 1868
Commonwealth.....	120,000	New York..	April 2, 1869	Mutual Life.....	.....	do	April 12 1842
Continental.....	100,000	do	May 3, 1866	Mutual Protection.	100,000	do	July 17, 1868
Craftsmen's.....	200,000	do	Sept. 4, 1863	National.....	130,000	do	April 25, 1863
Electic.....	125,000	do	July 7, 1868	New York.....	.....	do	May 21, 1841
Empire Mutual.....	100,000	do	Apr'l 6, 1869	N. Y. Life & Trust..	1,000,000	do	Mar. 9, 1830
Empire State.....	100,000	Watertown..	Apr'l 19, 1869	New York State....	120,000	Syracuse....	June 4, 1866
Equitable.....	560,000	New York..	July 25, 1859	North America.....	100,000	New York..	Oct. 22, 1862
Excelsior.....	125,000	do	May 7, 1867	Security Life and Annuity.....	110,000	do	Jan. 17, 1862
Farmers' and Mech.	125,000	do	Sept. 4, 1867	Standard.....	125,000	do	Oct. 12, 1867
Germania.....	200,000	do	July 1, 1860	United States.....	100,000	do	Feb. 25, 1850
Globe Mutual.....	100,000	do	June 7, 1864	Universal.....	200,000	do	Feb. 1, 1865
Gov't Security.....	.....	do	May 4, 1870	Washington.....	125,000	do	Jan. 31, 1860
Great Western.....	115,000	do	Dec. 30, 1865	Western N. Y.....	125,000	Batavia.....	Nov. 21, 1868
Guardian Mutual...	125,000	do	Aug. 11, 1859	Widows & Orphans	200,000	New York..	Sept. 16, 1864
Hercules M. of U. S.	100,000	do	Dec. 11, 1869	World Mutual.....	200,000	do	Nov. 19, 1866

[1] Formerly "Mutual Travelers' Insurance Company;" changed on above date.

Life Insurance Companies of other States doing business in New York.

Name of Company.	Cash Capital.	Location of Central Office.	Date of Admission into N. Y.	Date of Incorporation.
Ætna.....	$102,864	Hartford, Conn.....	Mar. 13, 1865....	May 28, 1858.
Anchor.....	100,000	Jersey City, N. J.....	Mar. 2, 1869....	Feb. 17, 1869.
Berkshire.....	29,500	Pittsfield, Mass.....	Mar. 10, 1864....	May 13, 1851.
Charter Oak.....	200,000	Hartford, Conn.....	Mar. 21, 1864....	June 21, 1850.
Connecticut General.....	251,000	Hartford, Conn.....	Aug. 29, 1866....	June 22, 1865.
Connecticut Mutual.....	.....	Hartford, Conn..... ...	May 2, 1849....	June 12, 1846.
Economical Mutual.....	100,000	Providence, R. I.....	Oct. 22, 1866....	May, 1866.
Hahnemann	200,000	Cleveland, O.....	July 9, 1866....	Sept. 14, 1865.
Hartford Life & Annuity.....	300,000	Hartford, Conn.....	Mar. 29, 1869....	May 25, 1866.
International Life & Trust.....	147,000	Jersey City, N. J.....	Jan. 6, 1870....	Apr. 22, 1868.
John Hancock Mutual.....	100,000	Boston, Mass.....	Dec. 26, 1855....	Apr. 21, 1862.
Life Asso. of America.....	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Jan. 6, 1870....	June 16, 1868.
Massachusetts Mutual.....	100,000	Springfield, Mass.....	Dec. 27, 1855....	May 15, 1851.
Mutual Benefit.....	.....	Newark, N. J.....	Apr. 30, 1849....	Jan. 1, 1845.
National Life.....	25,000	Montpelier, Vt.....	Sept. 17, 1850....	Nov. 13, 1848.
National Life, U. S. A.....	1,000,000	Washington, D. C.....	Aug. 18, 1868....	July 28, 1868.
National Capital Life.....	150,000	Washington, D. C.....	.....	Mar. 2, 1867.
New England Mutual.....	.....	Boston, Mass.....	Aug. 13, 1849....	Apr. 1, 1835.
New Jersey Mutual.....	122,000	Newark, N. J.....	Nov. 17, 1865....	Mar. 19, 1863.
Northwestern Mutual.....	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	June 1, 1858....	Mar. 2, 1857.
Pennsylvania Mutual.....	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Mar. 1, 1869....	Feb. 24, 1847.
Phœnix Mutual.....	16,000	Hartford, Conn.....	Mar. 1, 1864....	July, 1851.
Provident Life & Trust.....	150,000	Philadelphia, Pa.....	July 15, 1868....	Mar. 22, 1865.
Republic.....	.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Sept. 9, 1870....	May 27, 1869.
Safety Deposit.....	.....	Chicago, Ill.....	June 14, 1870....	Mar. 26, 1869.
St. Louis Mutual.....	100,000	St. Louis, Mo.....	Sept. 20, 1869....	Nov. 13, 1857.
State Mutual, Worcester.....	.....	Worcester, Mass.....	Mar. 15, 1870....	Mar. 16, 1849.
Travelers.....	.....	Hartford, Conn.....	.....	.....
Union Central Life.....	100,000	Cincinnati, O.....	June 3, 1869....	Feb. 2, 1867.
Union Mutual.....	.....	Augusta, Me.....	Mar. 11, 1864....	July 17, 1848.
Un'd Sec. Life Insurance Trust.....	100,000	Philadelphia, Pa.....	May 1, 1869....	Apr. 13, 1868.

Foreign Insurance Companies doing business in New York.

Name of Company.	Cash Capital.	Location of Central Office.	Date of Admission into N. Y.	Date of Incorporation.
Eagle	.....	London, Eng.	.....	Apr. 25, 1807.
Liverpool & London & Globe	£391,752	Liverpool, Eng.	—— 1859	May 21, 1836.
Royal	289,495	Liverpool, Eng.	—— 1855	June 13, 1845.

Casualty Insurance Companies doing business in New York.

Name of Company.	Cash Capital.	Location of Central Office.	Date of Admission into N. Y.	Date of Incorporation.
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspec. & Ins. Co.	$100,000	Hartford, Conn.	May 11, 1867	June 30, 1866.
Railway Passenger Assurance Co.	274,300	Hartford, Conn.	July 9, 1866	May, 1865.
Travelers' Insurance Co.	500,000	Hartford, Conn.	Sept. 20, 1864	June 17, 1863.

Mutual Insurance Companies of other States doing business in New York.

Name of Company.	Cash Capital.	Location of Central Office.	Date of Admission into N. Y.	Date of Incorporation.
Commercial Mutual	.....	Cleveland, O.	Feb. 21, 1867	—— 1851.
Lycoming Fire	.....	Muncy, Pa.	Nov. 20, 1859	—— 1840.
New England Mutual	$200,000	Boston, Mass.	Feb. 27, 1867	Apr. 8, 1839.

Marine Insurance Companies of other States doing business in New York.

Name of Company.	Cash Capital.	Location of Central Office.	Date of Admission into N. Y.	Date of Incorporation.
California Marine	.....	San Francisco, Cal.	.....	July 27, 1861.
Merchant's Mutual	.....	San Francisco, Cal.	.....	Apr. 2, 1863.

Foreign Fire Insurance Companies doing business in New York.

Name of Company.	Cash Capital.	Location of Central Office.	Date of Admission into N. Y.	Date of Incorporation.
Imperial	£120,000	London, Eng.	May 21, 1868	Feb 12, 1803.
Liverpool & London & Globe	391,752	Liverpool, Eng.	Aug. 25, 1862	May 21, 1836.
North British Mercantile	1,250,000	London, Eng.	Aug. 6, 1866	—— 1809.
Queen	191,172	Liverpool, Eng.	May 5, 1866	Aug. 7, 1858.
Royal	289,495	Liverpool, Eng.	July 10, 1851	May 31, 1845.

Foreign Marine Insurance Company doing business in New York.

Name of Company.	Cash Capital.	Location of Central Office.	Date of Admission into N. Y.	Date of Incorporation.
Allgemeine Verscherungs Gesellshaft fur See, Fins. Und Landtransport	.....	Dresden, Saxony	.....	Feb. 4, 1861.

CHURCHES.

Each religious organization subdivides the State into districts, variously designated according to the system peculiar to each, and without reference to those of any other.[1]

Baptists, are subdivided into Regular Baptists,[2] Free Will Baptists,[3] Seventh Day Baptists,[4] Old School Baptists,[5] and other sects, having in all the U. S. about 22,500 churches, 10,000 ordained ministers, and 1,800,000 members. They support 42 periodicals, of which five are in this State, and 3,594 Sunday Schools, of which 441 are in this State.

Christian Connection, 104 churches and 7,154 members.[6]

Congregational Churches number in the State about 250 churches.[7]

Disciples of Christ.—These have in the Union about 00 churches in the U. S., and 00 in New York.

The **Evangelical Association** have in the State about 30 churches and 3,000 members.

The **Evangelical Lutheran Church** embraces in the United States 53 synods, 2,211 ministers, 3,537 churches, and 392,721 communicants. Of these, 4 synods, 78 ministers, 86 churches, and 10,924 communicants are in this State.[8]

Friends.—These were, in 1828, divided into "Hicksite" and "Orthodox." There were reported, in 1865, 104 meeting-houses, and 3,300 members.

The Jews have about 30 synagogues in the State, all of them in cities. There are numerous benevolent and charitable societies of this class, formed under the general act. Their number, in 1867, was 112, and is now over 130.

Methodists.—Of those known under this designation, by far the most numerous is the "Methodist Episcopal" church, which, Jan. 1, 1871, numbered in the U. S. (church North), 1,367,134 members, being an increase of 68,196 over the preceding year.[9]

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[1] The State Census, in 1865, reported 60 different denominations, having, altogether, 5,388 church edifices, valued with their lots at $38,230,129; value of other real estate, $12,499,809; number of members, 741,831, and usual attendance, 1,070,662.

[2] *Statistics of Regular Baptists.*

	New York.	U. States.
Associations	47	728
Churches	842	15,143
Ordained ministers	635	8,787
Additions by Baptism	5,074	70,172
" Letter	2,185	25,652
" Experience	324	3,378
" Restoration	141	2,903
Diminutions by Death	659	7,630
" Letter	2,570	28,930
" Exclusion	463	10,021
" Erasure	400	2,445
Total	100,502	1,221,349

The above figures are from the N. Y. Observer Year Book for 1871. The Baptist Year Book, for 1870, gives for the church North and South, 783 associations, 18,605 churches, 9,553 ministers, and 1,563,630 members. The former statement does not appear to include the southern churches, which refuse to affiliate.

[3] The "Yearly Meetings" of the F. W. Baptists do not follow State lines. The St. Lawrence, Holland Purchase, Union, Genesee, Central N. Y., and N. Y. and Pa. meetings are wholly or in part in this State. The statistics of these, as compared with the U. S., are as follows:

	New York.	U. States.
Quarterly meetings	24	150
Churches	179	1,279
Ordained preachers	152	1,169
Communicants	7,676	61,244

[4] These have in the U. S., 75 churches, 82 ordained ministers, and 7,336 church members. In 1865, 20 churches and 2,606 members were reported in N. Y.

The above statistics of churches are chiefly from the N. Y. Observer Year Book for 1871.

[5] Reported in 1865, 14 churches and 729 members in State of N. Y.

[6] As each church is independent in its government, full statistics from their own reports cannot well be obtained. They are otherwise termed "Unitarian Baptists," and divide the State into six conferences.

[7] *Congregationalists.* (From N.Y. Observer Year Book.)

	New York.	U. States.
Churches, supplied	171	2,326
" not supplied	81	717
Ministers in pastoral work	150	2,133
" not in pastoral work	59	935
Church members, male	8,620	98,165
" Female	16,416	196,365
Additions, by Profession	1,268	15,167
" Letter	937	12,078
Baptisms, adult	608	7,094
" Infant	558	5,022
In Sunday Schools	28,464	361,502

[8] Of these general totals, 21 synods are in the General Synod, 12 District Synods in the General Council, 6 are in the Southern General Synod, and 14 are not in connection with any General Synod. They have 14 Theological Seminaries, of which one (at Hartwick) is in this State; 17 colleges (of which the Martin Luther College is in Buffalo, N. Y.); 9 Fem. Sem. (of which Hartwick Sem. and St. Matthew's Acad., N. Y., are in this State); 18 eleemosynary institutions (of which the Wartburg Orphan School of Mt. Vernon, the Orphan Home of Buffalo, and an Immigrant Mission of N. Y. are in this State), and 7 General Benevolent Institutions.

[9] There were 8 Bishops, 72 Conferences, 9,193 traveling and 11,404 local preachers, 1,173,099 members in full connection, and 197,035 on probation; 66,481 adult, and 50,453 infant baptisms; 13,373 churches, worth $52,614,591; 4,179 parsonages, worth $7,293,513; 16,912 Sunday-schools; 189,412 Sunday-school teachers, and 1,221,395 S. S. scholars. Their benevolent collections amounted to $967,862. The strength of the various conferences, wholly or partly in this State, is given below; those marked with a star being partly in other States.

Conferences.	Members.	Probationers.	Totals.	Increase.
Black River	9,128	1,738	10,866	1,357
Central N. Y.	23,139	4,107	27,246	692
East Genesee*	22,658	3,370	26,028	780
Erie*	32,373	3,059	35,432	2,317
Genesee	9,336	1,151	10,492	160
New York*	35,964	6,145	42,109	1,367
New York, East*	34,380	4,162	38,542	200
Troy*	27,559	1,970	32,529	1,599
Wyoming*	20,731	4,340	25,071	501

They have a college at Lima, and are founding one at Syracuse. They have seminaries and academies at Amenia, Antwerp, Cazenovia, Carmel, Claverack, Fort Edward, Fort Plain, Lima, Ovid, Springville, and Perry.

The "African Methodist Episcopal Church," the "African Methodist Episcopal Zion Ch.," the "Methodist Protestant," "Wesleyan Methodists," "Free Methodists," "Bible Union," and "Primitive Methodists," are separate demominations, and most of them, have churches within this State.[1]

Moravians.—Of these there were reported, in 1869, 4 churches and 271 members.[2]

New Jerusalem—on Swedenborgian, were reported, in 1865, as having 2 churches in the State.

Presbyterians.—The "Old School" and "New School" branches of this church united in May, 1870, and measures rearranging their organizations are in progress.[3] The Trustees of the Presbytery of New York, were incorporated March 30, 1867, and those of Albany, April 21, 1868. They have various Missionary and other Boards incorporated by law.

The Protestant Episcopal Church—has (including a few foreign stations) 39 Dioceses, 9 Missionary Jurisdictions, 52 Bishops, 2,786 Priests and Deacons, (2,838 clergy of all classes,) 2,605 parishes, and 220,000 communicants. Its contributions in 37 dioceses and 2 Missionary Jurisdictions were reported in 1869, as $5,002,721.88, and the number of Sunday School scholars, 202,729.[4]

Reformed Church.—This sect, formely known as the "Reformed Protestant Dutch Church," was changed in its designation by an act passed April 15, 1869, by the New York Legislature, in accordance with an act of the General Synod, at Albany, in November 1867. It divides the country into Particular Synods, of which those of New York and Albany include the State of New York. These are divided into *Classes*, of which those of Albany, Geneva, Long Island, Montgomery, Orange, Poughkeepsie, Saratoga, West Chester, Southern New York, and Schoharie are in New York. They reported in the United States, in 1870, 464 churches, 493 ministers, 61,444 communicants, 22,476 catechumens, 23,836 in bibical instructions, and 48,411 Sunday School scholars.[5]

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1 *The numbers of each class in* 1870, *were as follows in the United States :*

	Traveling Preach'rs	Local Preach'rs.	Members.
M. E. Ch. South	2,833	4,753	571,241
African M. E. Church	1,000	3,000	375,000
African M. E. Zion Ch...	391	1,420	172,000
Meth. Protestant	423	.....	72,000
Wesleyan Meth.....	250	.....	20,000
Free Meth.....	109	20	5,766
Primitive Meth	20	.....	2,000

We have no statistics of some of these churches in the State, later than the census of 1865, which reported of the African Methodist Ep. 32 churches; Methodist Prot. 33 churches, and 2,047 members; Wesleyan Meth. 49 ch's., 1,975 members, and Free Meth. 24 churches, 1,195 members. The Primitive Methodists have about 500 members in the State.

The "Methodist Book Concern," a vast establishment of long continuance, was incorp. April 21, 1869, and empowered to hold real estate worth $1,500,000.

The Meth. Episc. church has several missionary, educational and charitable societies long established, incorp. by law and upon an extensive plan.

The several Conferences of this church meet annually, and a General Conference of the whole church quadrennially.

2 In the U. S. they reported, in 1870, 66 ministers and 6,656 communists.

3 Their united churches numbered, in May 1870, as follows: 51 Synods, 259 Presbyteries, 4,526 churches, 4,238 ministers, 446,562 members, 448,857 Sunday School scholars, $366,274 raised for Home, and $328,847 for Foreign missions, 10,162 adults, and 16,476 infant baptisms. The Southern Presbyterian church is still separate, and had, in 1870, 11 Synods, 55 Presbyteries, 840 ministers, 1,469 churches. 82,014 members, and 47,317 Sunday School memberships. Contributed $49,002 to Home missions, and $23,269 to Foreign missions. Baptised 1,529 adults and 3,555 children, and increased 369 in the number of adults and 177 infant baptisms.

4 *The State of New York includes* 5 *Dioceses, and reported in* 1869–70 *as follows:*

Dioceses.	Clergy.	Parishes.	Communicants.	Contributions for Miss'y and Ch. Purposes.
Albany	29	26	2,634	$33,729 84
Central N. Y....	79	98	8,747	249,116 30
Long Island....	94	70	9,024	195,693 74
New York.....	293	177	19,829	452,548 24
Western N. Y..	95	83	8,826	261,273 05

The Dioceses of Albany, Central New York, and Long Island, were formed in 1868; that of Western New York in 1838, and that of New York in 1785. The Trustees of the Parochial Fund in the Diocese of New York were incorporated April 14, 1860; in Western New York, March 26, 1863, and April 28, 1868. The Trustees of the Episcopal Fund of the Diocese of Long Island, were incorp. April 14, and in Albany, April 18, 1869.

The Am. Ch. Missionary Society was incorp. April 13, 1861; the Trustees of the Sands' Fund, March 25, 1863, to receive the bequest of Abraham B. Sands; the Prot. Episc. Tract Society (formed in 1810) was incorp. April 29, 1863; the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of this church April 12, 1867.

A Board of Missions, Trustees of a Fund for disabled clergymen, and of a Fund for the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen of the Prot. Episc. ch. of the Diocese of Albany, were incorp. by three separate acts dated Feb. 16, 1870.

The Trustees of the Fund for aged and infirm clergymen of the Prot. Episc. ch., of the Diocese of Long Island, were incorp. March 25, 1870.

The General Convention of the Prot. Episc. ch. meets triennially, and is composed of the House of Bishops, and of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, the latter being 4 clergymen and 4 laymen from each diocese.

5 They have Boards of Education, of Domestic Missions, Foreign Missions, church extensions, etc., that are incorporated. The General Synod of the R. P. D. ch. was incorporated April 14, 1819.

Reformed Presbyterians, or "Covenanters," are of Scotch origin, and few in numbers.[1]

Roman Catholic.—The "Province of New York," includes New England, New York, and New Jersey, and embraces 11 Dioceses of which those of New York, Albany, Brooklyn, Buffalo, and Rochester are in this State.[2]

Unitarians.—Of these were reported, in the last State census, 10 churches, valued at $210,700, and 399 members.

United Brethren.—These have in the United States 868 itinerant, and 783 local preachers, and 108,122 members. There are reported but 4 churches in this State.

United Presbyterians—Formerly known as "Associate," and "Associate Reform" Presbyterian, were united in May 1858.[3]

The United Society of Believers—Or "Shakers," believe in the divine mission of Mother Ann Lee, one of the founders of their sect, who is buried at Watervliet. There are communities of these people at New Lebanon, Watervliet, and Groveland. They hold their property in common, live in celebacy, and retain the costumes in use when they first organized nearly a century ago.

Universalists.[4]—Of these the census of 1865 reported 124 churches, 3,929 members, and church property worth $599,800. They have a college and theological seminary at Canton.

There are several other distinct religious organizations in the State, of which we are unable to obtain statistical returns. They are mostly few in number, and in some instances but a single church of the order has been established.

Religious societies are incorporated under general acts, the principal of which were passed April 6, 1784, March 27, 1801, and April 5, 1813, with various subsequent amendments. Any corporation under either of these acts may, by an act passed April 23, 1867, build and maintain school houses, free churches or chapels, residences for clergy or teachers, mission houses, free hospitals and asylums, dispensaries, etc.; or may hire premises for these uses, and employ the clergymen, teachers and other officers necessary for their operation or use.

An act for the incorporation of societies to establish free churches, was passed April 13, 1854, under which, in 1867, 19 churches had been formed.

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1 *Statistics of* 1870:

	New York.	United States.
Congregations	17	87
Ministers	18	86
Communicants	2,299	8,577
Sunday School Scholars	1,722	2,306
Baptisms	125	479
Increase by Profession	141	435
Increase by Certificate	126	293

An act passed April 7, 1866, allows the deacons of these churches to be trustees of the societies, if so ordered by a resolution of the meeting or congregation.

2 The See of *New York* was erected in 1808; created an archbishoprick in 1850, and includes all of the States south of 42 deg. N. Lat., except the counties on Long Island. Archbishop's residence, New York city. The Diocese of *Albany* (formed in 1847) includes all north of 42 deg., and E. of the E. line of Cayuga, Tompkins, and Tioga counties; that of *Brooklyn* (formed in 1853) includes Long Island; that of *Buffalo* (formed in 1847) includes Erie, Niagara, Genesee, Orleans, Chautauqua, Wyoming, Cattaraugus, Steuben, Chemung, Tioga, Allegany, and Schuyler counties, and that of Rochester (formed in 1868) Monroe, Livingston, Wayne, Ontario, Seneca, Cayuga, Yates, and Tompkins counties. The principal institutions of this denomination will be noticed under the localities where they occur. They are numerous in the cities, and some of them are of great extent.

By an act passed March 25, 1863, amending the general act of 1813, for the formation of religious societies, any Roman Catholic church or congregation then or thereafter in existence might become incorporated as follows: The Archbishop or Bishop of the diocese, the Vicar General of the diocese the pastor for the time being, and two laymen designated by them, may sign a certificate showing name and title of the organization, and deposit it with the Secretary of State and county clerk. Those persons signing the certificate, and their successors, become the trustees. The laymen hold one year, and their successors are designated as at first. They are required once in three years to exhibit to the Supreme Court a sworn inventory of all real and personal property belonging to the church, which is filed in the county clerk's office.

The Augustinian Society, was incorporated by act of April 15, 1870, for the purpose of promoting the religious and educational culture of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the State, with power to receive bequests and hold property.

3 *Statistics as reported May* 1, 1870,

	New York.	United States.
Ministers	95	553
Licentiates	5	36
Students	8	55
Congregations	96	729
Mission Stations	6	58
Communicants	13,957	69,807
Increase by profession	850	4,182
do on certificate	726	3,935
Baptisms, infants	803	3,947
do adults	52	551
Sab. Schools, officers and Teachers	1,302	6,820
Sab. School scholars	9,879	43,227
Total contributions for religious purposes	$181,152	$812,553

4 The N. Y. State Convention of Universalists was incorporated April 12, 1862.

Theological Seminaries.—Several of the religious denominations have Seminaries in the State. They are mostly endowed or supported so as to be able to afford instruction free of cost to the student, and in some still further aid is extended.[1]

Sunday Schools.—The New York State Sunday School Teachers' Assocciation, composed of representatives from all the Evangelical denominations, reported for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870, from 762 towns, and all the cities of the State, 4,294 Sunday Schools, 70,776 officers and teachers, and 529,835 scholars in attendance. Their distribution among the different denominations is shown in the subjoined note, made up from the reports of county secretaries. It does not include the city of New York, nor the County of Ontario.[2]

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

THE number of these Societies has greatly increased within the last twenty years, and many of them hold their annual meetings in New York on the second week in May. Of late years "Anniversary Week" has lost much of its interest, as the sphere of operation has been subdivided, and the several denominations have come to establish societies of their own, for the various departments of Christian work in which they formerly in a greater degree united. Prominently among those in which various Protestant denominations united may be mentioned:

The American Bible Society—Formed May 8, 1809, and as now organized in 1816.[3]

The American Tract Society—Formed in 1825 by several evangelical denominations, and devoted to the publication of religious books and tracts of non-sectarian char-

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[1] *Theological Seminaries in the State of New York.*

DENOMINATION.	Name.	Location.	When Estab.	Professors.	Students.	Library.	Endowment.
Baptist.....	Hamilton Theol. Seminary.....	Hamilton.....	1820	4	25	.....	$100,000
do	Rochester Theol. Seminary.....	Rochester.....	1850	..	60	.....	.....
Lutheran	Hartwick Theol. Seminary.....	Hartwick Sem...	1816	..	...	9,000	.....
Presbyterian..	Union Theol. Seminary.....	New York.....	1836	5	139	27,000	300,000
do ..	Theol. Sem. of Cen. & West. N. Y...	Auburn.....	1820	5	40	4,000	.....
Prot. Episcopal	General Theol. Seminary.....	New York.....	1817	5	75	13,900	200,000
do	DeLancy Divinity School.....	Geneva.....	1861	..	...	.....	.....
Roman Cath...	Sem. of our Lady of Angels.....	Susp. Bridge...	1857	15	210	4,000	.....
do ..	St. Josephs Provincial Sem.....	Troy.....	1864	6	130	.....	.....
United Presb..	Theol. Sem. of Asso. Ref. Presb.....	Newburgh.....	1835	2	9	5,000	.....
Universalist...	St. Lawrence Theol. School.....	Canton.....	1858	2	31	6,000	60,000

[2] *Sunday Schools in the State of New York*, 1870.

DENOMINATIONS.	No. of Schools report'd	Officers and teach'rs.	Scholars.	Volumes in Libraries.
Episcopalian	332	5,355	47,838	52,510
Congregational .	176	3,084	23,677	39,114
Methodist.....	1,301	16,745	123,061	234,667
Baptist.....	595	9,197	70,488	103,889
Presbyterian....	622	12,308	95,348	150,502
Reformed.....	279	5,082	34,244	63,296
Lutheran.....	121	2,053	16,778	14,285
Mission & Union.	660	8,031	61,047	62,696
Ort'dox Friends.	19	156	1,043	1,171
Free Will Bap...	6	79	495	600
Seventh Day Bap	9	121	990	892
Moravians.....	3	26	315	258
United Brether'n	10	118	1,023	2,257
Total.....	4,123	64,405	476,347	726,217

[3] The report made May 12, 1870, shows the total circulation during the year to have been 1,330,640 volumes, and during 54 years 26,572,371. It publishes the bible, and parts of the bible without note or comment, in 185 modern languages and dialects, and of the more common in a great variety of styles. They are sold at slight advance above cost, and many thousands are donated through the numerous auxiliary agencies of the society. The receipts from the State of New York during the past year were $221,480.86, and number of volumes issued 211,371. It has 66 auxiliary societies in Eastern, and 34 in Western New York. Total receipts from all sources during the year, $747,056.69.

The "American and Foreign Bible Society," and the "American Bible Union," are independent societies, which publish the Scriptures and parts thereof. The former is supported by the Episcopal, and the latter by the Baptist churches.

acter, which are distributed gratis, or sold at a low price through auxiliary societies, branches and colporteurs.[1]

The American Board of Com'rs for Foreign Missions—Supported by the Congregational and Presbyterian churches; the **American Home Missionary Society,** by the same. The **American Sunday School Union,** organized May 1824; the **New York Colonization Society,** connected with the American, C. S. at Washington.[2] The **American and Foreign Christian Union, Young Men's Christian Associations,** in the various cities, and societies with general[3] and subordinate organizations, for the promotion of temperance,[4] the improvement of seamen, and of Freedmen, and other objects of moral or religious nature, and embracing the State and nation in their proposed field of operations have been formed at various times, and are now in full operation. Such of these as are of a more local character will be more fully noticed in connection with the towns and cities where they are located.

A large number of these various classes of societies have been incorporated under the general act of April 12, 1848, for the incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies, and several of those of older date, by special laws.

Of Secret Societies having general organization, and professing to have a benevolent object, by extending aid to their members, and to the widows and orphans of members when in need, there are many kinds, of which the principal are as follows:

Free Masons.—The Grand Lodge of the State of New York, reported in June 1870, 650 lodges and 75,262 members. The Grand Chapter, in Feb. 1871, 258 chapters, and 15,917 members, and the Grand Commandery, in Oct. 1870, 26 Commanderies, and 27,184 knights.[5]

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—The report of the Grand Lodge of the U. S., held Sept. 19–24, 1870, showed that there are of this order, in the State of New York, 245 Lodges, and 20,732 members.[6]

Temperance Orders.—Of these there are several, with extensive organizations and numerous membership, of which the limits of this article do not admit of particular notice. The principal of these are the "Independent Order of Good Templars,"[7] "Sons of Temperance," "Independent Order of Rechabites," "Good Samaritans," "Cadets of Temperance, etc.

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[1] The operations of this Society in the year ending April 1, 1870, and for the whole 45 years of its existence have as follows:

	1869–70.	45 years.
Received from Donations..	$116,171 05	$3,675,825 56
do do Sales.....	361,513 44	6,990,493 00
Total Receipts.....	477,684 49	10,666,318 56
Grants.....	59,058 89	1,298,292 85
Foreign Grants.....	6,000 00	586,294 00
New Publications.....	339	4,626

It has 169 auxiliary societies and agencies in the State.

[2] These societies still aim to promote the colonization of a better class in Liberia, and to encourage schools. According to their half century report in 1867, 13,136 emigrants had been sent to Liberia, of whom 295 were from New York. Besides these, 5,722 recaptured Africans had been sent there, having been taken from slave ships. The total receipts had been $2,558,907.10.

[3] An annual convention, held at Albany, reported in 1866, in the United States, 63 Young Men's Christian Associations. In 1867 there were 245; in 1868, 513; in 1869, 659; and in 1870, 803 separate associations. Of these 325 reported 50,901 members, and 11 had association buildings. Those in New York State were, New York city $500,000; New York city (German) $20,000; Newtown $5,000. The others occupied rented premises.

[4] The New York State Temperance Society was incorporated March 27, 1865.

[5] Of these the Grand Lodge includes those who have taken the first three Degrees of Masonry; the Grand Chapter those who have taken the next four, and the Grand Commandery those of three other degrees. There are other orders not included in the above statistics, of which we have no reports.

A measure is pending for the erection of a Hall in New York city, from the rents of which, and other means, an asylum is to be endowed and supported. The last report shows that the trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund hold 6 lots corner of 23d street and 6th avenue, unincumbered; cost $340,000, and cash in bank $44,887.58. Since the last report $148,341.01 had been received by this fund. The corner stone of the Masonic Hall was laid June 8, 1870, with a grand procession, in which 12,000 of the craft attended.

By an act of April 2, 1869, lodges and chapters of Free Masons are allowed to take, hold and convey real and personal estate. By act of April 14, 1869, this power was extended to Commanderies of Knights Templars.

[6] In the U. S. there are, according to this report, 3,867 Lodges, and 298,637 members.

	State of New York.	United States.
Am't paid for relief of Bro.'s..	$38,213 77	$579,043 81
P'd for relief of wid's & orph's	11,819 39	122,043 65
Paid for education of orph's..	420 75	19,444 16
Paid for burying the dead....	8,959 57	132,659 21
Total relief.....	59,413 48	859,906 36
Annual receipts.....	186,924 79	2,724,419 46

The number of Encampments in the State, was 52, and in the United States, 1,059. Members of these, in N. Y., 3,052, and in U. S., 56,388. Paid for relief of members in N. Y., $2,627.50, and in U. States, $75,734.02. Total relief, in N. Y., $3,150.50, and in U. S., $92,216.41. Receipts in N. Y., $19,472.46, and in U. S., $336,239.65.

By an act of May, 10, 1869, lodges and encampments of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows are allowed to take, hold, and convey real estate.

[7] As reported Sept., 1870, this order had 898 lodges in the State of New York, represented in every county in the State, excepting Hamilton. Its Grand Lodge was organized May 18, 1865. The State is divided into ten Grand Districts.

The Grand Lodge of the I. O. of Good Templars of the State of N. Y., was incorporated May 3, 1869.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

The formation of County Medical Societies was authorized by an act passed April 4, 1806, with power to grant licenses to practice medicine in the State. Delegates from each county society[1], in number equal to the representation of the co. in Assembly, were to constitute a State Medical Society, which had the power of granting diplomas to practice medicine and to decide upon cases appealed from the co. societies.

The New York State Medical Society, was formed Feb. 5, 1807, and is now composed of delegates from county societies, 1 delegate from each medical college, 5 from the New York Academy of Medicine, honorary members by virtue of office or by election, and permanent members elected after 2 years' service as delegates. The annual meetings of the society are held at Albany, on the first Tuesday of February. The State Society has maintained a regular organization from the beginning; and since 1848 its proceedings have been reported annually to the Legislature and published with their documents.

The practice of physic and surgery in the city of New York, was first regulated June 10, 1760, which forbade any person from practice until he had first been examined and approved of, and admitted by one of his Majesty's Council, the judges of the Supreme Court, the King's Attorney General, and the Mayor of the City of New York for the time, or any three or more of them, with such assistance in such examination as they might think fit. For practicing without license so obtained, a penalty of £5 was imposed for each offence; one-half to the person who should sue for the same, and the remainder to the church wardens and vestrymen of the city for the use of the poor.

The first general regulation throughout the State, was adopted March 23, 1797, which authorized the Chancellor, a judge of the Supreme Court or common pleas, or a Master in Chancery, to license physicians and surgeons, on receiving proof of their having studied two years, etc. This act was revised and with some alterations passed April 4, 1801, and again March 22, 1803. The act for the organization of the State Society, was passed April 4, 1806, and the restriction upon the practice of medicine without a diploma or license from the State, or a county society, or from a medical college, remained in force until 1844, when it was removed.

The law now makes no distinction between the different classes of practitioners. Those assuming to act as physicians become responsible for their practice, and unless licensed by a county or State society, or regularly graduated at a medical school, can collect pay only for the time employed, and not the specific fees implying professional skill, which have been established by the usages of the profession, or the by-laws of societies.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, was incorp. April 17, 1862, and subject to the liabilities and privileges of the State Medical Society. Its report is published annually by the Legislature, and there are county societies of this school of medicine in most of the large counties.

The Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York, was incorp. April 24, 1865, with all the powers conferred by law upon the two State Societies above mentioned. Since its organization, its reports have been published annually by the Legislature. It has about 140 members in the State, and several local societies.

Dental Societies.—By an act passed April 7, 1868, Dental Societies may be formed in each Judicial District, and a State Dental Society by these, with all the privileges and immunities of Medical Societies. The State Society was to have the power to grant diplomas of the degree of "Master of Dental Surgery."

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[1] County Medical Societies exist in most of the counties, and the last report of the State Society shows attendance from every county except Allegany, Chautauqua, Hamilton, Orleans, Putnam, Tioga and Wyoming counties. In the cities, meetings are usually held monthly or oftener, and in counties of less population, semi-annually.

COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES.

THERE are, at the present time, twenty-three colleges of literature and science;[1] sixteen medical colleges, with special charters, and two hundred and twenty-five academies and academic departments of Union Schools in the State of New York, composing the University, and in operation in 1871.

The Regents of the University[2] consist of the Governor, Lieut.-Governor, Secretary of State, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, *ex officio*, and nineteen citizens of the State, chosen by joint ballot of the Senate and Assembly, who hold office during the pleasure of the Legislature, and serve without pay They are required to visit and inspect all colleges and academies, and report their condition annually to the Legislature. They have the distribution of the income of the Literature Fund,[3] and of other moneys appropriated annually to academies for the sup

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[1] Of these, the University of Albany has only organized a Law Department; and that of Buffalo only a Medical Department. The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute is counted as a college in the above list. The oldest college in the State is Columbia College, founded as "King's College," in 1754, under colonial patent, and at the time liberally endowed by a lottery and grants of land. Its name was changed in 1784. Of the colleges since formed, 16 were incorporated by the Legislature, and 6 by the Regents; of the Medical Colleges, 12 by the Legislature, and 1 by the Regents; and of Academies, 67 by the Legislature, and the remainder by the Regents.

Union Free Schools may establish Academic Departments whenever the boards in charge may elect to do so; and whenever they shall have complied, in the opinion of the Regents, with the conditions imposed by law, they may be admitted to a participation in the distribution of these funds.

[2] This Board was first created in 1784, and organized nearly in its present form in 1787, other duties having been assigned to it from time to time as new objects of scientific or literary interest have arisen. Attempts have several times been made to abolish the Board, and assign its duties to other officers. The history of the educational interests of the State is an honorable record of their faithful services, and untried experiments would prove of very uncertain operation, while they could not result in improvement.

[3] This fund amounts $270,930.76, derived originally from land grants and other sources, and declared by the Constitution to be inviolably devoted to Academies. The sum of $40,000, derived from this fund, the United States Deposit Fund, etc., etc., is distributed annually to the academies, and academic departments of Union Free Schools that comply with the regulations prescribed by law, according to the number of classical students in each. The following distribution, made in 1871, will show the present relative extent of classical education in these institutions. Those in Italics were designated January 13, 1871, for support of Departments for Teachers. The Richburg Union School, Buffalo Central School, Oneida Conference Seminary, Penfield Seminary, and Prattsburgh Union School, not in the list, were also designated for Teachers' Departments.

Academy at Little Falls	$326 81
Albany Academy	42 86
Albion Academy	262 52
Alfred University Academy Department	395 74
Ames Academy	21 43
Amsterdam Academy	144 65
Argyle Academy	283 95
Attica Union School	64 29
Auburn Academic High School	283 95
Augusta Academy	101 79
Aurora Academy	562 54
Baldwinsville Academy	203 59
Batavia Union School	144 65
Binghamton Academy	102 15
Black River Conference Seminary	225 02
Brookfield Academy	10 72
Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute	675 05
Buffalo Female Academy	64 29
Cambridge Washington Academy	505 38
Canandaigua Academy	358 95
Canton Union School	176 80
Cary Collegiate Seminary	123 22
Catskill Free Academy	133 94
Cayuga Lake Academy	96 44
Central New York Conference Seminary	487 53
Chamberlain Institute	262 52
Champlain Academy	155 37
Chester Academy	101 79
Cincinnatus Academy	117 87
Clarence Academy	117 87
Claverack Academy and H. R. Institute	621 47
Clinton Grammar School, Female Department	166 08
Clinton Liberal Institute	346 09
Corning Free Academy	466 10
Cortland Academy	219 66
Coxsackie Academy	$32 15
Dansville Seminary	80 36
Delaware Academy	80 36
Delaware Literary Institute	594 68
Deposit Academy	139 30
De Ruyter Institute	69 95
East Bloomfield Academy	139 30
East Genesee Conference Seminary	117 87
Elizabethtown Union School	107 15
Elmira Free Academy	444 67
Evans Academy	85 72
Fairfield Academy	369 67
Falley Seminary	503 61
Forestville Free Academy	417 89
Fort Covington Academy	166 08
Fort Edward Collegiate Institute	857 20
Fort Plain Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute	42 86
Franklin Academy, Malone	160 73
Franklin Academy, Prattsburg	150 01
Friends' Academy	80 36
Friendship Academy	48 22
Genesee Valley Seminary	251 80
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary	525 04
Geneseo Academy	214 30
Geneva Classical and Union School	573 61
Gilbertsville Academy and Collegiate Institute	91 08
Glen's Falls Academy	278 59
Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary	321 45
Grammar School of Madison University	75 01
Greenville Academy	32 15
Griffith Institute	594 68
Groton Academy	348 24
Halfmoon Academy	257 16
Hamburgh Union School	75 01
Hartwick Seminary	10 72
Haverling Union School (Bath)	262 52
Holley Union School	112 51
Hoosick Falls Union School	64 29
Hudson Academy	85 72
Huntington Union School	166 08
Ithaca Academy	391 10
Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute	701 83
Johnstown Union School	192 87
Jordan Academy	155 37
Keeseville Academy	117 87
Kingston Academy	32 15
Lansingburgh Academy	80 36
Lawrenceville Academy	278 59
Leavenworth Institute	80 36
Le Roy Academic Institute	150 01
Liberty Normal Institute	5 36
Lockport Union School	567 90
Lowville Academy	455 39
Lyons Union School	257 16
Macedon Academy	107 15
Marion Collegiate Institute	42 86
Marshall Seminary of Easton	16 07
Mayville Union School	75 00
McGrawville Union School	117 87
Mechanicville Academy	128 58
Medina Union School	160 72
Mexico Academy	632 19
Middlebury Academy	235 73
Monroe Academy	42 86
Montgomery Academy	91 08
Moravia Union School	42 86
Mount Morris Union School	101 79
Munro Collegiate Institute	310 74
Naples Academy	85 72
Newark Union School and Academy	493 25
New Berlin Academy	482 13
New Paltz Academy	117 87
New York Conference Seminary and Collegiate Inst.	352 17
North Granville Ladies' Seminary	112 51
Norwich Academy	385 74

port of Teacher's Departments, in the purchase of books and apparatus, etc.; have charge of the State Library and State Museum of Natural History; and perform such other duties as are from time to time required by law.

The University Convocation is a voluntary association, consisting of the Board of Regents, and instructors in Colleges, Normal Schools, and Academies, and the trustees of these institutions, which meets annually in Albany, for the consideration of such educational subjects as may come before it.[1]

The names, location, and date of incorporation of the several colleges and academies of the State, and their condition according to latest reports, are given in the subjoined tables[2]:

Nunda Academy	$246 44
Ogdensburgh Educational Inst.	107 15
Oneida Seminary	128 58
Onondaga Academy	150 01
Ontario Female Seminary	192 87
Oswego High School	176 80
Owego Free Academy	144 65
Oxford Academy	471 46
Packer Collegiate Institute	851 84
Palmyra Classical and Union School	417 89
Parma Institute	53 58
Penn Yan Academy	150 01
Perry Academy	112 51
Phelps Union and Classical School	198 23
Phipps Union Seminary	241 09
Pike Seminary	144 65
Plattsburgh Academy	112 51
Pompey Academy	42 86
Port Byron Free Sch. and Acad.	69 65
Port Jervis Union School	96 43
Pulaski Academy	750 05
Red Creek Union Seminary	37 50
Rochester Female Academy	91 08
Rogersville Union Seminary	348 24
Rome Academy	326 81
Rural Seminary	101 79
Schenectady Union School	192 87
Schoharie Academy	166 08
Seneca Falls Academy	91 08
Sherburne Union School	133 94
Skaneateles Union School	32 15
Sodus Academy	514 32
Starkey Seminary	155 37
Syracuse High School	803 63
Ten Broeck Free Academy	396 46
Troy Academy	58 93
Troy Female Seminary	$712 55
Troy High School	594 68
Trumansburgh Academy	96 44
Union Academy of Belleville	117 86
Union Hall Academy	101 79
Utica Academy	760 77
Walkill Academy	257 16
Walton Union School	190 23
Walworth Academy	21 43
Warrensburgh Academy	294 66
Warsaw Union School	65 72
Warwick Institute	16 07
Washington Academy	568 96
Waterloo Union School	117 87
Watertown High School	337 52
Watkins Academy	75 01
Waverly Institute	417 89
Webster Academy	26 79
Westfield Academy	182 16
West Hebron Union School	75 01
West Winfield Academy	395 74
Whitestown Seminary	753 62
Whitney's Point Union School	101 79
Windsor Academy	80 36
Woodhull Academy	235 73
Yates Academy	117 87
Yates Polytechnic Institute	230 37
	$40,000 00

[1] The first call for this meeting was issued by the Regents Jan. 9, 1863, and the first session was held in that year. They are now held on the first Tuesday of August, and their proceedings are published with the annual reports of the Regents.

[2] In the following lists, those marked thus (*a*) were incorporated by special acts of the Legislature, and those not thus marked by the Regents of the University, excepting Columbia College, chartered by a Colonial Governor. The list is from the Regents' Manual:

LITERARY COLLEGES.

Name.	Location.	County.	Date of charter.
Alfred University,*a*	Alfred	Allegany	March 28, 1857.
College of the City of New York,*a*	New York city	New York	March 30, 1866.
College of St. Francis Xavier	do	do	Jan. 10, 1861.
Columbia College	do	do	Oct. 31, 1754.
Cornell University,*a*	Ithaca	Tompkins	April 27, 1865.
Elmira Female College,*a*	Elmira	Chemung	April 13, 1855.
Genesee College*a*	Lima	Livingston	Feb. 27, 1849.
Hamilton College	Clinton	Oneida	May 26, 1812.
Hobart College	Geneva	Ontario	April 5, 1824.
Ingham University,*a*	Leroy	Genesee	April 3, 1857.
Madison University,*a*	Hamilton	Madison	March 26, 1846.
Manhattan College	New York city	New York	April 2, 1863.
Rutgers Female College,*a*	do	do	April 11, 1867.
St. John's College,*a*	Fordham	Westchester	April 10, 1846.
St. Lawrence University,*a*	Canton	St. Lawrence	April 3, 1856.
St. Stephen's College,*a*	Annandale	Dutchess	March 20, 1860.
Syracuse University	Syracuse	Onondaga	March 29, 1870.
Union College	Schenectady	Schenectady	Feb. 25, 1795.
University of Albany (Law Department)*a*	Albany	Albany	April 17, 1851.
University of the City of New York,*a*	New York city	New York	April 18, 1831.
University of Rochester,*a*	Rochester	Monroe	May 8, 1846.
Vassar College,*a*	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess	Jan. 11, 1861.
Wells College	Aurora	Cayuga	March 29, 1870.
MEDICAL COLLEGES.			
Albany Medical College,*a*	Albany	Albany	Feb. 16, 1839.
Bellevue Hos. Med. College of City of N. Y.,*a*	New York city	New York	April 3, 1861.
Col. of Phy. and Surg. of City of New York	do	do	March 10, 1807.
Eclectic Medical College,*a*	do	do	April 22, 1865.
Geneva Medical College,*a*	Geneva	Ontario	March 27, 1835.
New York Homœopathic Medical College,*a*	New York city	New York	April 12, 1860.
L. I. Col. Hospital of City of Brooklyn,*a*	Brooklyn	Kings	March 6, 1858.
Med. Dept. of the University of Buffalo,*a*	Buffalo	Erie	May 11, 1846.
Med. Dep. of University of City of New York,*a*	New York city	New York	Feb. 11, 1837.
New York College of Dentistry,*a*	do	do	March 31, 1865.
N. Y. Hygieo Therapeutic College,*a*	do	do	April 15, 1857.
N. Y. Med. Col. and Hospital for Women,*a*	do	do	April 14, 1863.
Women's Medical College of New York Infirmary for Women and Children,*a*	do	do	April 13, 1864.
SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.			
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	Troy	Rensselaer	May 8, 1837.

ACADEMIES AND ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENTS OF UNION SCHOOLS.

Name.	Location.	County.	Incorporated by Legislature.	Incorporated by Regents, or received under visitation.
Academy at Little Falls	Little Falls	Herkimer		Oct. 13, 1844
Academy of Dutchess County	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess		Feb. 1, 1792
Addison Academy and Union School	Addison	Steuben		Feb. 8, 1849
Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Kings		Aug. 3, 1869
Albany Academy	Albany	Albany		March 4, 1813
Albany Female Academy,*a*	Albany	Albany	Feb. 16, 1821	Jan. 29, 1828
Albion Academy,*a*	Albion	Orleans	May 1, 1837	Feb. 27, 1841
Alfred University, Academic Department	Alfred	Allegany		Jan. 31, 1843
Almond Academy	Almond	Allegany		April 12, 1870
Ames Academy,*a*	Ames	Montgomery	April 22, 1837	Feb. 5, 1839
Amsterdam Academy,*a*	Amsterdam	Montgomery	March 29, 1839	Feb. 16, 1841
Andes Collegiate Institute	Andes	Delaware		July 3, 1862
Angelica Academy and Union School	Angelica	Allegany		Oct. 31, 1859
Arcade Academy and Union School	Arcade	Wyoming		Feb. 20, 1862
Argyle Academy	Argyle	Washington		May 4, 1841
Attica Union School and Academy	Attica	Wyoming		Jan. 18, 1867
Auburn Academic High School,*a*	Auburn	Cayuga	March 19, 1866	
Augusta Academy	Augusta	Oneida		Feb. 28, 1842
Aurora Academy,*a*	East Aurora	Erie	April 16, 1838	Jan. 29, 1839
Baldwinsville Academy	Baldwinsville	Onondaga		July 27, 1864
Batavia Union School and Academy	Batavia	Genesee		Feb. 26, 1861
Binghamton Academy and Union School	Binghamton	Broome		Aug. 23, 1842
Black River Conference Sem. (formerly Antwerp Liberal Literary Institute	Antwerp	Jefferson		Feb. 1, 1856
Brookfield Academy	Brookfield	Madison		April 17, 1847
Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Inst.	Brooklyn	Kings		April 7, 1854
Buffalo Central School,*a*	Buffalo	Erie	April 16, 1861	Jan. 9, 1862
Buffalo Female Academy	Buffalo	Erie		Oct. 14, 1851
Cambridge Washington Academy	Cambridge	Washington		March 30, 1815
Canajoharie Academy,*a*	Canajoharie	Montgomery	April 13, 1826	Feb. 26, 1828
Canandaigua Academy	Canandaigua	Ontario		March 4, 1795
Canastota Union School	Canastota	Madison		Jan. 13, 1871
Candor Union School	Candor	Tioga		Jan. 13, 1871
Canton Academy and Union School,*a*	Canton	Lawrence	April 24, 1837	Jan. 23, 1840
Cary Collegiate Seminary	Oakfield	Genesee		May 16, 1845
Catskill Union School and Academy	Catskill	Greene		Jan. 10, 1868
Cayuga Lake Academy	Aurora	Cayuga		March 23, 1801
Central New York Conference Seminary,*a* (formerly Oneida Conference Sem.)	Cazenovia	Madison		April 16, 1825
Chamberlain Institute	Randolph	Cattaraugus		Jan. 24, 1851
Champlain Academy	Champlain	Clinton		Aug. 23, 1842
Chester Academy and Union School	Chester	Orange		Feb. 27, 1844
Christian Brothers Academy of Albany	Albany	Albany		Aug. 3, 1869
Chili Seminary	Chili	Monroe		Jan. 14, 1869
Cincinnatus Academy	Cincinnatus	Cortland		April 21, 1857
Clarence Classical Union School	Clarence	Erie		Oct. 12, 1854
Claverack Academy and Hud. River Inst.	Claverack	Columbia		June 14, 1854
Clinton Grammar School,*a*	Clinton	Oneida	March 28, 1817	Feb. 26, 1828
Clinton Liberal Institute,*a*	Clinton	Oneida	April 29, 1834	March 29, 1836
Corning Free Academy,*a*	Corning	Steuben	April 13, 1859	March 1, 1860
Cortland Academy	Homer	Cortland		Feb. 2, 1819
Coxsackie Academy	Coxsackie	Greene		April 2, 1863
Dansville Seminary	Dansville	Livingston		Jan. 14, 1858
Delaware Academy	Delhi	Delaware		Feb. 2, 1820
Delaware Literary Institute,*a*	Franklin	Delaware	April 23, 1835	Jan. 29, 1839
Deposit Academy	Deposit	Broome		April 9, 1867
De Ruyter Institute	De Ruyter	Madison		Dec. 3, 1847
Dundee Academy	Dundee	Yates		March 22, 1855
East Bloomfield Academy,*a*	East Bloomfield	Ontario	April 9, 1838	Jan. 23, 1840
East Genesee Conference Seminary	Ovid	Seneca		Feb. 11, 1864
Elizabethtown Union School and Acad'y.	Elizabethtown	Essex		Jan. 10, 1867
Elmira Free Academy,*a*	Elmira	Chemung	April 4, 1859	Jan. 9, 1863
Erasmus Hall Academy	Flatbush	Kings		Nov. 17, 1787
Evans Academy	Peterboro	Madison		Jan. 28, 1853
Fairfield Academy	Fairfield	Herkimer		March 15, 1803
Falley Seminary	Fulton	Oswego		March 5, 1857
Farmers' Hall Academy	Goshen	Orange		March 26, 1790
Forestville Free Academy	Forestville	Chautauqua		Jan. 10, 1867
Fort Covington Academy and U'n School,*a*	Fort Covington	Franklin	April 21, 1831	April 21, 1831
Fort Edward Collegiate Institute	Fort Edward	Washington		July 6, 1854
Fort Plain Sem. and Female Coll. Institute	Fort Plain	Montgomery		Oct. 20, 1853
Franklin Academy and Union School	Malone	Franklin		April 28, 1831
Franklin Academy and Union School	Prattsburgh	Steuben		Feb. 23, 1824
Friends' Academy	Union Springs	Cayuga		Jan. 13, 1860
Friendship Academy	Friendship	Allegany		Feb. 8, 1849
Genesee Valley Seminary	Belfast	Allegany		Jan. 8, 1857
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,*a*	Lima	Livingston	April 30, 1833	March 9, 1836
Genesee and Wyoming Seminary	Alexander	Genesee		March 27, 1845
Geneseo Academy,*a*	Geneseo	Livingston	March 10, 1827	Feb. 7, 1829
Geneva Classical and Union School,*a*	Geneva	Ontario	April 15, 1853	Feb. 10, 1854
Gilbertsville Academy and Coll. Institute	Butternuts	Otsego		May 4, 1841
Glen's Falls Academy	Glen's Falls	Warren		Jan. 12, 1842
Gloversville U'n Sem. and Union School	Gloversville	Fulton		Jan. 11, 1855
Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary,*a*	Gouverneur	St. Lawrence	April 5, 1828	Feb. 19, 1829
Grammar School of Madison University	Hamilton	Madison		June 17, 1853
Greenville Academy	Greenville	Greene		Feb. 7, 1816
Greenwich Union School and Academy, (formerly Union Village Academy)	Greenwhich	Washington		Jan. 23, 1840
Griffith Institute,*a*	Springville	Erie	March 19, 1827	Jan. 26, 1830
Groton Academy,*a*	Groton	Tompkins	May 6, 1837	Jan. 29, 1829
Halfmoon Academy	Halfmoon	Saratoga		Feb. 14, 1851
Hamburgh Union School	White's Corners	Madison		Jan. 13, 1870
Hamilton Female Seminary	Hamilton	Erie		Jan. 17, 1856
Hartford Academy	South Hartford	Washington		Jan. 12, 1866
Hartwick Seminary	Hartwick	Otsego		Aug. 13, 1816
Haverling Union School and Academy	Bath	Steuben		June 3, 1868

Academies and Academical Departments of Union Schools—Continued.

Name.	Location.	County.	Incorporated by Legislature.	Incorporated by Regents, or received under visitation.
Holley Academy and Union School	Holley	Orleans		March 28, 1850
Hoosick Falls Union School and Academy	Hoosick	Rensselaer		Aug. 3, 1865
Hudson Academy	Hudson	Columbia		Mar. 3, 1807
Hungerford Collegiate Institute	Adams	Jefferson		Mar. 24, 1864
Huntington Union School and Academy,*a*	Huntington	Suffolk	April 22, 1862	Jan. 9, 1863
Ithaca Academy,*a*	Ithaca	Tompkins	March 24, 1823	April 17, 1826
Jamestown Union School and Coll. Inst. (including Jamestown Academy),*a*	Jamestown	Chautauqua	April 16, 1836	Feb. 5, 1839
Jane Grey School	Mt. Morris	Livingston		Mar. 16, 1868
Johnstown Academy and Union School	Johnstown	Fulton		Jan. 27, 1794
Jonesville Academy,*a*	Jonesville	Saratoga	April 1, 1850	Oct. 26, 1850
Jordan Academy and Union School	Jordan	Onondaga		Jan. 12, 1842
Keeseville Academy,*a*	Keeseville	Clinton	May 4, 1835	Feb. 5, 1839
Kinderhook Academy	Kinderhook	Columbia	April 3, 1824	Feb. 19, 1828
Kingston Academy and Union School	Kingston	Ulster		Jan. 12, 1866
Lansingburgh Academy	Lansingburgh	Rensselaer		Feb. 8, 1796
Lawrenceville Academy	Lawrenceville	St. Lawrence		April 8, 1861
Le Roy Academic Institute	Le Roy	Genesee		Feb. 11, 1864
Liberty Normal Institute,*a*	Liberty	Sullivan	April 10, 1849	Sept. 20, 1849
Lockport Union School and Academy,*a*	Lockport	Niagara	March 18, 1850	Oct. 26, 1850
Lowville Academy	Lowville	Lewis		March 21, 1808
Lyons Union School and Academy,*a*	Lyons	Wayne	April 19, 1955	Jan. 8, 1857
Macedon Academy,*a*	Macedon	Wayne	April 11, 1842	Jan. 30, 1845
Marathon Academy	Marathon	Cortland		Mar. 2, 1866
Marion Collegiate Institute	Marion	Wayne		July 6, 1855
Martin Institute	Martinsburg	Lewis		Jan. 13, 1870
Marshall Seminary of Easton	Easton	Washington		Dec. 1, 1863
Mayville Academy and Union School,*a*	Mayville	Chatauqua	April 24, 1834	Feb. 5, 1839
McGrawville Union School (formerly N. Y. Central Academy	McGrawville	Cortland		May 4, 1864
Mechanicville Academy	Mechanicville	Saratoga		July 11, 1861
Medina Academy and Union School,*a*	Medina	Orleans	April 10, 1850	April 25, 1851
Mexico Academy,*a*	Mexico	Oswego	April 13, 1826	Feb. 26, 1828
Middlebury Academy	Wyoming	Wyoming		Jan. 26, 1819
Monroe Academy	Henrietta	Monroe		Feb. 7, 1843
Montgomery Academy	Montgomery	Orange		Jan. 21, 1791
Monticello Academy	Monticello	Sullivan	May 1, 1865	
Moravia Institute and Union School	Moravia	Cayuga		Jan. 23, 1840
Mount Morris Union School and Academy	Mt. Morris	Livingston		Jan. 13, 1859
Mount Pleasant Academy	Mt. Pleasant	Westchester		Mar. 27, 1827
Munro Collegiate Institute	Elbridge	Onondaga		April 23, 1839
Naples Academy	Naples	Ontario		Mar. 10, 1859
Nassau Academy	Nassau	Rensselaer		Jan. 9, 1868
Nawark Union School and Academy	Newark	Wayne		Feb. 5, 1863
New Berlin Academy	New Berlin	Chenango		Feb. 13, 1844
New Paltz Academy	New Paltz	Ulster		Oct. 11, 1845
N. Y. Conf. Sem. and Collegiate Institute	Charlotteville	Schoharie		Mar. 5, 1857
North Granville Ladies Seminary	North Granville	Washington		Dec. 2, 1862
Norwich Academy	Norwich	Chenango		Feb, 14, 1843
Nunda Academy	Nunda	Livingston		Jan. 9, 1868
Nyack Union School and Academy	Nyack	Rockland		Aug. 3, 1869
Ogdensburgh Educa'l Inst. & U'n School,*a*	Ogdensburg	St. Lawrence	April 20, 1835	Feb. 5, 1839
Olean Academy and Union School	Olean	Cattaraugus		April 11, 1853
Oneida Seminary	Oneida	Madison		July 9, 1857
Onondaga Academy and Union School	Onondaga	Onondaga		April 10, 1813
Ontario Female Seminary,*a*	Canandaigua	Ontario	April 14, 1825	Jan. 29, 1828
Oswego High School	Oswego	Oswego		Jan. 13, 1859
Oswego Academy and Union School	Owego	Tioga		April 16, 1828
Oxford Academy	Oxford	Chenango		Jan. 27, 1794
Packer Collegiate Institute,*a*	Brooklyn	Kings	March 19, 1853	Jan. 11, 1855
Palatine Bridge Union School and Acad.	Palatine	Montgomery		Jan. 10, 1861
Palmyra Classical Union School,*a*	Palmyra	Wayne	April 7, 1857	Jan. 14, 1858
Parma Institute	Parma	Monroe		June 3, 1868
Peekskill Academy,*a*	Peekskill	Westchester	April 16, 1838	Feb. 3, 1839
Penfield Seminary	Penfield	Monroe		Oct. 8, 1857
Penn Yan Academy and Union School	Penn Yan	Yates		Jan. 13, 1860
Perry Academy	Perry	Wyoming		April 7, 1854
Phelps Union and Classical School,*a*	Phelps	Ontario	April 19, 1855	Jan. 12, 1857
Phipps Union Seminary	Albion	Orleans		Feb. 11, 1840
Pike Seminary	Pike	Wyoming		Feb. 1, 1856
Plattsburgh Academy and Union School,*a*	Plattsburg	Clinton	April 21, 1828	Mar. 4, 1829
Pompey Academy	Pompey	Onondaga		Mar. 11, 1811
Port Byron Free School and Academy	Port Byron	Cayuga	April 7, 1857	Jan. 30, 1860
Port Jervis Union School and Academy	Port Jervis	Orange		Jan. 9, 1868
Poughkeepsie Female Academy,*a*	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess	May 10, 1836	Feb. 28, 1837
Pulaski Academy	Pulaski	Oswego	June 4, 1853	July 6, 1855
Red Creek Union Seminary	Red Creek	Wayne		Jan. 10, 1867
Richburgh Academy and Union School	Richburgh	Allegany		April 12, 1850
Riverdale Institute	Yonkers	Westchester		April 10, 1863
Rochester Collegiate Institute	Rochester	Monroe		Jan. 13, 1865
Rochester Female Academy,*a*	Rochester	Monroe	April 21, 1837	Feb. 3, 1839
Rochester Free Academy,*a*	Rochester	Monroe	April 8, 1861	July 3, 1862
Rockland County Female Institute	Nyack	Rockland		Oct. 12, 1855
Rogersville Union Seminary	S. Dansville	Steuben		Jan. 28, 1853
Rome Academy and Union School,*a*	Rome	Oneida	April 28, 1835	Mar. 15, 1849
Rural Seminary	East Pembroke	Genesee		April 17, 1856
Rushford Academy and Union School	Rushford	Allegany		Mar. 4, 1852
Saratoga Springs Union School and Acad.	Saratoga Springs	Saratoga		Jan. 9, 1868
Sauquoit Academy	Sauquoit	Oneida		April 6, 1849
Schenectady Union School and Academy,*a*	Schenectady	Schenectady	April 9, 1856	Oct. 12, 1856
Schoharie Academy,*a*	Schoharie	Schoharie	April 28, 1837	Feb. 5, 1839
Seneca Falls Academy and Union School,*a*	Seneca Falls	Seneca	April 27, 1837	Feb. 5, 1839
Sherburne Union School and Academy	Sherburne	Chenango		Aug. 6, 1867
Skaneateles Union School and Academy	Skaneateles	Onondaga		June 3, 1868
Sodus Academy	Sodus	Wayne		Jan. 11, 1855
Spencertown Academy,*a*	Spencertown	Columbia	May 13, 1845	Dec. 3, 1847

Academies and Academical Departments of Union Schools—Continued.

Name.	Location.	County.	Incorporated by Legislature.	Incorporated by Regents, or received under visitation.
S. S. Seward Institute,*a*	Florida	Orange	May 7, 1847	Feb. 4, 1848
Starkey Seminary	Starkey	Yates		Feb. 25, 1848
Syracuse High School	Syracuse	Onondaga		Jan. 9, 1862
Temple Grove Seminary	Saratoga Springs	Saratoga		June 4, 1860
Ten Broeck Free Academy,*a*	Franklinville	Cattaraugus	April 19, 1862	Ap. 19,'62, act of
Troy Academy,*a*	Troy	Rensselaer	May 5, 1834	Feb. 5, 1839
Troy Female Seminary *a*	Troy	Rensselaer	May 6, 1837	Jan. 30, 1838
Troy High School	Troy	Rensselaer		Jan. 9, 1863
Trumansburgh Academy	Trumansburgh	Tompkins		July 6, 1854
Ulster Female Seminary	Ellenville	Ulster	April 22, 1867	
Unadilla Academy	Unadilla	Otsego		April 1, 1852
Union Academy of Belleville,*a*	Belleville	Jefferson	April 13, 1826	Jan. 5, 1850
Union Hall Academy	Jamaica	Queens		Feb. 29, 1792
Utica Academy	Utica	Oneida		Mar. 14, 1814
Utica Female Academy,*a*	Utica	Oneida	April 28, 1837	Feb. 5, 1839
Vernon Academy,*a*	Vernon	Oneida	April 16, 1836	Feb. 5, 1839
Wallkill Academy and Union School,*a*	Middletown	Orange	May 26, 1841	Feb. 13, 1842
Walton Academy and Union School	Walton	Delaware		Feb. 10, 1854
Walworth Academy,*a*	Walworth	Wayne	May 12, 1841	April 19, 1843
Warrensburgh Academy	Warrensburgh	Warren		May 4, 1860
Warsaw Union School and Academy	Warsaw	Wyoming		Jan. 11, 1855
Warwick Institute	Warwick	Orange		Mar. 17, 1854
Washington Academy	Salem	Washington		Feb. 15, 1791
Waterloo Union School and Academy,*a*	Waterloo	Seneca	April 10, 1855	Oct. 11, 1855
Watertown High School,*a*	Watertown	Jefferson	April 21, 1865	Jan. 12, 1866
Watkins Academy and Union School	Watkins	Schuyler		Jan. 13, 1850
Waverly Institute	Waverly	Tioga		Jan. 21, 1853
Webster Academy	Webster	Monroe		April 17, 1856
Westfield Academy and Union School,*a*	Westfield	Chautauqua	May 5, 1837	Feb. 5, 1849
Westport Union School and Academy	Westport	Essex		Jan. 10, 1867
West Winfield Academy	West Winfield	Herkimer		Feb. 14, 1851
Whitestown Seminary	Whitestown	Oneida		Mar. 27, 1845
Whitney's Point Union School and Acad.	Whitney's Point	Broome		Jan. 9, 1868
Williamsville Academy	Williamsville	Erie		Jan. 10, 1867
Wilson Collegiate Institute	Wilson	Niagara		Feb. 19, 1846
Windsor Academy and Union School	Windsor	Broome		Mar. 15, 1849
Wolcott Union School and Acad. (formerly Leavenworth Institute)	Wolcott	Wayne		July 14, 1859
Woodhull Academy	Woodhull	Steuben		Jan. 9, 1868
Yates Academy	Yates	Orleans		Aug. 23, 1842
Yates Polytechnic Institute	Chittenango	Madison		April 11, 1853

[The foregoing catalogue includes a few academies in which instruction has been temporarily suspended, but which will probably soon be re-opened.

There being no provision of law directing by what names Union Free Schools with academical departments shall be known, and it being desirable to designate institutions of this class by a common title, indicating their academic rank, the words "and Academy" have been added in the foregoing catalogue to the popular names of such "Union Schools;" also, the words "and Union Schools," to the corporate names of academies which have become associated with Union Schools," as their academical departments, and which have not assumed the title "Free Academy."]

Statement of the condition of Colleges in the State of New York according to the Regents' Report of 1870, *for the previous Collegiate year.*

LITERARY COLLEGES.

	Emeritus professors.	Professors.	Tutors or teachers.	Students not including medical.	Graduates in 1869.	Value of college buildings and grounds.	Other college property.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debts.
Columbia College	2	8	2	147	37	$200,000 00	$3,215,253 93	$198,407 74	$162,662 34	$21,240 00
do Law Dept	....	4	....	204	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do School of Mines	....	8	....	93	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union College	....	13	2	102	34	37,357 00	775,932 92	34,920 03	20,107 17	None.
Hamilton College	....	9	1	169	40	200,000 00	168,009 00	19,307 00	22,502 78	19,700 00
Hobart College	....	7	....	65	10	43,000 00	166,731 56	11,230 71	15,693 14	3,500 00
University of city of N. Y.:										
Dept. of Science and Letters	....	13	....	76	15	300,000 00	202,607 00	23,207 11	32,403 53	None.
Professional School of Art	....	2	....	7	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Professional School of Civil Eng. and Architecture	....	2	....	31	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Professional School of Analytical and Practical Chemistry	....	3	....	19	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Professional School of Law	....	2	....	22	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison University	....	10	1	61	10	70,000 00	197,787 78	23,643 62	25,708 38	None.
St. John's College	....	10	....	77	12	235,000 00	136,200 00	68,000 00	78,000 00	124,000 00
Genesee College	....	5	....	78	13	35,000 00	142,794 13	7,551 45	9,498 39	None.
University of Rochester	....	8	....	116	25	110,605 60	203,758 23	19,541 22	21,092 89	5,950 00
University of Albany, Law Dept.	....	3	....	150	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elmira Female College	....	2	8	49	10	136,000 00	80,000 00	25,488 34	20,311 00	23,650 00
St. Lawrence University	....	6	3	42	4	18,000 00	50,413 00	17,504 50	11,254 50	.....
Alfred University	....	14	....	79	....	63,500 00	93,500 00	8,511 35	11,811 35	14,903 00
Ingham University	....	6	....	65	17	65,000 00	39,500 00	22,557 00	22,559 00	8,000 00
St. Stephen's College	....	4	2	64	10	124,300 00	9,100 00	19,175 00	09,175 00	1,000 00
College of St. Francis Xavier	....	10	....	97	26	150,000 00	303,000 00	39,000 00	33,010 00	183,000 00
Vassar College	....	9	15	162	34	440,303 48	136,520 39	145,106 19	134,873 70	26,640 39
Manhattan College	....	9	....	62	7	165,500 00	29,500 00	63,757 52	62,669 91	None.
Cornell University	....	37	....	413	3	215,750 00	1,153,602 58	.....	.....	.....
College of the city of New York	....	13	16	359	41	150,000 00	111,500 00	105,832 76	114,628 52	None.
Rutger's Female College	....	7	6	79	6	250,000 00	57,000 00	24,728 00	23,678 00	100,567 00
	2	224	56	2,386	532	$3,009,321 08	$7,279,711 62	$888,559 54	$841,039 55	$541,150 39

Statement of the condition of Colleges in the State—Continued.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

	Emeritus professors.	Number of professors.	Number of demonstrators and lecturers.	Number of students.	Number of graduates.	Value of college buildings and grounds.	Amount of matriculation fees received.	Amount of graduation fees received.
Coll. of Phys. and Surg. of the city of N. Y.	3	10	3	333	92	$90,000 00	$1,345 00	$2,550 00
Geneva Medical College	1	6	7	19	8	.....	95 00	160 00
Med. Dep. of the Univ. of the city of N. Y.	2	7	8	227	79	50,000 00	.....	.....
Albany Medical College	1	8	1	76	28	.....	330 00	700 00
University of Buffalo, Medical Department	1	8	1	94	31	14,000 00	360 00	680 00
Long Island College Hospital	.....	8	2	59	18	.....	250 00	450 00
Homœopathic Medical College	.....	8	3	78	30	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. Med. College and Hosp. for Women	.....	8	3	32	10	40,000 00	.....	.....
Eclectic Medical College	.....	8	1	52	16	.....	.....	.....
Women's Med. Coll. of the N. Y. Infirmary	.....	8	2	17	2	.....	.....	.....
New York College of Dentistry	1	7	.....	31	11	.....	.....	.....
	9	86	31	1,018	328	$194,000 00	$2,430 00	$4,540 00
SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.								
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	.....	8	4	147	20	$75,000 00	.....	.....

Principal Statistics of Attendance and Finances of Academies and Union Schools, under the visitation of the Regents, as reported in 1871.

Names of Academies.	Whole number of scholars during the year.	Number claimed to have pursued classical or higher English studies, or both, for four months or more of said year.	Sex of Scholars. Males.	Sex of Scholars. Females.	Permanent Endowments. Value of academic lot and buildings.	Permanent Endowments. Value of library.	Permanent Endowments. Value of apparatus.	Other academic property.	Total value of the whole.	Debts due by academy.
Academy at Little Falls	188	64	42	22	$23,500	$444	$194	$23	$24,161	.....
Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn	497	....	....	....	90,000	151	631	8,878	99,660	$77654
Albany Academy	135	9	9	....	90,000	1,863	2,204	2,218	96,285	3,031
Albion Academy	209	55	30	25	12,000	865	430	5	13,300	46
Alfred University, Academic Department	313	73	50	23	60,000	6,000	7,000	64,000	137,000	14,840
Ames Academy	18	4	1	3	2,603	172	75	339	3,239	.....
Amsterdam Academy	219	26	14	14	37,900	500	400	.....	37,900	5,000
Arcade Union School	....	....	....	....	6,300	300	200	.....	7,300	.....
Argyle Academy	138	53	17	36	3,500	1,585	250	44	5,379	163
Attica Union School	129	15	4	11	12,000	457	204	607	13,268	.....
Auburn Academic High School	147	53	22	31	13,400	350	879	500	15,129	.....
Augusta Academy	39	20	9	11	2,467	390	275	.....	3,152	.....
Aurora Academy	212	108	61	47	15,500	655	480	.....	16,635	.....
Baldwinsville Academy	136	38	13	25	17,000	412	331	324	18,067	.....
Batavia Union School	124	23	14	14	10,000	2,221	689	1,471	14,381	.....
Binghamton Academy	160	34	12	22	12,908	3,034	742	.....	16,684	.....
Black River Conference Seminary	170	42	24	18	12,533	464	864	520	14,381	1,176
Brookfield Academy	55	2	....	2	3,000	215	237	.....	3,452	114
Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Inst.	546	126	126	....	127,731	2,270	3,515	11,524	145,040	4,000
Buffalo Central School	....	....	....	....	35,000	1,136	1,447	3,216	40,799	.....
Buffalo Female Academy	202	16	....	16	51,500	1,420	2,739	3,500	59,159	4,752
Cambridge Washington Academy	213	58	20	38	7,350	1,946	686	4,160	14,142	2,723
Canandaigua Academy	221	67	67	....	15,000	899	1,476	13,325	30,700	.....
Canton Union School	231	49	28	21	5,500	500	371	4,200	10,571	1,118
Cary Collegiate Seminary	184	23	13	10	19,000	912	250	20,263	40,425	195
Catskill Free Academy	57	25	8	17	26,000	170	216	500	26,886	.....
Cayuga Lake Academy	91	18	10	8	13,000	3,791	300	6,550	23,641	.....
Central New York Conference Seminary	362	105	81	24	63,500	3,000	3,378	5,840	75,718	8,395
Chamberlain Institute	351	49	22	27	66,756	350	1,499	46,248	114,853	142
Champlain Academy	88	29	15	14	5,504	331	552	473	6,860	752
Chester Academy	38	19	3	16	.....	1,220	1,009	.....	2,229	.....
Chili Seminary	56	18	11	7	13,000	135	.....	500	13,635	.....
Christian Brothers Academy of Albany	247	8	....	8	20,000	1,500	600	4,084	26,184	7,500
Cincinnatus Academy	87	22	14	8	3,963	504	464	.....	4,951	.....
Cincinnatus Academy (1869)	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarence Classical Union School	132	23	9	14	5,000	150	140	525	5,815	.....
Claverack Academy and H. R. Institute	267	119	66	53	42,627	1,831	877	14,966	60,301	3,200
Clinton Grammar School, Female Department	91	32	....	32	20,000	800	260	.....	21,060	17,000
Clinton Liberal Institute	197	66	53	13	36,500	2,140	1,116	11,501	51,257	.....
Corning Free Academy	122	87	37	50	7,500	150	354	500	8,504	.....
Cortland Academy	298	41	16	25	40,000	1,409	1,203	285	42,888	800
Cossackie Academy	98	6	3	3	3,460	154	163	237	4,014	.....
Dansville Seminary	135	26	14	12	15,731	1,000	460	512	17,603	500
Delaware Academy	134	16	8	8	27,000	1,541	500	5,295	34,336	2,600
Delaware Literary Institute	228	115	72	43	31,500	1,984	1,740	1,051	36,275	3,367
Deposit Academy	121	26	11	15	7,738	262	721	463	9,184	136
De Ruyter Institute	126	13	11	2	9,000	470	463	9,582	19,515	1,627
East Bloomfield Academy	104	26	16	10	6,300	827	599	1,067	8,792	649
East Genesee Conference Seminary	170	22	15	7	15,650	200	500	2,000	18,350	5,000
Elizabethtown Union School	52	24	10	14	4,525	226	155	504	5,410	105

Principal Statistics of Attendance and Finances of Academies and Union Schools—Continued.

Names of Academies.	Whole number of scholars during the year.	Number claimed to have pursued classical or higher English studies, or both, for four months or more of said year.	Sex of Scholars.		Permanent Endowments.			Other academic property.	Total value of the whole.	Debts due by academy.
			Males.	Females.	Value of academic lot and buildings.	Value of library.	Value of apparatus.			
Elmira Free Academy	139	83	27	56	$29,097	$1,443	$1,421	.....	$ 31,961	.....
Erasmus Hall Academy	124	....	...	....	25,000	2,941	423	$8,541	36,905	$ 28
Evans Academy	88	16	4	12	4,800	414	181	15,141	20,535	1,870
Fairfield Academy	203	70	52	18	20,000	1,418	1,585	5,725	28,728	5,375
Falley Seminary	345	94	65	29	17,700	935	1,579	2,100	22,314	1,035
Forestville Free Academy	318	82	34	48	1,167	641	154	435	2,414	400
Fort Covington Academy	74	35	15	20	2,450	250	350	1,316	4,866	.....
Fort Edward Collegiate Institute	500	162	101	61	77,000	1,129	1,481	50	79,660	.....
Fort Plain Seminary and Female Col. Inst.	72	8	2	6	25,000	200	940	.....	26,140	.....
Franklin Academy, Malone	103	30	14	16	47,000	450	500	3,100	51,050	.....
Franklin Academy, Prattsburgh	120	32	12	20	11,000	1,200	300	500	13,000	700
Friends' Academy	111	16	13	3	25,000	443	1,006	5,329	31,778	1,500
Friendship Academy	62	9	5	4	3,656	227	564	.....	4,447	95
Genesee Valley Seminary	170	49	28	21	5,986	377	250	420	7,033	.....
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary	338	98	50	48	35,000	1,750	3,638	9,800	50,188	.....
Genesee and Wyoming Seminary	....	....	....	....	6,780	944	1,022	2,864	11,610	262
Geneseo Academy	163	40	18	22	30,000	500	410	11,088	41,998	6,948
Geneva Classical and Union School	344	103	58	50	30,000	748	191	19,926	50,865	.....
Gilbertsville Academy and Collegiate Inst.	78	39	15	24	5,650	656	400	2,438	9,144	85
Glen's Falls Academy	260	53	21	32	6,933	225	311	1,049	8,518	945
Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary	173	60	24	36	13,100	710	1,650	700	16,190	1,495
Grammar School of Madison University	61	14	14	....	.....	678	230	.....	928	.....
Greenville Academy	47	16	9	7	2,950	320	287	93	3,650	.....
Griffith Institute	386	116	46	70	9,400	272	790	475	10,937	353
Groton Academy	153	65	34	31	7,400	889	600	25	8,914	.....
Halfmoon Academy	75	48	28	20	2,555	200	405	70	3,230	.....
Hamburgh Union School	177	14	3	11	12,800	.....	143	480	13,423	.....
Hartwick Seminary	69	3	....	3	30,052	2,169	622	14,227	47,070	.....
Haverling Union School (Bath)	156	57	22	35	32,000	105	800	134	33,089	.....
Holley Union School	150	27	3	24	4,105	456	200	.....	4,761	.....
Hoosick Falls Union School	118	12	7	5	11,000	703	250	.....	11,953	.....
Hudson Academy	126	18	12	6	12,000	262	543	1,469	13,974	642
Hungerford Collegiate Institute	....	....	....	....	50,000	773	422	.....	51,195	.....
Huntington Union School	84	31	11	20	10,890	667	374	291	12,222	.....
Ithaca Academy	364	78	45	33	18,400	533	1,710	9,074	29,722	34
Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Inst.	145	132	74	58	.....	1,171	1,308	.....	2,479	.....
Jane Grey School	34	6	....	6	14,300	.....	15	3,725	18,040	10,000
Johnstown Union School	....	54	26	28	5,000	464	1,377	.....	6,841	1,182
Jordan Academy	120	19	12	17	5,000	670	405	.....	6,075	194
Keeseville Academy	193	22	8	14	4,909	274	474	.....	5,657	115
Kingston Academy	60	60	18	42	18,000	706	860	5,300	24,866	.....
Lansingburgh Academy	99	18	14	4	4,200	354	344	7,110	12,008	.....
Lawrenceville Academy	132	52	27	25	3,964	551	217	204	4,936	110
Leavenworth Institute	334	15	6	9	8,600	375	249	.....	9,224	.....
Le Roy Academic Institute	247	26	13	15	30,000	307	794	8,425	32,526	.....
Liberty Normal Institute	77	3	2	1	1,400	241	164	1,518	3,223	.....
Lockport Union School	350	107	51	56	23,000	459	1,348	2,300	27,107	.....
Lowville Academy	295	86	45	41	20,000	2,200	1,020	39,860	63,890	7,181
Lyons Union School	110	74	30	44	12,500	700	400	....	13,600	.....
Macedon Academy	47	22	10	12	4,200	260	718	630	5,808	.....
Marion Collegiate Institute	102	8	6	2	11,959	491	1,346	907	14,703	.....
Marshall Seminary of Easton	108	3	....	3	5,700	410	205	1,800	8,115	.....
Mayville Union School	150	15	4	11	17,000	491	423	1,330	19,245	5,000
McGrawville Union School	130	23	8	15	15,900	164	151	311	16,515	97
Mechanicville Academy	167	24	15	9	5,839	200	393	35	6,467	1,400
Medina Free Academy	98	31	14	17	6,500	1,500	150	.....	8,150	968
Mexico Academy	205	118	56	62	14,000	1,404	968	538	16,910	.....
Middlebury Academy	162	44	13	31	5,500	1,467	851	3,834	11,652	.....
Monroe Academy	24	14	9	5	5,500	175	100	.....	5,775	.....
Montgomery Academy	92	17	9	8	6,500	260	340	562	7,662	.....
Monticello Academy	198	62	39	23	10,000	182	286	1,500	11,968	.....
Moravia Institute	60	8	2	6	.....	118	7	.....	125	.....
Mount Morris Union School	105	19	6	13	5,500	312	150	.....	5,962	.....
Mount Pleasant Academy	68	....	....	....	34,000	1,920	300	3,403	39,623	.....
Munro Collegiate Institute	156	58	27	31	22,800	970	1,275	16,347	41,392	.....
Naples Academy	125	16	4	12	17,300	847	540	1,643	20,330	.....
Nassau Academy	....	....	....	....	4,795	215	239	265	5,514	900
Newark Union School and Academy	522	93	52	41	10,179	689	1,840	430	13,138	32
New Berlin Academy	178	91	43	48	3,700	241	273	100	4,314	.....
New Paltz Academy	165	24	13	11	7,900	776	552	455	9,683	.....
New York Conference Seminary and Col. Inst.	100	62	43	19	5,000	596	455	400	6,451	146
North Granville Ladies' Seminary	75	22	....	22	20,000	932	360	13,819	35,111	8,000
Norwich Academy	221	73	27	46	8,400	1,000	798	130	10,328	500
Nunda Academy	175	47	20	27	11,000	550	525	561	12,636	1,279
Ogdensburgh Educational Institute	91	21	12	9	6,000	2,763	500	.....	9,263	.....
Oneida Seminary	189	24	13	11	21,550	368	557	1,314	23,789	3,893
Onondaga Academy	132	28	14	15	13,100	600	200	2,000	15,900	2,600
Ontario Female Seminary	120	33	....	33	23,295	1,037	1,017	.....	25,899	21,245
Oswego High School	170	33	16	17	33,600	3,250	561	.....	36,811	.....
Owego Free Academy	150	66	31	35	9,000	1,075	500	200	10,775	.....
Oxford Academy	300	88	41	47	9,450	800	900	2,504	133,654	394
Packer Collegiate Institute	813	180	....	180	123,700	3,174	4,296	31,468	162,638	.....
Palatine Bridge Union School	48	....	....	....	3,281	178	181	166	3,806	.....
Palmyra Classical and Union School	340	86	33	53	14,000	1,314	789	1,782	17,885	.....
Parma Institute	37	16	10	6	7,000	351	350	394	8,099	8,250
Peekskill Academy	52	....	....	....	23,019	577	442	106	24,144	5,666

Principal Statistics of Attendance and Finances of Academies and Union Schools—Continued.

Names of Academies.	Whole number of scholars during the year.	Number claimed to have pursued classical or higher English studies, or both, for four months or more of said year.	Sex of Scholars.		Permanent Endowments.			Other academic property.	Total value of the whole.	Debts due by academy.
			Males.	Females.	Value of academic lot and buildings.	Value of library.	Value of apparatus.			
Penn Yan Academy	252	29	18	16	$15,200	$879	$568	.....	$16,647	.....
Perry Academy	129	23	15	8	21,560	614	230	$1,600	23,944	.....
Phelps Union and Classical School	271	38	16	22	6,100	483	269	1,185	8,028	.....
Phipps Union Seminary	118	104	....	104	12,700	1,040	366	2,000	16,106	.....
Pike Seminary	119	27	12	15	7,800	326	453	.....	8,579	$235
Plattsburgh Academy	91	22	7	15	7,035	510	100	350	7,995	.....
Pompey Academy	83	8	6	2	5,400	407	169	1,265	7,241	25
Port Byron Free School and Academy	83	15	6	9	9,303	1,056	395	416	11,164	7,100
Port Jervis Union School	23	18	8	10	12,766	280	412	.....	13,458	200
Pulaski Academy	176	141	70	71	15,000	439	484	3,800	19,773	.....
Red Creek Union Seminary	132	8	5	3	10,600	310	350	1,287	12,547	.....
Rochester Female Academy	87	17	....	17	6,300	205	230	260	6,995	560
Rogersville Union Seminary	171	65	30	35	9,050	270	240	400	9,960	.....
Rome Academy	118	62	23	39	11,500	600	567	405	13,072	963
Rural Seminary	100	19	7	12	4,297	647	150	24	5,118	24
Schenectady Union School	115	36	15	21	43,560	4,550	200	.....	48,310	.....
Scholarie Academy	84	32	12	20	4,950	450	300	100	5,800	1,189
Seneca Falls Academy	116	17	6	11	5,398	456	.....	.....	5,854	.....
Sherburne Union School	106	25	15	10	2,000	573	367	235	3,175	.....
Skaneateles Union School	146	6	2	4	11,800	860	150	1,845	13,855	.....
Sodus Academy	186	119	76	43	3,400	318	265	482	4,465	53
Spencertown Academy	....	....	....	....	2,750	217	193	.....	3,160	.....
S. S. Seward Institute	82	6	....	6	18,000	340	.....	20,000	39,340	.....
Starkey Seminary	187	32	13	19	18,450	1,716	467	.....	20,604	.....
Syracuse High School	276	159	48	111	100,000	7,000	900	.....	107,900	.....
Ten Broeck Free Academy	216	74	31	43	21,415	726	467	38,779	56,387	2,585
Troy Academy	132	11	11	....	12,000	368	297	.....	124,65	.....
Troy Female Seminary	285	133	....	133	12,100	2,335	1,036	.....	15,471	.....
Troy High School	192	114	40	74	28,000	930	1,434	550	30,914	.....
Trumansburgh Academy	110	18	6	12	3,532	523	761	150	6,966	.....
Unadilla Academy	....	....	....	....	3,500	370	200	.....	4,070	384
Union Academy of Belleville	130	24	12	12	17,850	991	631	408	19,880	1,500
Union Hall Academy	166	28	18	10	27,400	600	150	97	28,247	12,700
Utica Academy	188	143	57	86	49,994	569	798	1,601	52,962	.....
Utica Female Academy	....	....	....	....	70,000	.....	.....	.....	70,000	15,000
Vernon Academy	....	....	....	....	3,000	400	350	100	3,850	.....
Wallkill Academy	430	48	25	23	10,000	600	600	200	11,400	.....
Walton Academy	197	39	11	28	8,000	971	493	174	9,638	.....
Walworth Academy	68	4	3	1	8,440	222	560	1,444	10,666	520
Warrensburgh Academy	120	55	26	29	3,575	250	185	50	4,050	.....
Warsaw Union School	151	16	4	12	4,800	1,317	685	.....	6,802	.....
Warwick Institute	48	7	2	5	7,399	209	417	300	8,325	618
Washington Academy	175	95	45	50	10,500	350	800	.....	11,650	.....
Waterloo Union School	146	23	10	13	7,000	825	561	331	8,717	.....
Watertown High School	145	16	25	38	12,500	1,795	703	.....	14,998	.....
Watkins Academy	123	14	2	12	12,250	180	240	800	13,470	.....
Waverly Institute	207	90	34	56	14,536	581	700	.....	15,817	524
Webster Academy	50	5	4	1	4,652	188	151	.....	4,991	.....
Westfield Academy	195	34	14	20	60,000	1,026	367	1,784	63,177	42,997
West Hebron Union School	55	30	15	15	3,000	100	100	75	3,275	.....
Westport Union School	182	40	25	15	2,500	150	300	50	3,000	.....
West Winfield Academy	190	75	29	46	11,365	702	955	.....	13,022	.....
Whitestown Seminary	501	135	93	42	81,000	1,555	1,488	11,850	95,893	16,256
Whitney's Point Union School	112	19	10	9	9,600	199	246	413	10,458	4,571
Williamsville Academy	....	....	....	....	9,600	152	160	50	9,962	.....
Wilson Union School	....	....	....	....	3,400	813	400	2	4,615	.....
Windsor Academy	120	13	9	9	4,461	488	150	240	5,339	.....
Woodhull Academy	239	50	22	28	4,400	279	154	250	5,083	.....
Yates Academy	106	25	12	13	3,876	517	391	236	5,020	.....
Yates Polytechnic Institute	173	44	20	24	11,135	348	358	650	12,491	.....
	30,313	8,145	3,808	4,337	3,435,556	106,658	127,514	613,551	4,343,579	380,163

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our Common Schools are under the charge of a **Superintendent of Public Instruction,**[1] who has general powers in all cases of appeal arising under the School laws, and who reports annually to the Legislature the condition of the schools. He apportions the public moneys among the several counties, establishes rules and regulations, and has important duties in the management of normal schools, teachers' institutes and schools upon Indian Reservations. The schools of the State are *free*[2], and are supported by the income of a School Fund[3], and of the U. S. Deposit Fund, and by a State, city and district tax. The State (excepting cities) is divided into districts of convenient size, and generally coincident with Assembly districts, in each of which a **School Commissioner** is elected by the people for a term of three years. These officers are required to visit schools, examine and license teachers, and have general care of the Schools within their districts. They have certain duties in the division of school districts, the erection of school houses, and the management of teachers' Institutes. They receive returns from school officers, and report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Their salaries are paid by the counties, and are expected to give their whole attention to these duties. In all of the cities the schools are under **Boards of Education** (generally elected by the people), who appoint a superintendent and other officers, according to the special provisions of law under which they act; yet all of these boards report to the State Superintendent, and are subject to his general supervision. There are also Boards of Education, and special or general provisions for the schools of many large villages, and under a general law passed in 1852, and since variously amended, **Union Free Schools** may be established by the inhabitants of any neighborhood where the population will warrant. These are managed by Boards of Education, with corporate powers amply sufficient for the maintenance of graded schools, and such educational facilities as may be required.

In all other cases the towns are subdivided into **School Districts,** in which one trustee (or three, as the people may decide), and where circumstances make it necessary, parts of two or more towns may be united in the support of one school. These local school officers make annually an enumeration of all children between the ages of five and twenty-one, upon which the rates of distribution of school moneys are based. In some towns there are local school funds, derived from "Gospel and School Lands," and other sources, amounting in all to an income of about $30,000. The School laws of the State were consolidated into one act May 2, 1864, and several codes of the laws, instructions and decisions have been published, of which the last was in 1868.

The State has eight **Normal Schools**[4] supported by State appropriations, and devoted

[1] This office was created in 1854. The Superintendent is elected by joint ballot of the Legislature for a term of three years. He has a deputy and several clerks, and keeps his office in the State Hall at Albany. He is *ex-officio* a Regent of the University, and a trustee of the State Normal School at Albany, and of the Idiot Asylum at Syracuse, and has full charge of all the Normal schools, except at Albany, in which he is chairman of the Executive Committee.

[2] By an act passed April 16, 1867. They were previously supported in part by rate-bills.

[3] The revenue of this fund was reported in January, 1871, $370,195.60 for the preceding fiscal year. Its capital, Sept. 30, 1870, was $2,915,633.04. The direct appropriations of 1870, for all educational and charitable purposes, amounted to $2,890,620.52, of which $2,326,150.96 were derived from a State tax of 1¼ mills for Common Schools. The general results of the year were as follows:

Total receipts from all sources, including balance on hand at the beginning of the year	$10,919,466 45
Total expenditures	9,929,462 92
Amount paid for teachers' wages	6,501,173 37
Amount paid for school-houses, repairs and furniture	1,980,546 70
The estimated value of school-houses and sites	20,417,329 00
Number of children attending public schools	1,029,955
Number of persons attending normal schools	4,734
Total number of school-houses	11,705

[4] *Principal facts concerning the State Normal Schools.* (From the Report of the State Supt. of 1870.)

Location.	When established.	When opened.	Value of lot and building.	Value of furniture.	Value of library and apparatus.	Total value invested.
Albany*	1844	1864	$75,000 00	$3,000 00	$6,000 00	$84,000 00
Brockport†	1866	1867	110,000 00	4,300 00	8,364 00	122,664 00
Buffalo‡	1867	....	.....	.....	.....	100,000 00?
Cortland†	1866	1869	89,500 00	6,500 00	2,000 00	98,000 00
Fredonia†	1866	1867	17,900 00	.....	.....	.....
Geneseo‡	1867	....	.....	.....	.....	70,000 00?
Oswego‡	1863	1863	60,000 00	5,500 00	9,000 00	74,500 00
Potsdam†	1866	1869	84,318 00	3,998 00	6,033 00	94,849 00

* "State Normal Schools." It has had 671 male, and 1,038 female graduates. It is in part under the care of the Regents of the University.

† "Normal and Training School."

‡ "Wadsworth Normal and Training School."

? Estimated.

to the education and preparation of teachers. Most of them have a Normal, an Academic, an Intermediate and a Primary Department, and pupils from the locality are received for pay and instructed by the normal students. Most of these schools in their beginning received aid from the localities in which they are established. They are as follows:

At *Albany*, the edifice cor. Lodge and Howard Sts. was built by the State at a cost of $25,000.

The *Oswego* school occupies buildings and grounds given by the city in 1867.

The *Brockport* school is in a large and substantial stone building, formerly an academy, refitted for the school and accepted by the State in 1869, having been opened two years before.

At *Buffalo*, an edifice has been built by the city and county on a large and commodious site embracing a whole block, in the northern part of the city. It is 164 by 86 feet, 3 stories, with Mansard roof, and has cost about $100,000.

At *Cortland*, the village bore the whole cost of building, (about $92,800,) which was accepted December 16, 1868, and spent $6,000 in furnishing the dormitories and other rooms.

At *Fredonia*, the old academy was first used but a new building was accepted by the State Dec. 16, 1868. It is of brick, 3 stories high, with accommodations for about 600 day scholars, and 125 boarders, and cost the village about $100,000.

At *Geneseo*, the village and town raised $60,000, to which the executors of the will of James Wadsworth added $10,000. It was placed under contract for completion by April 15, 1870.

At *Potsdam*, the old St. Lawrence Academy premises were given and a new building erected by the county and town at a cost of about $83,000.

Besides free tuition the State defrays a part of the mileage expenses of students attending normal schools. The payments on account of Normal Schools in 1870, were as follows: Albany, $16,000.00; Brockport, $19,981.98; Cortland, $21,471.47; Fredonia, $15,586.32; Oswego, $18,000.00; and Potsdam, $13,852.22. Total, $105,492.99.

Teachers' Institutes have been formed for many years in most of the counties, under State appropriations, at which a general review of students is had and lectures and practical instruction given. These are usually held early in the autumn, and continue from one to four weeks.

Teachers' Institutes, during ten years, ending Dec. 31, 1870.

YEARS.	Co. in which Institutes were held.	Number of Institutes.	Teachers in attendance.	Average No. of teachers per county.	Average No. of teachers per Institute.	Percentage of attendance on whole No. of teachers.	Amount paid by State.	Average expense per county.	Average expense per teacher.
1861	48	52	7,556	157	145	61.0	$8,092 77	$168,60	$1.07
1862	52	62	9,414	181	152	75.8	8,665 16	166,63	.92
1863	47	55	9,027	192	164	72.4	9,680 28	205,96	1.07
1864	50	54	7,524	150	139	60.7	9,991 62	199,83	1.33
1865	54	63	8,887	165	141	73.5	14,916 39	276,22	1.67
1866	52	62	8,453	163	136	69.8	15,150 37	291,35	1.79
1867	55	66	9,676	176	147	80.3	20,437 39	371,59	2.11
1868	56	61	10,377	185	170	82.3	17,832 10	310,43	1.72
1869	55	56	9,495	173	170	78.8	18,053 86	328,25	1.90
1870	56	57	10,397	186	184	80.8	17,887 23	319,41	1.72

Teachers' Classes in Academies.—In 1870, eighty-seven academies were designated for instruction of common school teachers, free to the student, and at State expense. There were in attendance at these classes, 503 male and 991 female students. The list varies from year to year, as they may be designated by the Regents.

State Teachers' Association.—This educational society holds a session annually, at different places in the State, and for several years annual meetings of the "*Association of School Commissioners and City Superintendents of Schools,*" have been held in connection with them. A movement tending to separate, and independent meetings, has been made and approved.

School Libraries were first established in 1838, and $55,000 have been appropriated annually (with few exceptions) to their increase. They flourished for a few years, but have

now quite generally fallen into neglect and run to waste. This unfortunate result may be mainly attributed to a discontinuance of the local aid formerly acquired, and to the practice of allowing library moneys to be used for teachers' wages and apparatus. In a few cities and large villages these libraries have been creditably sustained, but the general decline since 1858 has been steady, and the annual totals less. In 1858, the number of volumes was 1,402,253; in 1863, 1,172,404; in 1868, 1,064,830; and in 1870, 986,697. The misapplication of library moneys to other objects, has been disallowed by the present Superintendent, and the provision of law permitting such use has been recommended for repeal.

Colored Schools may be maintained in any city or incorporated village, and in any union free school district. The returns for 1870, show the payment of $6,791.81, in towns, and of $60,790.75, in cities, for this object. In 1865, the amount expended in towns, was $5,060.96, and in cities, $31,561.30.

Indian Schools have been supported on the several Reservations, at State expense many years, and since 1856 they have been under the care of the Department of Public Instruction. In 1857, the number of Indian children between 4 and 21 was 1,658, of whom but a very small number attended school. In 1870, the number between 5 and 21 was 1,785, of whom 957 attended school some part of the year, the average attendance being 549. There were 26 schools taught on an average of 32 weeks. Expenses in 1870, $6,837.98. The statistics of these schools were as follows:

Indian Schools.

Reservation.	Districts and school houses.	Children 5 to 21.	Av. No. of weekly schools taught.	No. of pupils registered.	Average daily attendance.	Male teachers.	Female teachers.	White teachers.	Indian teachers.	Value of school houses.	Received from State.	Received from other sources.	Payments. Teachers' wages.	Buildings, ect.	Furniture, books, and apparatus.	Other expenses.	Total payments.
All. & Catter'gus	16	979	32	582	404	5	17	14	8	$8,415	$4,080 07	$450 00	$3,370 00	$81 74	$362 98	$714 85	$4530 07
Oneida & Mad...	2	52	31	40	8	..	2	2	..	800	448 95	12 00	356 00	1 40	30 05	73 50	460 95
Onondaga.....	1	127	31	64	20	1	2	1	2	900	110 00	159 00	110 00	45 00	.....	114 00	269 00
St. Regis.....	2	241	40	70	30	..	2	2	..	600	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	500 00
Shinnecock.....	1	54	30	32	25	1	1	2	..	800	273 50	90 00	263 50	.....	55 00	50 00	368 50
Tonawanda	2	163	26	53	36	1	2	1	2	20	418 96	29 00	312 00	6 29	34 14	95 53	447 96
Tuscarora.....	2	169	36	116	26	..	2	1	1	1,600	524 33	65 00	454 31	.....	22 91	112 00	589 22
Total.....	26	1785	324	957	549	8	28	23	13	$13,135	$6,360 70	$805 00	$5,366 31	$134 43	$505 08	$1,159 88	$7165 70

School Laws.—The school system of New York, as a measure of State patronage, dates from 1812, although in 1795 an appropriation of $50,000 a year for five years was granted for common school purposes. The principal eras in common school legislation have been in this State as follows:

1795. The sum of $50,000 annually, for five years, granted.

1811. Five Commissioners appointed to organize a school system.

1812. A system organized under the late Gideon Hawley as Superintendent.

1821. The office of Superintendent abolished, and the care of schools placed under the Secretary of State.

1835. Teachers' Departments first established in Academies.

1838. District Libraries instituted. They had been recommended in 1830.

1841. The office of Deputy Superintendent in counties established.

1843. Town Inspectors and School Commissioners abolished, and Town Superintendents created.

1844. A State Normal School established at Albany.

1847. County Superintendents discontinued. Teachers' Institutes, which had previously existed as voluntary associations, were legalized. The first one was held at Ithaca, in 1843.

1849. A Free School Law passed, and submitted to the people, who sustained it by a large majority. From unequal operation it excited discontent, and a vote in 1850 showed a greatly reduced majority.

1851. The Free School Act repealed, and rate bill again introduced.

1853. Union Free Schools allowed under certain regulations.

1854. Office of State Superintendent of Instruction created.

1856. Office of School Commissioners created, and that of Town Superintendents abolished.

1862. An act passed by which any Union School, by complying with the requirements of the Regents, might enjoy all the privileges to which academies are entitled, and share in the income of the Literature Fund. The number of graded Union Schools in the State is 694, of which over 90 were formerly academies.

1863. Normal and Training School established at Oswego.

1866. Four new Normal and Training Schools provided for.

1867. A Free School Law again established, and Normal and Training Schools authorized at Geneseo and Buffalo. The former was known as the "Wadsworth Normal and Training School" until changed by law April 5, 1871, to "Geneseo Normal and Training School."

Schools and Attendance.—The report of the Department, dated February 1, 1871, shows that 11,695 school houses are maintained in the State, of which 367 were in cities, and 11,328 in rural districts. Of these, 127 were of logs, 9,904 framed, 1,162 of brick, and 502 of stone. The numbers were an increase of 38 framed and 200 brick, a decrease of 136 log and 57 stone houses, and a total increase of 45 in numbers. The amount spent for school houses, outhouses, sites, fences, furniture and repairs, during ten years, was as follows:

Year.	Cities.	Rural Districts.	Total.	Year.	Cities.	Rural Districts.	Total.
1861	$427,796 17	$228,390 85	$656,177 02	1867	$1,012,492 87	$700,624 14	$1,713,107 01
1862	389,316 56	210,852 44	600,169 00	1868	1,166,076 28	1,018,988 67	2,184,064 95
1863	242,547 53	186,961 40	429,508 93	1869	1,401,464 03	1,053,988 98	2,455,453 01
1864	370,815 34	276,485 89	647,301 23	1870	1,079,160 61	891,418 27	1,970,578 88
1865	516,902 04	282,208 66	799,160 70				
1866	489,348 67	480,875 92	970,224 59	Total	$7,095,900 10	$5,329,845 22	$12,425,745 32

The value of school houses and sites, in 1870, was $20,426,412, being an increase of $1,977,364 upon the preceding year. The average value of school houses in the rural districts was $433.02, in 1865, and 744.84, in 1870, each year having shown an increase upon the preceding.

The number of children between the ages of 5 and 21 was reported as 623,201 in cities, and 857,560 in rural districts, or in the whole State 1,480,761, of whom 1,026,447 had attended public free schools some portion of the school year. The progressive increase of attendance in ten years had been: in 1861, 872,854; in 1862, 892,550; in 1863, 886,815; in 1864, 881,184; in 1865, 916,617; in 1866, 919,309; in 1867, 941,203; in 1868, 970,842; in 1869, 998,664; and in 1870, 1,026,447.

The aggregate number of days of attendance during four years had been as follows:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
In cities	34,432,493	36,047,805	38,125,791	40,907,063
In rural districts	42,167,499	47,349,445	48,952,174	49,396,980
Total	76,599,992	83,397,250	87,077,965	90,304,043

The average daily attendance of pupils during the same period has been as follows:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
In cities	164,565	166,645	178,607	192,623
In rural districts	255,392	279,223	289,814	292,082
Total	419,957	445,858	468,421	484,705

The total number of pupils in the various classes of schools, in 1870, were: in Common Schools, 1,026,447; in Normal Schools, 4,871; in Academies, 30,313; in Colleges, 3,207; and in private schools, 127,261. Total, 1,192,090.

The relative number of children, and of pupils in attendance to the number of teachers, the daily average attendance, and the per cent. of this daily average to the whole number of children, and to the number of pupils, in the several counties and cities of the State, are shown in the following table:

Relative Numbers and Average Attendance of Children and Scholars Attending School.

Counties.	Children over 5 and under 21, to each qualified teacher.	Whole No. of children attending school to each qual. teacher.	Average daily attendance per teacher.	Per cent. of average daily attendance on whole No. of children bet. 5 and 21.	Per cent. of av. daily attendance on whole No. of chil. at school any por. of the year.
Rural Districts—					
Albany	90	55	24	20.58	43.61
Allegany	51	42	20	39.21	47.61
Broome	47	39	20	42.55	51.23
Cattaraugus	53	43	21	39.62	48.83
Cayuga	54	43	21	38.98	48.83
Chautauqua	54	44	23	42.59	52.27
Chemung	54	43	21	39.62	48.83
Chenango	42	34	17	40.47	50.00
Clinton	85	53	23	27.05	43.39
Columbia	69	48	21	30.43	43.75
Cortland	42	34	16	38.09	47.05
Delaware	41	31	16	39.02	47.05
Dutchess	76	48	22	28.94	45.83
Erie	78	54	25	32.05	46.29
Essex	57	44	19	33.33	43.18
Franklin	62	47	21	33.87	44.68
Fulton	69	48	23	33.33	47.91
Genesee	69	50	26	37.68	52.00
Greene	60	43	20	33.33	46.51
Hamilton	33	25	10	30.30	40.00
Herkimer	57	42	20	35.08	47.61
Jefferson	50	40	20	39.99	50.00
Kings	189	89	38	20.10	42.69
Lewis	50	37	18	36.00	48.64
Livingston	63	47	22	34.92	46.80
Madison	54	40	20	37.03	50.00
Monroe	78	55	26	33.33	47.27
Montgomery	93	64	28	30.10	43.75
Niagara	75	59	25	33.33	46.29
Oneida	65	46	21	33.30	45.65
Onondaga	62	48	25	40.32	52.08
Ontario	63	47	24	38.09	51.06
Orange	90	65	29	32.22	44.61
Orleans	63	47	22	34.92	46.80
Oswego	61	49	24	39.34	48.97
Otsego	46	36	18	39.13	50.00
Putnam	70	50	73	32.85	46.00
Queens	136	72	34	25.14	47.22
Rensselaer	84	54	24	28.57	44.44
Richmond	155	84	43	27.74	51.19
Rockland	135	81	33	24.44	40.74
St. Lawrence	53	42	22	41.50	52.38
Saratoga	68	51	22	32.35	43.13
Schenectady	65	44	19	29.23	43.18
Schoharie	56	43	20	35.71	46.51
Schuyler	49	41	19	38.77	46.34
Seneca	76	60	27	35.52	45.00
Steuben	56	42	21	37.50	50.00
Suffolk	83	58	29	34.93	50.00
Sullivan	71	51	21	29.57	41.17
Tioga	57	44	23	40.35	52.27
Tompkins	57	42	21	36.84	50.00
Ulster	111	71	31	27.92	43.66
Warren	57	44	19	33.33	43.18
Washington	62	47	23	37.09	48.93
Wayne	60	48	23	38.33	47.91
West Chester	121	68	32	26.44	47.05
Wyoming	52	39	20	38.46	51.28
Yates	53	43	19	35.84	44.18
Cities—					
Albany	220	85	46	20.72	54.11
Auburn	105	72	40	38.09	55.55
Binghamton	140	67	38	27.14	56.71
Brooklyn	171	91	44	25.73	48.35
Buffalo	98	68	35	35.71	51.47
Cohoes	349	155	64	18.33	41.29
Elmira	77	47	38	49.35	80.85
Hudson	161	76	47	29.19	61.81
Lockport	115	90	44	38.26	48.88
Newburgh	132	84	39	29.54	46.42
New York	133	106	46	37.39	43.39
Ogdensburgh	148	85	39	27.16	45.88
Oswego	121	66	42	34.71	63.63
Poughkeepsie	151	64	30	19.86	46.87
Rochester	173	72	39	22.54	54.16
Schenectady	128	64	40	31.25	62.50
Syracuse	99	47	32	32.32	68.08
Troy	127	81	37	29.13	45.67
Utica	132	61	36	27.27	59.01
Watertown	94	64	38	40.42	59.37
General Results—					
Towns	66	47	23	34.05	47.34
Cities	137	92	43	30.90	47.04
State	85	59	28	32.73	47.22

Teachers.—The number of teachers employed in common schools is 28,217, of whom 6,548 are males, and 21,668 females. The number employed at the same time for twenty-eight weeks or more in each year, was 4,463 in the cities, and 12,974 in the rural districts, and a comparison for a series of years indicates a growing tendency to making teaching a profession. The number of teachers licensed by Normal Schools was 251 in the cities, and 167 in the rural districts; by local officers, 4,346 in the cities, and 22,381 in the rural districts. Total, 5,021 in the cities, and 23,196 in the rural districts.

The amount expended for teachers' wages, during five years was as follows:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
In cities	$2,093,042 90	$2,217,028 94	$2,564,592 90	$2,790,068 90	$3,036,431 98
In rural districts	2,464,847 76	2,609,442 70	3,032,914 69	3,302,111 69	3,460,252 41
Total	$4,558,890 66	$4,826,471 64	$5,597,506 94	$6,092,180 59	$6,496,642 39

Average annual salary for each teacher, calculated from the foregoing:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
In cities	$586 94	$621 36	$641 47	$642 87	$689 36
In rural districts	203 76	216 73	240 75	257 86	266 70
State	291 00	309 23	337 28	355 02	372 58

The average weekly wages in 1870, was $16.12 in cities, $8.13 in rural districts, and $10.58 in the whole State. The whole sum paid for teachers' wages was about $2,000,000 more than 1866.

Public School Moneys.—The amount of receipts and payments on account of the Common School Fund, during the year 1870, were as follows:

Receipts.

Balance on hand September 30, 1869,	$31,178 29
Interest on bonds for lands,	11,439 11
Interest on bonds for loans,	15,586 83
Interest on State stocks,	67,903 27
Interest on Comptroller's bonds,	2,160 00
Interest on loan of 1840,	2,989 08
Interest on Oswego City bonds,	4,200 00
Rent of lands,	43 50
Dividends on Stock of Manhattan Company,	5,000 00
Interest on money in Treasury,	64,685 52
Amount appropriated from United States Deposit Fund,	165,000 00
Total,	$370,185 60

Payments.

Dividends to Common Schools,	$244,600 00
Salaries of School Commissioners,	90,600 00
Indian schools,	2,320 39
Total,	$337,520 39

The amount expended for educational purposes in 1870, not including appropriations to Orphan Asylums and other public charities in which instruction is given, was as follows:

For wages of common school teachers,	$6,510,164 32
For district libraries,	30,917 05
For school apparatus,	179,156 93
For colored schools,	67,582 56
For buildings, sites, furniture, repairs, etc.,	1,982,547 29
For other expenses incident to the support of common schools,	1,164,142 67
State appropriations to Academies,	44,646 79
State appropriation for teachers' classes in Academies,	15,345 00
For Teachers' Institutes,	16,171 10
For Normal Schools,	128,723 59
For Cornell University,	25,000 00
For Indian schools,	6,837 98
For Department of Public Instruction,	19,127 09
For Regents of the University,	6,349 72
For printing registers for school districts,	13,000 00
Total,	$10,209,712 09

This total is an increase of $102,422.74 over the corresponding items of 1869.

The total expenditures for the maintenance of common schools, from 1850 to 1870, inclusive, is shown in the following tables:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1850	$1,607,684 85	1857	$3,792,948 72	1864	$4,549,870 66
1851	1,894,827 16	1858*	2,500,000 00	1865	5,735,460 24
1852	2,249,814 02	1859	3,664,617 57	1866	6,632,935 94
1853	2,469,248 52	1860	3,744,246 95	1867	7,683,201 22
1854	2,666,609 36	1861	3,841,270 81	1868	9,040,942 02
1855	3,544,587 62	1862	3,955,664 33	1869	9,386,786 29
1856	3,323,049 98	1863	3,859,156 21	1870	9,905,514 22

Total, in whole period of 21 years, $96,538,440.76.

* Estimated. The school year was changed at this time, and no full report of the year commencing Jan. 1, and ending Sept. 30, 1868, appears to have been made.

Statement showing the amount of School Tax paid by each County, the amount of Tax received back, the amount of Common School Fund received, and the total amount received by each County, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1870.

Counties	School tax paid.	School tax received.	Com. School Fund received.	Total received.
Albany	$59,587 35	$60,509 25	$7,198 04	$67,707 29
Allegany	10,672 54	23,826 41	2,699 44	31,525 85
Broome	10,058 98	26,667 72	2,510 72	29,178 44
Cattaraugus	9,421 38	30,550 07	2,872 01	33,422 08
Cayuga	26,335 87	35,675 12	3,430 57	39,105 69
Chautauqua	19,508 45	40,160 60	3,800 84	43,961 44
Chemung	10,604 68	20,916 95	2,000 56	22,917 51
Chenango	14,183 65	28,523 54	2,653 56	31,177 10
Clinton	7,240 93	28,438 15	2,753 22	31,191 37
Columbia	27,316 77	27,048 52	2,639 22	29,687 74
Cortland	8,692 39	18,092 37	1,686 61	19,779 98
Delaware	10,718 87	32,328 73	2,981 06	35,309 79
Dutchess	37,113 14	38,302 39	3,760 42	42,062 81
Erie	66,118 18	90,525 48	10,416 34	100,941 82
Essex	6,444 07	19,902 08	1,878 57	21,780 65
Franklin	7,251 39	19,700 45	1,856 53	21,556 98
Fulton	4,354 14	16,061 89	1,536 19	17,598 07
Genesee	19,388 89	19,480 74	1,884 64	21,365 38
Greene	7,003 22	20,742 28	1,984 62	22,726 90
Hamilton	933 95	2,400 91	215 06	2,615 97
Herkimer	11,361 33	25,787 85	2,463 51	28,251 36
Jefferson	18,909 68	45,233 04	4,288 96	49,522 00
Kings	242,633 06	162,538 55	20,450 07	182,988 62
Lewis	4,953 63	20,728 95	1,927 88	22,656 83
Livingston	20,052 04	24,211 50	2,324 37	26,535 87
Madison	14,035 44	23,382 61	2,702 93	31,085 54
Monroe	44,757 90	58,995 53	6,347 06	65,342 59
Montgomery	8,330 00	18,376 83	1,806 62	20,183 45
New York	1,160,354 33	393,312 54	49,935 02	443,247 56
Niagara	18,852 42	29,614 98	2,891 33	32,506 21
Oneida	35,935 45	64,560 31	6,234 24	70,794 55
Onondaga	40,691 37	59,981 63	6,257 44	66,239 07
Ontario	23,030 85	27,823 97	2,673 44	30,497 41
Orange	38,018 01	40,666 23	4,006 18	44,672 41
Orleans	13,284 04	18,202 21	1,752 78	19,954 99
Oswego	18,706 42	48,464 76	4,667 51	53,132 27
Otsego	15,842 88	34,262 38	3,224 02	37,486 40
Putnam	7,040 20	9,143 53	887 34	10,030 87
Queens	30,702 06	31,408 36	3,148 98	34,557 34
Rensselaer	38,145 66	51,147 05	5,538 14	56,685 19
Richmond	9,645 79	14,543 52	1,477 63	16,021 15
Rockland	8,648 16	11,234 84	1,127 00	12,361 84
St. Lawrence	20,006 66	55,894 75	5,283 84	61,178 59
Saratoga	15,854 66	31,588 60	3,045 45	34,634 05
Schenectady	6,937 88	12,338 39	1,209 72	13,548 11
Schoharie	6,617 28	22,734 76	2,155 09	24,889 74
Schuyler	4,730 09	12,855 74	1,212 57	14,068 31
Seneca	12,107 17	16,932 40	1,645 57	18,577 97
Steuben	17,172 66	45,882 65	4,333 13	50,215 78
Suffolk	14,289 95	25,634 87	2,503 66	28,138 53
Sullivan	3,744 33	21,687 17	2,072 59	23,759 76
Tioga	6,918 16	19,220 45	1,821 44	21,041 89
Tompkins	9,600 88	20,288 26	1,936 57	22,224 83
Ulster	16,697 94	43,220 35	4,272 75	47,493 10
Warren	3,491 62	14,829 41	1,396 51	16,223 92
Washington	19,018 87	31,221 96	2,965 90	34,187 86
Wayne	18,499 32	31,241 39	2,985 40	34,226 79
Westchester	74,910 82	57,694 68	5,703 12	63,397 80
Wyoming	11,439 55	20,419 04	1,936 66	22,355 70
Yates	9,859 08	12,908 10	1,229 36	14,137 46
Balance Contingent	.....	1,857 51	.....	1,857 51
Indians	.....	3,076 12	.....	3,076 12
	$2,458,751 48	$2,325,000 00	$244,600 00	$2,569,600 00

School statistics by counties and cities, for the year 1871.

COUNTIES. (Towns and Cities.)	No. of teachers employed for 26 weeks or more	Apportionment for Teachers' Wages. District quotas.	Apportionment for Teachers' Wages. According to population.	Libraries.	Total.	Number of districts.	No. of children bet. 5 and 21 yrs. residing in district Sept. 30, 1870.	Number of private schools.	Number of pupils attending private schools	Number of children attending school during the year.
Albany, towns	162	$7,704 72	$18,912 84	$626 37	$27,243 93	153	14,618	12	873	8,961
city	130	6,182 80	27,165 92	899 70	35,248 42	22	23,898	70	6,000	111,035
Cohoes	22	1,046 32	4,034 99	133 63	5,214 94	21	7,679	1	200	3,405
Allegany	262	13,411 92	117,535 07	578 86	31,525 85	261	14,217	12	285	11,719
Broome, towns	225	10,701 00	12,891 77	423 93	23,926 75	212	10,572	1	28	8,801
Binghamton	31	1,474 36	3,656 24	121 09	5,251 69	10	4,326	7	368	2,087
Cattaraugus	296	14,077 76	19,724 98	620 14	33,422 88	276	15,483	5	109	12,576
Cayuga, towns	255	12,127 80	18,737 14	620 21	31,475 15	239	13,834	3	91	10,845
Auburn	42	1,997 52	5,452 49	180 57	7,630 54	8	4,392	5	500	3,019

[1] Includes 56.61 apportioned to separate neighborhoods.

[2] Including $1,000 for supervision.

School statistics by counties and cities, for the year 1871.—Continued.

COUNTIES. (Towns and Cities.)	No. of teachers employed for 28 weeks or more	Apportionment for Teachers' Wages. District quotas.	Apportionment for Teachers' Wages. According to population.	Libraries.	Total.	Number of districts.	No. of children bet. 5 and 21 yrs residing in district Sept. 30, 1870.	Number of private schools.	Number of pupils attending private schools	Number of children attending school during the year.
Chautauqua	373	$17,739 88	$25,380 98	$840 58	$43,961 44	293	20,329	21	736	16,468
Chemung, towns	127	6,040 12	8,153 73	270 04	14,463 89	116	6,808	1	57	5,399
Elmira	54	2,568 24	5,696 72	188 66	8,453 62	6	4,170	3	480	2,540
Chenango	294	13,982 64	16,643 26	551 20	31,177 10	287	12,356	4	120	9,909
Clinton	225	10,701 00	19,833 51	656 86	31,191 37	204	19,155	20	396	12,002
Columbia, towns	182	8,655 92	16,085 31	532 72	25,273 95	180	12,509	7	228	8,679
Hudson	19	903 64	3,397 63	112 52	4,413 79	4	3,054	6	646	1,439
Cortland	132	8,655 92	10,766 49	356 57	19,778 98	180	7,672	4	207	6,094
Delaware	350	16,646 00	18,065 49	598 30	35,309 79	319	14,331	2	72	11,741
Dutchess, towns	228	10,843 68	21,311 27	705 80	32,860 75	203	17,261	36	728	10,899
Poughkeepsie	42	1,997 52	6,973 59	230 95	9,202 06	16	6,330	8	425	2,704
Erie, towns	302	14,363 12	26,710 35	884 61	41,958 08	281	23,651	22	1,321	16,415
Buffalo	318	15,124 08	41,001 60	1,358 06	158,993 74	39	31,250	46	8,094	21,595
Essex	188	8,941 28	12,427 70	411 59	21,780 65	187	10,685	2	46	8,162
Franklin	188	8,941 28	12,211 26	404 42	21,556 98	172	11,669	4	193	8,796
Fulton	139	6,610 84	10,635 02	352 21	17,598 07	117	9,511	1	.....	8,662
Genesee	155	7,371 80	13,544 99	448 59	21,365 38	142	10,689	8	685	7,721
Greene	179	8,513 24	13,758 02	455 64	22,726 90	163	10,780	11	305	7,756
Hamilton	30	1,426 80	1,151 05	38 12	2,615 97	33	972	....	.....	749
Herkimer	225	10,701 00	16,987 75	562 61	28,251 36	193	12,707	9	284	9,378
Jefferson, towns	363	18,215 48	25,163 82	833 55	44,217 85	364	19,667	14	441	15,390
Watertown	32	1,521 92	3,660 99	121 24	5,304 15	15	2,994	1	36	2,035
Kings, towns	35	1,664 60	6,383 10	211 40	8,259 10	14	6,626	15	665	3,101
Brooklyn	799	38,000 44	126,474 20	4,254 83	2174,729 52	46	136,769	220	25,000	72,286
Lewis	214	10,177 84	12,078 95	400 04	22,656 83	204	10,761	2	98	7,896
Livingston	204	9,702 24	16,294 00	539 63	26,535 87	183	12,865	15	414	9,633
Madison	253	12,032 68	18,442 68	610 78	31,085 54	236	13,755	7	372	10,184
Monroe, towns	241	11,461 96	23,123 12	765 80	35,350 88	225	18,861	6	117	13,204
Rochester	140	6,658 40	22,101 35	731 96	329,991 71	19	24,175	30	4,093	10,102
Montgomery	128	6,087 68	13,643 91	451 86	20,183 45	117	11,932	9	177	8,135
New York	2,253	107,152 68	315,157 33	10,437 55	4443,247 56	276	300,000	350	50,000	238,326
Niagara, towns	165	8,798 60	16,393 35	542 92	25,734 87	161	13,876	14	956	10,013
Lockport	34	1,617 04	4,939 07	165 23	6,771 34	10	3,892	6	265	3,064
Oneida, towns	428	20,355 68	34,264 03	1,134 77	55,754 48	386	27,867	11	153	19,586
Utica	171	4,423 03	10,276 65	340 34	15,040 07	29	9,392	16	640	4,331
Onondaga, towns	335	15,932 60	26,547 65	879 22	43,359 47	278	20,874	3	63	16,211
Syracuse	171	8,132 76	13,790 13	456 71	22,879 60	17	16,859	16	2,103	8,114
Ontario	233	11,081 48	18,793 52	622 41	30,497 41	201	14,521	17	703	10,983
Orange, towns	237	11,271 72	24,072 00	797 23	36,140 95	182	21,187	20	442	14,761
Newburgh	41	1,949 96	6,370 52	210 98	8,531 46	40	5,416	12	706	3,449
Orleans	150	7,134 00	12,409 99	411 00	19,954 99	128	9,389	7	351	7,112
Oswego, towns	323	15,361 88	24,692 42	817 77	40,872 07	289	19,781	3	64	15,919
city	76	3,614 56	8,368 49	277 15	12,260 20	25	9,203	6	642	5,046
Otsego	330	15,694 80	21,093 03	698 57	37,486 40	321	15,089	6	155	11,968
Putnam	71	3,376 76	6,440 80	213 31	10,030 87	62	4,994	9	183	3,548
Queens	180	8,560 80	25,163 18	833 36	34,557 34	80	24,514	56	2,015	12,961
Rensselaer, towns	217	10,320 52	21,223 63	702 89	32,247 04	183	18,224	15	697	11,746
Troy	133	6,325 48	17,048 06	564 61	324,138 15	38	16,867	15	2,143	10,802
Richmond	71	3,376 76	12,239 05	405 34	16,021 15	26	11,017	30	898	5,945
Rockland	64	3,043 34	9,019 30	298 70	12,361 84	42	8,616	19	673	5,150
St. Lawrence, towns	498	23,684 88	31,580 12	1,045 89	56,310 89	474	26,364	20	658	21,064
Ogdensburgh	25	1,189 00	3,560 77	117 93	4,867 70	19	3,709	5	576	2,134
Saratoga	258	12,270 48	21,646 66	716 91	34,634 05	226	17,536	18	800	13,147
Schenectady, towns	58	2,758 48	4,651 09	154 04	7,563 61	58	3,774	1	6	2,561
city	30	1,426 80	4,411 60	146 10	5,984 50	6	3,826	4	425	1,905
Schoharie	209	9,940 04	14,470 45	479 25	24,889 74	205	11,540	....	.....	8,999
Schuyler	122	5,802 32	8,001 01	264 98	14,068 31	115	5,998	5	149	4,960
Seneca	130	6,182 82	11,997 82	397 35	18,577 97	100	9,875	5	113	7,795
Steuben	432	20,545 92	21,718 74	951 12	50,215 78	369	24,193	5	169	18,226
Suffolk	189	8,988 84	16,535 81	617 88	28,138 53	146	15,742	19	389	11,039
Sullivan	191	9,083 96	14,205 34	470 46	23,759 76	188	13,582	2	129	9,843
Tioga	177	8,418 12	12,219 09	404 68	21,041 89	156	10,055	8	237	7,853
Tompkins	178	8,465 68	12,313 08	441 07	22,224 83	157	10,085	9	293	7,442
Ulster	286	13,602 16	32,804 50	1,036 44	47,493 10	225	31,300	22	927	20,330
Warren	142	6,753 52	9,166 81	303 59	16,223 92	143	8,093	2	.....	6,210
Washington	283	13,459 48	20,063 90	664 43	34,187 86	232	17,558	6	112	13,205
Wayne	272	12,936 32	20,607 97	682 50	34,226 79	219	16,175	2	55	13,054
Westchester	378	17,977 68	*43,966 01	1,454 11	63,397 80	157	45,788	94	3,018	25,664
Wyoming	187	8,893 72	13,030 43	431 55	22,355 70	173	9,709	4	179	7,369
Yates	115	5,469 40	8,390 19	277 87	13,137 46	101	6,068	2	73	4,999
Salaries of school com	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indians	27	.....	.....	.....	3,076 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contingent fund Bala.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,857 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for towns	12,974	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	857,560	697	23,699	616,970
Total for cities	4,463	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	623,201	827	103,362	409,477
Total for State	17,464	$830,350 04	$1,660,816 33	$55,000 00	$2,660,000 00	11,372	1,480,761	1,514	127,061	1,026,447

[1] Including $1,500 for Supervisors. [2] Including $4,000 for Supervisors. [3] Including $500 for Supervisors. [4] Including $10,500 for Supervisors. [5] Includes 59.64 apportioned to separate neighborhoods.

RAILROADS.

The first Railroad built in the State, was the "Mohawk and Hudson," between Albany and Schenectady, about 17 miles. The science of railroad engineering was then scarcely known; the possibility of surmounting grades by locomotive steam power had not been discovered, and it was supposed that no considerable grade could be overcome excepting by stationary engines and inclined planes. Such a plane was accordingly built at each end of the road, with a rise of 1 in 18, and all cars were passed up or down by a cable, supported upon grooved rollers at short distances apart, and balanced at the other end by a car loaded with stone. This cable passed about a drum driven and regulated by steam power, at the top of the hill. From such humble beginning, the railroad system of the State has grown to its present vast proportions; changing everywhere the methods of transacting business, establishing new branches of industry, and removing others from older to more favored localities; superceding former methods of communication, and familiarizing all classes with ideas of rapid transit over long journeys, and the quick dispatch of all business in any way depending upon transportation.

The earliest roads were built with wooden rails with a flat iron bar spiked upon one edge, and solid rails did not begin to come much into use until about 1842. The earlier R. R. projects upon lateral lines mostly died out without completion, nor did the idea of building roads to accommodate the local wants of localities begin to be successfully realized until more than twenty years after the first were constructed. All the early R. R. corporations were erected by special acts, until 1848, when a general law was first passed for the formation of railroad companies. Under this act, a special law was required in each case, declaring the public utility of the proposed line and allowing private property to be taken by appraisal for its use. In 1850, this law was materially amended, and has since, with some changes, formed the fundamental law of all new railroad corporations.

The early corporations were mostly coupled with a requirement of an annual report to the Secretary of State of details of transactions, expenditures, and receipts, and with the stipulation that the State might at any time after ten, and within fifteen years from the date of completion, assume the control and ownership of the same, by paying the cost of construction and equipment, and a certain rate of interest thereon, (usually 10, or 14 per cent,) and the expense of maintenance, after deducting moneys received. In no instance, however, did the State ever acquire, or attempt to operate any railroad on its own account. In the following cases, however, State bonds were issued, and the proceeds of the sale loaned to railroad companies, with the condition that the interest and principal should be paid by such companies as they became due; that the moneys loaned should be applied in construction, and that certain other sums raised from other sources should be expended in like manner. The road and its appendages were to be held as security for the payment of interest and principal of the loan, and any premiums arising from the sale of the bonds, were given to the school fund. In default of payment the road might be sold at auction, under the direction of the comptroller, and bid in by that officer for the State, subject to the future action of the Legislature.

Railroads aided by State Loans.

Name of Road.	Date of act.	Amount authorized.	Remarks.
Auburn and Rochester R. R.	April 29, 1840..	$200,000	At 5½ p. c., redeemable in 1860, 1861.
Auburn and Syracuse R. R.	April 18, 1838..	200,000	At 5 p. c., redeemable in 1858.
Canajoharie and Catskill R. R.	April 18, 1838..	200,000	At 5 p. c.
Hudson and Berkshire R. R.	April 28, 1840..	150,000	At 5½ p. c., redeemable in 1865.
Ithaca and Owego R. R.	April 18, 1838..	250,000	
Long Island R. R.	April 29, 1840..	100,000	At 6 p. c., redeemable in 1861.[1]
New York and Erie R. R.	April 23, 1836..	3,000,000	At 4½ p. c., released by State in 1845.
Schenectady and Troy R. R.	May 14, 1840..	100,000	At 6 p. c., redeemable in 1867.
Tioga Coal, Iron Mining and Manufacturing Co.	May 14, 1840..	70,000	At 5½ p. c., redeemable in 1865.
Tonawanda R. R.	May 1, 1840..	100,000	At 5½ p. c., redeemable in 1865.

These loans forming part of the contingent debt of the State, were in the case of the "Erie" released and canceled by the State. The Canajoharie & Catskill R. R. loan was lost, and most of the others have been paid by the companies. For many years the lines parallel with

[1] Redemption deferred to August, 1876, and rate of interest changed to 5 p. c., Laws of 1859, Chap. 36. Amount at present $68,000.

the State canals, were required to pay canal tolls; but in 1851, these tolls were taken off. An act passed April 14, 1865, relating to tram roads, allowed their formation in the counties of Essex and Clinton, for the transportation of products of mines. The provisions of this law were extended in 1869 to Dutchess, Columbia, Putnam, Westchester, and Orange Counties.

The aid of cities, counties, and towns, has been granted to railroads in many cases, but always (until 1869,) this required a special act, and usually a special vote. The written consent of a majority of the voters and property holders, duly acknowledged, has in other cases been required.

But by an act of May 18, 1869, amended by chap. 925, laws of 1871, whenever a majority of the tax payers shall petition the County Judge, for the issue of bonds, to an amount of not more than 20 per cent. of the assessed valuation, he may upon proofs that the application is in reality from a majority, and upon due notice, appoint commissioners to prepare and issue the bonds allowed. The counties of New York, Kings, Erie, Greene, Albany, Westchester, Ontario, Seneca, Yates, Onondaga, and Niagara, are excepted from this general law.

By act of May 20, 1869, the consolidation of R. R. Co's. was permitted under certain conditions, but not so as to increase the rate of fare when fixed by law, or to unite under one corporation parallel or competing lines; nor can the rights of creditors or the validity of any rights in suit at law, be impaired or affected by such consolidation. The consent of the holders of two-thirds of the stock is required, and notice of intention is to be previously published.

The number of miles of new road completed in each year, from 1831, when the first railroad was opened to the public to 1870 inclusive, is shown by the following table:

Miles of Railroad opened annually in the State of New York.

Years.	Miles opened.	Years.	Miles opened.	Years.	Miles opened.	Years.	Miles opened.
1831.....	17.00	1841.....	51.00	1851.....	227.00	1861.....	9.00
1832.....	23.00	1842.....	153.00	1852.....	237.00	1862.....	38.00
1833.....	1.00	1843.....	64.00	1853.....	371.00	1863.....	56.00
1834.....	31.00	1844.....	64.00	1854.....	109.00	1864.....	47.50
1835.....	25.00	1845.....	62.00	1855.....	56.00	1865.....	118.00
1836.....	78.00	1846.....	8.00	1856.....	33.50	1866.....	56.33
1837.....	64.00	1847.....	25.00	1857.....	23.00	1867.....	93.82
1838.....	31.00	1848.....	244.00	1858.....	11.00	1868.....	169.29
1839.....	55.00	1849.....	151.00	1859.....	23.50	1869.....	370.21
1840.....	.....	1850.....	297.00	1860.....	72.00	1870.....	370.50

The following list of railroads, and of railroad projects formerly authorized, including those abandoned and those merged in others, is derived from official sources and is nearly complete, from the first, in 1826, to November, 1871. Those now in existence, so far as can be ascertained, and either done, or in actual and advanced stages of construction, have their titles printed in black letter. Such historical and statistical data and dates, as our restricted limits allowed, have been given in connection with the more important. The constant changes going on has, however, rendered this list necessarily somewhat imperfect, even at the time of going to press, and it must become more so every day. It will, however, afford useful, and for the most part, reliable facts, so far as it goes, concerning the railroad interests of the State:

Adirondack Co.—Articles filed Oct. 24, 1863, and formed under Chap. 236, laws of 1863. Succeeded the "Adirondack Estate and R. R. Co." Allowed by act of March 31, 1865, to extend its road to Lake Ontario or the St. Lawrence, and to increase its capital to $5,000,000. Finished 44 miles from Saratoga Springs to Johnsburgh, in Warren county. It is proposed to extend a branch of this road to Ogdensburgh.

The articles were amended July 10, 1870, and the capital increased with the design of this extension, and an appropriation was granted by the Legislature in 1871, but failed to receive the Governor's sanction. *Distances*—Saratoga to Greenfield, 6 miles; King's, 4; South Corinth, 3; Jessup's Landing, 4; Hadley, 5; Quarry, 5; Stony Creek, 3; Thurman 6, and The Glen, 8. Besides the railroad, this company is engaged in mining and other business enterprises.

Adirondack Estate and R. R.—Articles filed August 11, 1860; merged in the "Adirondack Co." under Chap. 236, laws of 1863.

Adirondack R. R. Co.—Incorporated April, 1839, did not attempt construction of road.

Albany and Boston R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 9, 1862, and March 14, 1864. Not constructed.

Albany and Lackawanna R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 29, 1866. A Co. was organized, but nothing done beyond this.

Albany and Schenectady R. R.—Originally the "Mohawk and Hudson R. R.," changed April 19, 1847, to this name, and merged in the N. Y. Central R. R., April 2, 1853.

Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Co.—Org. April 2, 1851, and in the course of construction largely aided by State grants and local subscriptions, by counties, towns, and the city of Albany. During an active rivalry for the control in 1869, most of the towns sold their stock at par. Completed from Albany to Schoharie, 55 m., Sept. 16, 1863; to Cobleshill, 10 m., Jan. 2, 1865; to Richmondville, 5 m., June 1, 1865; to Worcester, 12 m., July 17, 1865; to Schenevus, 5 m., Aug. 7, 1865; to Oneonta, 15 m., Aug. 28, 1865; to Otego, 8 m., Jan. 23, 1866; to Unadilla, 9 m., March 2, 1866; to Sidney, 4 m., March 2, 1866; to Bainbridge, 5 m., July 10, 1867; to Afton, 6 m., Nov. 11, 1867; to Harpersville, 6 m., Dec. 25, 1867, and to Binghamton, 28 m., Jan. 14, 1869. Distances between stations on main line: Albany to Adamsville, 5; Slingerland's, 1; New Scotland, 4; Guilderland, 3; Knowersville, 3; Duanesburg, 7; Quaker Street, 3; Esperance, 4; Schoharie, 5; Howe's Cave, 3; Cobleskill, 6; Richmondville, 5; East Worcester, 7; Worcester, 5; Schenevus, 5; Maryland, 3; Junc. C. & S. V. R. R., 5; Collier's, 1; Emmons, 3; Oneonta, 3; Otego, 8; Well's Br., 5; Unadilla, 4; Sidney, 4; Bainbridge, 5; Afton, 6; Harpersville, 6; Tunnel, 7; Osborn Hollow, 5; Port Crane, 3; Binghamton, 7. Albany to Binghamton, 142 miles. At Duanesburgh, it connects with the "*Schenectady & Susq. R. R.;*" at Schoharie, with the "*Schoharie Valley R. R.;* at Cobleskill, with the "*Cherry Valley, Sharon & Albany R. R.,*" and at a Junction in Milford, with the "*Cooperstown & Susq. Valley R. R.,*" all broad guage (6 feet). At Sidney, it crosses the N. Y. & "*Oswego Midland R. R.*" The Alb. & Susq. R. R. was leased Feb. 24, 1870, for the term of its charter (150 years) to the "*Del. & Hud. Canal Co.*" Under powers given to the latter by act of May 9, 1867, the rent is $490,000, or 7 per cent on its capital and bonded debts, the lessees to pay taxes, maintenance and repairs, and all payments due or to become due, not exceeding $15,000,000.

The "Delaware and Hudson Canal Co." have under construction a R. R. from Ninevah to Lanesboro', Pa., 22½ miles. It will cross the Susquehanna by a bridge 150 feet long, and 60 feet below the Erie track. A junction will be made with the "Jefferson R. R." from Carbondale, where the company's mines are. It will shorten the distance between the mines and Albany 26 miles, with grades not over 30 feet to a mile, and will be used chiefly for the coal trade.

Albany and Vermont R. R.—Articles filed Oct. 6, 1859, formerly the "Alb., Vt. & Canada R. R." Leased June 12, 1860, to the "Rensselear and Saratoga R. R.," and has since (until recently) been operated by them. Length 12 miles. A "Y" branch to near the ferry, in West Troy, was constructed, but was discontinued several years since. More recently this branch has come under the control of the "Delaware and Hudson Canal Co."

Albany and West Stockbridge R. R.—Changed May 5, 1836, from "Castleton and West Stockbridge R. R.," opened from Greenbush to Chatham, Dec. 21, 1841, and to State Line, Sept. 12, 1842. Leased to Western (Mass.) R. R., Nov. 18, 1841, for term of its charter. Acts were passed by N. Y., May, 20, 1869, and by Mass., May 23, 1869, allowing consolidation, and under these, this road was consolidated with the "Hudson and Boston R. R." (from Hudson to Chatham) and with the road to Boston, as the "*Boston and Albany R. R.*" Articles agreed to Nov. 2, 1870, and filed Jan. 10, 1871. (See "Boston and Albany R. R.")

Albany, Bennington and Rutland R. R.—Articles filed April 23, 1850. Not built.

Albany Northern R. R.—Org. Feb. 12, 1851; opened from Alb. to Eagle Bridge, about July 1, 1853; sold Oct. 16, 1856, under a mortgage, and became the "Albany, Vermont and Canada R. R.," Nov. 7, 1856. (See "Albany, Vermont and Canada R. R.," and "Rensselear & Saratoga R. R.")

Albany Railway.—Articles filed Sept. 14, 1863. A Street Railway through State st., Washington Avenue, the Bowery, to near West Albany; and on Pearl st., from Van Woert st. to Kenwood—total 5¾ miles. Articles for the "Albany R. R." were filed March 2, 1861, and Aug. 1, 1863, and for the "Albany and Kenwood R. R." March 17 1863.

Albany, Sand Lake and Stephentown Railway.—Articles filed October 1, 1870. From Albany, about 30 miles, to a point on the line of Massachusetts, to connect with a road from the Hoosic Tunnel. Not constructed.

Albany, Vermont and Canada R. R., (formerly Albany Northern R. R.)—Org. Feb. 12, 1851. Extended from Albany to Eagle Bridge; opened through, about July 1, 1853. Sold under foreclosure of mortgage, Oct. 16, 1856, and assumed the above name Nov. 7th. The part N. of junction, taken up. Changed to "Alb. & Vt. R. R." The distances between abandoned stations were: Junction to Schagticoke, 10; Pittstown, 1; Johnsonville, 3; Buskirks, 5, and Eagle Bridge, 2. (See "Rensselear and Saratoga R. R.")

Albion and Tonawanda R. R., incorp. April 17, 1832. Albion to Batavia, 18 miles, not built.

Astoria and Hunters' Point [Street] R. R., incorp. April 23, 1867. Cap. $100,000. Extends from Hunters' Point to Astoria, the whole distance being in "Long Island City."

Atlantic and Great Western R. R.—There was 3 Co's. of this name that filed their articles, viz: Two Dec. 9, 1858, and one, May 18, 1859. Extends in this State from the Erie R. R. at Salamanca, to the s. line of Chautauqua co., and thence west to Cleveland and points west. *Distances:* From Salamanca to Red House, 5; Steamburg, 5; Randolph, 6; Kennedy, 7; Jamestown, 10; Ashville, 6; Panama, 4; Freehold, 7; and Columbus, (Pa.) 6 miles. Allowed April 29, 1865, to consolidate with the "Buffalo extension of the A. & G. W. R. R. Co., and other continuous lines, or by means of intervening roads. It has been operated as a part of the *Erie Railway*, since Jan. 1, 1870, but it is understood that it has been recently sold under a foreclosure of a mortgage. The future arrangements for operating this road had not been perfected at the time of writing, further than that there had been a reorganization effected Oct. 2, 1871.

Atlantic and Ontario R. R. Articles signed Aug. 22, 1871. From Hoosick or Pittstown, through Ballston Spa, West Milton, Broadalbin, and Johnstown, to some point in Salisbury, about 70 miles. Cap. $3,500,000.

Attica and Allegany Valley R. R. Articles dated Sept. 16, 1852. Attica to Penna. line, partly graded and afterwards abandoned.

Attica and Arcade Railroad. Articles filed Feb. 28, 1870. From Attica to Arcade in Wyoming Co., 25 miles. Cap. $250,000. Surveyed and located, but not built.

Attica and Buffalo R. R. Incorp. May 3, 1836. This road 31¼ mi. was part of the line merged in the Buffalo and Rochester R. R., April 9, 1850, opened in 1845, as the last link in the chain of roads between Albany and Buffalo.

Attica and Hornellsville R. R. Incorp. May 14, 1845. Cap. $750,000. Time extended April 11, 1849. Other roads allowed to take stock April 9, 1851. Cap. increased and Co. allowed to purchase the "Buffalo & Rochester R. R." from Attica to Buffalo, and to change its name March 3, 1851. Name changed to "Buffalo and N. Y. City R. R." April 16, 1851, and now a division of the "Erie Railway."

Attica and Sheldon R. R.. Incorp. May 31, 1836; not constructed.

Auburn and Canal R. R. Incorp. April 24, 1832; not constructed.

Auburn and Deposit Air Line Railway. Articles filed August 30, 1871. To extend from the village of Deposit, in Broome co., to the village of Homer, in Cortland co., about 69 miles. Capital $1,000,000.

Auburn and Homer Midland R. R. Articles filed Oct. 24, 1871. Cap. $1,000,000. Road to extend through Owasco, Skaneateles, Niles, Sempronius, Scott and Homer, about 33 miles.

Auburn and Port Byron R. R. Articles filed Feb. 3, 1869. Located in Cayuga co. Length 8½ mi. Cap. $300,000. Not built.

Auburn and Rochester R. R. Incorp. May 13, 1836. This road, 78 mi. in length, was opened in 1840, and was consolidated Aug. 1, 1850, with the Auburn and Syracuse R. R." forming the "Rochester and Syracuse R. R." since merged in the "N. Y. C. R. R." and at present one of the branches of the "N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R."

Auburn and Syracuse R. R. Incorp. May 1, 1834. This road 26 mi. in length, was opened in 1836, and formed one of the chain of roads between Albany and Buffalo. Length 26 mi. It was consolidated with the "Auburn & Rochester R. R." Aug. 1, 1850, forming the "Rochester and Syracuse R. R."

Auburn Canal R. R. Incorp. April 24, 1832, 12 m. Not built.

Auburn City R. R., a company incorp. by act of April 15, 1871, to build street railroads.

Aurora and Buffalo R. R. Incorp. April 14, 1832, 15 mi. Not built.

Avenue C. R. R. (N. Y.) Street R. R. Articles filed December 18, 1868. Length 6½ miles. Cap. $500,000. An act passed Feb. 2, 1871, allowed this company to extend its tracks through certain streets and avenues, particularly named.

Avon, Geneseo and Mount Morris R. R. Articles filed Feb. 21, 1860, and March 8, 1860; formerly the "Genesee Valley R. R." Length 15.5 miles. Geneseo and Cuylerville are stations on this road. It connects at Avon with the Rochester Division of the Erie Railway. Projects for an extension beyond the present terminus of this line to Pennsylvania have been proposed, and surveys made.

Babylon R. R. Company incorp. by act of April 15, 1871, to build a road in streets from steamboat landing to South Side R. R.

Batavia and Cheektowaga R. R. Articles dated Aug. 17, 1850. Not constructed.

Batavia, Attica and Salamanca R. R. Articles filed Nov. 20, 1866. Not constructed, and nothing done beyond organization of the company.

Bath and Crooked Lake R. R. Incorp. March 24, 1831, and May 3, 1834; eight miles not constructed.

Bay Ridge and Sea Side R. R.—Articles filed Aug. 8, 1871; to extend from Bay Ridge, in New Utrecht, to Hempstead's, about 20 miles. Not constructed.

Bay Shore R. R., (Street R. R.) Articles filed Dec. 2, 1865.

In consequence of the building of a steam road from Flushing to Whitestone, (the two places intended to be connected,) this project was abandoned.

Belmont and Buffalo R. R.—Articles filed Feb. 7, 1871. From the Erie Railway in Belmont, to Gainesville, on the Buffalo Division of the Erie Railway. Not constructed

Binghamton and Port Dickinson R. R.—A Street R. R., incorp. May 1, 1868. Not constructed.

Binghamton and Susquehanna R. R.—Incorp. April 29, 1833, 40 m. Not built.

Black River Co.—Incorporated April 17, 1832. Accomplished nothing. Railroad and canal project.

Black River R. R.—Incorp. May 21, 1836, for building a Railroad from Carthage to Clayton, Jefferson county. Nothing done beyond survey.

Black River R. R. Co., formed in 1853, to build a R. R. from Herkimer to Clayton. Nothing accomplished, and project abandoned.

Black River and Morristown Railroad.—Articles filed March 22, 1870. From Morristown, St. Lawrence co., to Philadelphia or Evans' Mills, Jefferson county, about 37 miles. Capital $600,000. Under construction and will be opened in 1872. It passes near or through the villages of Theresa, Redwood and Hammond, and will be operated in connection with, or as a part of the "Utica and Black River R. R."

Black River and St. Lawrence R. R.—Articles filed June 30, 1868. Capital, $380,000. The construction of a R. R. from Carthage to Harrisville, allowed April 13, 1866. Certain towns allowed to take stock, (Chap. 115, laws 1868); and allowed to use wooden rails, (Chap. 182, laws 1868.) Proceedings confirmed May 5, 1869. About 10 miles laid from Carthage, Jefferson co., to Natural Bridge, and grading done towards Harrisville, Lewis co. Proposed length 38 miles. It extends towards a region rich in ores of iron, and forests of timber, and if made a permanent iron road, would be important.

Black River and Utica R. R.—Co. formed Jan. 29, 1853. Opened from Utica to Trenton, Jan. 1, 1855; to Boonville, Dec. 18, 1855, and originally designed to extend to Clayton, Jeff. co. The holders of the mortgage bonds were by act of March 31, 1860, allowed to buy the road on foreclosure, and to form a new R. R. See "*Utica and Black River R. R.*," by which name it is now known.

Black River and Woodhull R. R.—Articles filed June 22, 1868. Length 12 m. Cap. $25,000, in Oneida co. Authorized by act of May 2, 1868, to run from U. to B. R. R. R., by way of Forrestport and Port Woodhull, to Bellingertown, with branches. Length 14 miles. Reported laid 10½ miles. Built with wooden rails, and operated by horse power. Does not connect with U. & B. R. R. R., but is entirely east of the Black River.

Black River Valley R. R.—Act allowing certain towns to aid in a R. R. from Boonville, to Lake Ontario. Chap. 625, laws of 1866. Not effected, and project abandoned.

Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry R. R., (N. Y.) A Street R. R. Filed Dec. 12, 1864. Length of road 9 miles.

Blossburg and Corning R. R.—Articles filed May 19, 1834, and succeeded to the "Corning and Blossburg R. R." Sold June 1, 1854, for $250,000, subject to a mortgage of $240,000, and a lease for 10 yrs, from Oct. 16, 1852. Leased by "Fall Brook Coal Co.," which operates the road. Stations—Corning, Erwin, Centre, Lindleytown and Blossburg, the latter 41 miles from Corning. Length in State of New York, 15.64 miles.

Bloss. Coal Mining and R. R. Co.—Incorp. April 11, 1866, by Pa.; allowed March 25, 1868, to acquire real estate in N. Y., to amount of $250,000, for business purposes.

Boonville and Constableville R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 31, 1868. Length 8 m. Capital, $25,000. No part done, and project abandoned.

Boonville and Ontario R. R. Co.—Articles filed April 16, 1868. Length 45 m. Capital, $500,000. In Oneida, Lewis and Oswego cos. No part constructed.

Boston and Albany R. R.—Consolidated Nov. 2, 1870, (filed Jan. 11, 1871,) by union of the "Albany and West Stockbridge R. R," (from Greenbush to State Line); the "Hudson and Boston R. R.," (from Hudson to Chatham's Four Corners), and the "Boston and Albany R. R.," of Mass., under acts passed by N. Y., May 20, 1869, and by Mass., May 23, 1869. Capital, $40,000,000. *Distances:* Albany to Greenbush, 1 m.; Schodack, 7; Kinderhook, 8; Chatham Centre, 3; Chatham Four Corners, 4; East Chatham, 5; Canaan, 5; and State Line, 5 m. From Hudson to Upper Station, 1 m.; Claverack, 3; Mellenville, 5; Pulver's, 3; Ghent, 3; and Chatham Four Corners, 2 m. From Albany to Boston, 200 miles.

Boston, Hartford and Erie R. R.—Consolidated with the "B. H. & E. Extension R. R.," and "B. H. & E. Ferry Extension R. R.," Aug. 23, 1864. Conveyance by mortgage to trustees for bondholders, Aug. 23, 1864, confirmed by Chap. 789, laws of 1860. Intended to run from Connecticut State Line to Fishkill Landing. It is understood that about 80 per cent. of the grading from Hopewell Junction, on the Dutchess & Columbia R. R. is finished. This road for a time operated the D. & C. R. R., but, failing in some part of their agreement, the road was resumed, and is now run by its own officers. Work on the "B. H. & E. R. R." is for the present suspended. Possession taken by trustees, under terms of mortgage, Sept. 13, 1871.

Boston, Hartford and Erie Extension R. R.—Articles filed Oct. 1, 1863. Consol. with "B., H. & E. R. R." Articles filed Aug. 23, 1864.

Boston, Hartford and Erie Ferry Extension R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 30, 1864. Consol. with the "B., H. & E. R. R.," authorized April 25, 1864. Art. filed Aug. 23, 1864.

Boston, Rome and Oswego R. R.—Articles filed Sept. 25, 1871. From Hoosick or Pittstown, through Rome to Vienna, 120 miles; Cap. $3,000,000.

Boston, Saratoga, and Western Railroad. Articles filed April 6, 1870. From a point at or near Saratoga, or a junction on the Adirondack R. R. at or near Johnsburgh, to Sacketts Harbor or Oswego, with right to construct a branch to Utica. Length about 150 miles. Cap. $5,000,000. Not built.

Brewerton and Syracuse R. R. Incorporated May 11, 1836. Not constructed.

Broadway (*Brooklyn,*) **R. R.** A Street R. R. Articles filed August 20, 1858. Length of road 5.38 miles, from East River (E. D.) to East New York, and from 11th St. to Bushwick Avenue.

Broadway and Seventh Avenue R. R. (N. Y.) A Street R. R. Articles filed May 26, 1864. Length of road eight miles. Allowed by chap. 500, laws of 1866, to change route.

Brooklyn and Canarsie R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed January 18, 1865. Allowed to consolidate with South Brooklyn and Bergen St. R. R., chap. 558, laws of 1865.

Brooklyn and Jamaica R. R. Company formed April 25, 1832. Leased in 1836 to the "L. I. R. R." for the term of its charter, and practically forms a part of that railroad.

Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach R. R. Articles filed December 24, 1863. From East New York to Canarsie, 4 miles. Allowed by act of April 26, 1871, to extend its road to Hunters' Point.

Brooklyn and Sea Shore R. R. Articles filed August 11, 1871; intended to run from the

east line of Brooklyn, along Nostrand and other avenues and streets to the village of Canarsie. and Jamaica Bay ; about 5 miles. Capital $150,000. Not constructed.

Brooklyn and Winfield R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed Feb. 3, 1869. Length 5 mi. Capital $150,000. Located in Kings and Queens cos. Changed to "Brooklyn, Winfield and Newton R. R." May 3, 1870.

Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Feb. 19, 1862. Act for relief of this co. chap. 401, laws of 1862. Sold on foreclosure of second mortgage, Sept. 8, 1868. Length, 7 miles laid.

Brooklyn Central R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed August 8, 1860. (Co. of same name Aug. 31, 1859.) Consolidated with the "Brooklyn and Jamaica R. R." in Aug. 1860, under chap. 460, laws of 1860, as the "Brooklyn Central and Jamaica R. R."

Brooklyn Central and Jamaica R. R. A Street R. R. formed in August, 1860, by consolidation of the "Brooklyn Central R. R." and the "Brooklyn and Jamaica R. R." Act allowing change of route, &c., chap. 510, laws of 1863.

Brooklyn City R. R.—A Street R. R. formed Dec. 16, 1853, and most of its routes opened in 1854-5-6. Length of road, 37.50 miles, of which 36 are laid.

Brooklyn City and Newtown R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed May 22, 1850. Act for relief of, chap. 680, laws of 1866. Length of road, 9.5 miles, of which 5.5 are laid in double track.

Brooklyn City and Ridgewood R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed Feb. 1, 1861. Capital allowed to be reduced, and allowed to accept a grant from Brooklyn, chap. 248, laws of 1864.

Brooklyn City and Rockaway R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed April 7, 1862.

Brooklyn City, Hunters' Point and Prospect Park R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed July 31, 1868. Length 16 miles. Capital $300,000. In Kings county. Length of road 20.88 miles, of which 12.83 were by last published report laid.

Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed June 25, 1869. Length 6½ miles, of which 4½ were laid at last report in Kings county. Capital $200,000.

Brooklyn, Fort Hamilton, Bath and Coney Island R. R. Incorporated May 12, 1836. Not built.

Brooklyn, Middle Village, and Jamaica R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed January 30, 1866. Not constructed.

Brooklyn, Prospect Park and Flatbush R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed Feb. 5, 1867. This road was sold Dec. 23, 1869, on foreclosure of a mortgage.

Brooklyn, Prospect Park and Jamaica R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed Dec. 23, 1868. Located in Kings co. Length 10 miles. Capital $300,000.

Brooklyn Steam Transit Co. A Street R. R Articles filed Feb. 5, 1869. Length about 35 miles. Capital $5,000,000. Located in Kings and Queens cos. Not constructed, as the company could not get permission to use steam power. Incorporated by special act of June 2, 1871.

Brooklyn, Winfield and Newtown R. R.—A Street R. R. Changed May 3, 1870, from the "Brooklyn and Winfield R. R." Length of proposed road 5 miles.

Buffalo and Allegany Valley R. R. Articles filed May 30, 1853. Act allowing this co. to extend its road from Arcade to the Pa. line, and extending time of completion, April 5, 1862. Allowed to consolidate with the "Buffalo and Washington R. R." April 14, 1865, the latter name being retained.

Buffalo and Batavia R. R. Incorporated April 18, 1838. Not constructed.

Buffalo and Black Rock R. R. A Street R. R. Incorp. April 29, 1833 ; 3 miles built, but abandoned or merged in Buff. & N. F. R. R. It was a wooden road with strap iron rail, and was run as a horse R. R.

Buffalo and Conhocton Valley Railway. Articles dated June 26, 1850. Changed to "Buffalo, Corning and N. Y. R. R. Co." by act of March 3, 1852.

Buffalo and Erie R. R. Incorp. April 14, 1832, to Erie, Pa., 90 miles. Not built under this act.

Buffalo and Erie R. R., under act of March 9, 1867, formed by consolidation of the "Buffalo and State Line" R. R. of N. Y., and the "Erie and Northeast R. R." of Penna. Again consolidated with the "Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway," Aug. 14, 1869, under

the latter name. Length before last consolidation, eighty-eight miles from Buffalo to Erie, Penn.

Buffalo and Hinsdale R. R. Incorporated May 12, 1846. Not constructed.

Buffalo and Lockport R. R. Formed April 27, 1852. Merged in the "N. Y. Central R. R." in 1853.

Buffalo and New York R. R. Articles recorded Jan. 22, 1851. To be built from Attica to Buffalo, 32 miles. Merged in the project next mentioned

Buffalo and N. Y. City R. R. Changed March 3, 1851, from the "Attica and Hornellsville R. R." 31 miles sold to Buffalo, N. Y. and Erie R. R., Oct. 31, 1857, and name changed to "Buffalo, N. Y. and Erie R. R." It is now operated as part of the "Buffalo Division" of the Erie Railway. See "*Erie Railway.*"

Buffalo and Niagara Falls R. R. Incorporated May 3, 1834; opened. Afterwards rebuilt twenty-eight miles in length. Transferred to N. Y. Central R. R. by articles filed April 23, 1869.

Buffalo and Oil Creek Cross Cut R. R. Articles filed July 19, 1865. Allowed by chap 753, laws of 1867, to consolidate with the "Cross Cut R. R. Co." of Pa. This was done, and articles filed Oct. 15, 1867.

Buffalo and Pittsburgh R. R. Articles filed Oct. 13, 1852. Consolidated with the "Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh R. R." March 22, 1859.

Buffalo and Rochester R. R. Formed April 3, 1850, by consolidation of the "Attica and Buffalo R. R." and the "Tonawanda R. R." companies. Merged in the "N. Y. Central R. R." in 1853.

Buffalo and Springville R. R. Articles filed November 18, 1870. From at or near Hamburg Station, on Lake Shore and M. C. R. R., to Springville—21 miles. Cap. $225,000.

Buffalo and State Line R. R. Company formed June 6, 1849; opened to Dunkirk from State Line, January 1, 1852; and to Buffalo, February 22, 1853. Allowed to consolidate with the "Erie and Northeast R. R." of Pa., by act of March 9, 1867, forming the "Buffalo and Erie R. R." Articles filed June 27, 1867.

Buffalo and Washington R. R. Articles filed Feb. 7, 1865. Allowed to consolidate with "Buff. & Allegany Valley R. R.," and to retain its name, April 14, 1865. The same with the "Sinnonahoning Portage R. R." of Pa., act of April 18, 1866. Proposed length 117 miles. In 1869, reported 16.03 miles laid. Finished (April, 1871) to Holland. Name changed by the Legislature in 1871, to the "Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia R. R."

Buffalo and Williamsville R. R. Incorporated April 8, 1868, and May 5, 1870. Empowered to buy the macadamized road, on the right of using it from the end of the Main St. R. R. to Eleven Mile Creek, in Amherst.

Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh R. R. Articles filed March 22, 1859. Formed by consolidation of the "Buffalo and Pittsburgh R. R. Co." with the "Buffalo and Bradford R. R. Co." of Pa. Main line from Carrolton, N. Y. to Lafayette, Pa., 26 miles, of which 8 are in New York. Leased to the Erie Railway Co. and run as a branch of that road. Distances: Carrolton to Limestone, 6; Bradford, (Pa.) 5¼; De Golias, (Pa.) 2¾; Big Shanty, (Pa.) 4¾; Crawford, (Pa.) 3¼; Alton, (Pa.) 2¾; Gilesville, 4.

Buffalo Branch of the Erie R. R. Articles filed June 13, 1861. Formed to hold that part of the "Buffalo and New York City R. R." between Attica and Hornellsville. Sold under foreclosure of a mortgage, and a new company formed. Consolidation agreement with "Erie Railway," filed Dec. 12, 1862.

Buffalo City Railway. A Street R. R. Incorp. chap. 565, laws of 1867.

Buffalo, Corning and New York R. R. Changed by act of March 3, 1852, from "Buffalo and Conhocton Valley Railway." Extends from Batavia to Corning, 100 miles. It now forms a part of the Rochester Division of the Erie Railway.

Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh R. R.—Articles of consolidation of "*Buffalo, Oil Creek and Cross Cut R. R. Co.*" with "*Cross Cut R. R. Co.*" of Pa., under chap. 753, laws of 1867, forming this company, filed Oct. 15, 1867. Length 43.2 miles. Extends from Brocton, on the Lake Shore Road, to Mayville, and thence to Sherman, Panama, and Corry, Pa. It is an important oil road.

Buffalo Creek R. R.—Articles filed January 25, 1869 Length 4 miles. Capital $40,000. Located in Erie co. Not fully completed at time of last report.

Buffalo East Side Street Railway. A Street R. R. incorp. May 10, 1867. Cap. $100,000. Amended by special act May 2, 1871, which extended its powers.

Buffalo International Bridge Railway. Articles filed January 5, 1871. From the line of the Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction R. R. near Main St., to the river near Parish St., 4 miles. Capital, $200,000.

Buffalo, New York and Erie R. R. Articles filed Oct. 20, 1857. Changed from "Buffalo and New York City R. R." Purchased 31 miles of "Buffalo and N. Y. City R. R." October 31, 1857. Subsequently leased the "Rochester and Genesee Valley R. R." This lease has been transferred to the Erie Railway Co., and both are now operated by that company as the "Buffalo Division" and "Rochester Division" of that railway.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia R. R. Changed by act of April 12, 1871, from "Buffalo and Washington R. R." The route strikes the Erie railway at Hinsdale, and follows the valley to Olean, and thence southward to Emporium, Pa. *Distances:* Buffalo to Junction, 1; Ebenezer, 6; Spring Brook, 4; Elma, 2; Jamison Road, 2; East Aurora, 3; South Wales, 4; Holland, 2. Total finished at time of writing, 27 miles.

Buffalo Street R. R. Co. (Buffalo.) A Street R. R. Articles filed April 6, 1860. Length of road, 8.81 miles.

Bushwick R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed March 20, 1867. Length of road, 4 miles, of which 3½ were done at last report, from Grand St. to city line.

Canajoharie and Catskill R. R. Incorp. April 19, 1830. 65 miles built to Cooksburgh, Albany co., from Catskill, but after 2 years taken up, after being sold for debt.

Canandaigua R. R. An act of April 12, 1828 To extend to canal, 15 miles. Not built.

Canandaigua and Corning R. R.—Incorp. May 11, 1845. Opened from Canandaigua to Jefferson, [Watkins] 46¾ m., Sept. 15, 1851. Changed to "Canandaigua and Elmira R. R.," Sept. 11, 1852.

Canandaigua and Elmira R. R.—Changed Sept. 11, 1852, from the "Canandaigua and Corning R. R." Operated for a time by the Co. until 1859, when it came into the hands of the "N. Y. and Erie R. R. Co." by lease, and it was run by them till May, 1866, when it was leased by the "Northern Central Railway Co." (of Penna.), who changed the gauge from 6 feet to 4 ft. 8½ inches, and have since ran it in connection with their lines in Pa. A probable return to Erie management, and an extension from Canandaigua to Avon has been mentioned. The "N. C. Railway" have made survey east of Seneca Lake to find some other northern route.

Canandaigua and Niagara Falls R. R.—Articles filed March 18, 1851, and road built; opened to Batavia, 50 m., Jan. 1, 1853, and through, April 4, 1854. Sold on foreclosure of a mortgage, and bought by James M. Brown, Charles Congdon and Robert B. Potter, who, with others, org. the "Niagara Bridge and Canandaigua R. R., Aug. 25, 1858.

Canandaigua Railway and Transportation Co.—Incorporated April 12, 1828. Nothing accomplished.

Canarsie and Gravesend R. R.—A Street R. R. An act authorizing a R. R. through the villages of Canarsie and Gravesend. Chap. 513, laws of 1863.

Canarsie, Brooklyn and Winfield R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Jan. 23, 1864.

Carthage, Watertown and Sacket's Harbor R. R.—Articles filed Feb. 5, 1869. Length 27 m.; to connect with U. & B. R. R. R., at Carthage. Capital, $700,000. Opened from Carthage to Watertown, 18 miles, in October, 1871, with Stations in Champion, Great Bend, Felt's Mills and Black River. Leased to the Utica and Black River R. R., and operated as a part of that road; under construction between Watertown and Sacket's Harbor.

Cassadaga and Erie R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not constructed.

Castleton and West Stockbridge R. R.—Incorp. May 5, 1834, but nothing done in conconstruction. Changed May 5, 1836, to the "Albany and West Stockbridge R. R."

Catskill and Ithaca R. R.—Incorporated April 21, 1828. Proposed length, 50 miles; not constructed.

Catskill and Schoharie Valley R. R.—Articles filed July 27, 1871. From Catskill to Central Bridge, Schoharie co., 45 miles. In Greene, Albany and Schoharie cos.

Cattaraugus R. R.—Articles filed March 10, 1868. Length, 22 miles. Cap. $500,000. In Cattaraugus co. From Machias to Great Valley, on the line of the "Buffalo and Pittsburgh R. R.," (upon which some work had been done,) and connecting near Lime Lake with the

late Buffalo and Washington R. R., in Machias, and thence to Great Valley, 23 miles. Several towns have been bonded, but at time of writing it is not under construction.

Cayuga and Midland R. R.—Articles filed Feb. 10, 1871. To extend from Auburn southward to Ithaca, with a branch to Freeville station, or Dryden village. Not constructed.

Cayuga and Susquehanna R. R.—(Ithaca to Owego) 34.61 miles. Changed from "Ithaca and Owego R. R.," and leased Jan. 1, 1855, by the "Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R." It forms their "Cayuga Division." It is an important coal road. *Distances:* Ithaca Pier to Ithaca, 2; Pugsleys, 13; Willseyville, 6; Condor, 4; Catatonk, 6; Owego, 4.

Cayuga Lake R. R.—Laws facilitating construction were passed by Chap. 314, laws of 1869, and Chap. 152, laws of 1870. A beginning has recently been made.

Cazenovia and Canastota R. R.—Articles filed January 22, 1868. Capital, $300,000. In Madison co. Length of road 14.75 miles. It has stations at Canastota, Clockville, Twogood's, Perryville, Chittenango, Forks, Bingley and Cazenovia. Its extension beyond its present southern terminus has been proposed to De Ruyter, meeting a road that is to run to Cortland.

Central City R. R. (Syracuse).—A Street R. R. Articles filed May 1, 1860. Length of road 1.63 miles.

Central Elevated (Patented) Railway of N. Y. City.—Articles filed March 18, 1869. Length about 25 m. Capital, $10,000,000. Not constructed.

Central Park, North and East River R. R., (N. Y.)—A Street R. R. Articles filed July 19, 1860. Length of road 24 miles. Main line from 59th street to South Ferry, 11 miles.

Central Railroad Co. of Long Island.—Articles filed March 4, 1871. From Flushing Village to the w. bounds of A. T. Stewart's lands in Hempstead, and thence eastward to Farmingdale and Bethpage; with a branch to Hempstead village, and another from the main line to the head of Flushing Bay, at the mouth of Flushing Creek. Length 25 miles.

Central Railroad Co. of Staten Island.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Dec. 2, 1869. From West Brighton to Centreville, 2 miles. Capital, $50,000. Not constructed.

Central Valley R. R.—Articles filed March 30, 1870. From Chenango Forks, Broome co., to Smithville Flats, Chenango co., about 12 miles. Capital, $300,000. Modified by articles filed June 7, 1871, allowing the southern terminus to begin on the Green R. R., where its line begins to diverge from it, in Greene. This is to be a 3 foot gauge road, and under construction.

Champlain and St. Lawrence R. R.—Co. formed Feb. 26, 1851, to build a road 2½ m., from Rouse's Point to Canada line, to meet the St. Johns and La Praire R. R. to Montreal. It is now a part of the "Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada railroads."

Chemung Railroad.—Co. formed May 14, 1845, by special act, to run from the head of Seneca Lake, at Jefferson (now Watkins), to the N. Y. and Erie R. R., near Fairport. Amended in 1847, and 1853, the latter act allowing the Co. to construct a R. R. from the Junction of the N. Y. & E. R. R. to Elmira, so as to connect with the Williamsport and Elmira R. R. It was leased to the N. Y. & Erie R. R., Oct. 13, 1848, for 10 y., from time of completion, and was finished in Dec. 1849. In 1853, it was leased by the Canandaigua and Elmira R. R. Co., but in 1858, it again came into the hands of the N. Y. & Erie R. R., who leased the road from Jefferson to Canandaigua, and continued to run it till May 1866, when it was leased to the "Northern Central Railway Co.," who changed the gauge to conform to their road s. of Elmira, and by them it has since been run. *Distances:* Watkins to Havana, 3.2; Groton Corners, 3.7; Millport, 2; Pine Valley, 2.8; Horseheads, 4.4; Junction, 1.2; Elmira, 4.3. Total, 21.6 miles.

Chemung and Ithaca R. R.—Incorporated May 16, 1837. Not constructed.

Chenango Valley R. R. Co., was allowed April 22, 1863, with power to construct a R. R. from Norwich to Binghamton, and to use the berm bank of the Chenango Canal or any public highway parallel thereto, in such a manner as not to interrupt travel. Capital, $80,000. Articles filed July 31, 1863. Act amended, Chap 673, Laws of 1865.

Cherry Valley and Mohawk River R. R. Incorp. April 15, 1864; length 15 mi.; capital $100,000. Changed April 10, 1869, to the "Cherry Valley, Sharon and Albany R. R."

Cherry Valley and Susquehanna R. R. Incorp. May 10, 1836. Not constructed.

Cherry Valley, Sharon and Albany R. R.—Changed April 10, 1869, from

"Cherry Valley and Mohawk River R. R." Opened June 16, 1870, and operated under a lease with the "Alb. & Susq. R. R.," which lease has been assumed by the "Delaware and Hudson Canal Co." *Distances:* Cobleskill to Hydesville, 5; Seward, 4; Sharon Springs, 5; Prospect Hill, 4; Cherry Valley, 5; total, 23 miles. By an act passed March 29, 1871, it may be extended through any towns in Otsego or Herkimer counties.

City Line and Canarsie R. R. A street R. R. Articles filed April 29, 1869. Length, 5 m. Capital, $100,000. In Kings Co. Not constructed.

Clayton and Theresa R. R. Articles filed Jan. 27, 1871. From Clayton village, on the St. Lawrence, to the B. R. & M. R. R., at or near Theresa, Jefferson Co. Length about 15 miles. Under construction; to be finished in 1872, and operated as a part of the "Utica and Black River R. R."

Clifton Iron Co.—By act of April 20, 1864, allowed to build and own a R. R., tram road, turnpike or macadamized road from their mines in Pierrepont (now Clifton) to the R. W. & O. R. R. A wooden track road was built from the mines to a point 2 m. s. of DeKalb Junction, and by act of April 15, 1868, it was empowered to extend its road to the St. Lawrence, and to carry passengers. This has not been done; and the road already built as far as to the R. W. & O. R. R., is not at present in use.

Clinton Avenue R. R. A street R. R. Articles filed Oct. 19, 1863.

Clove Branch R. R.—Articles filed Nov. 19, 1868; in Dutchess Co.; 4 m. A branch of the Dutchess & Columbia R. R. Capital, $100,000. Allowed by act of April 28, 1870, within 5 y. to extend its line from any point on the road as then located, into or through E. Fishkill, Fishkill, Beekman, or Union Vale, on a branch to any iron mine in these towns, with docks, depots, etc., and also a branch from the Dutchess and Columbia R. R. Reported in 1869, as graded and laid, but incomplete. Length 4.25 m. to an iron mine.

Coeymans R. R. Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not constructed. Intended to accommodate stone quarries at Mossy Hill.

Cohoes and Waterford R. R. A street R. R. Articles filed Aug. 20, 1863. Not built. A Co. of similar title org. Oct. 16, 1871. Length of proposed road 2 miles. Capital, $25,000.

Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R.—A street R. R. Articles filed Dec. 10, 1860. Length of road 10.2 miles.

Cold Spring R. R. Incorporated April 30, 1839, to accommodate lumber mills in Allegany Co. Not built.

Cooperstown and Cherry Valley R. R. Incorporated May 15, 1837. Not constructed.

Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley R. R.—Articles filed Feb. 25, 1865. Town bonds authorized in certain towns. Chap. 758, Laws of 1865; Chap. 442, Laws of 1867. Opened June, 1869. Length 16 miles, from a junction with the Alb. & Susq. R. R., in Milford, to Cooperstown.

Corning and Blossburg R. R. Changed April 5, 1851, from "Tioga Coal, Iron, Mining & Manuf. Co." Sold in 1854. Changed to Blossburg and Corning R. R.," May, 1854.

Corning and Seneca Lake R. R. Articles filed April 12, 1864. Reported in 1869, as nothing done since location and survey.

Cornwall Branch Railway. Articles filed Dec. 1, 1868. From Newburg & N. Y. R. R. to Cornwall Landing; about 5 m. Capital, $250,000. Not constructed.

Cornwall Suspension Bridge R. R. Articles filed Jan. 14, 1868. Length about 15 m. Capital, $2,500,000. In Dutchess, Putnam and Orange Cos. Not constructed.

Coxsackie and Schenectady R. R. Incorporated May 15, 1837. Not constructed.

Dansville and Rochester R. R. Incorp. March 22, 1832. 45 miles. Not constructed.

Delaware R. R. Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not built.

Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.—This Co. on the 9th of May, 1871, became the lessee of the Alb. & Susq. R. R., for the term of its charter. It is also lessee of Rens. & Sar. R. R., (May 18, 1871,) and of the "Utica, Clinton and Binghamton R. R., and is building a road from Ninevah to Lanesboro, Pa. See "Alb. & Susq. R. R.," etc.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.—(Of Penna.) Allowed to purchase and hold lands, etc., in this State, by act of 1864, Chap. 124, and 1865, Ch. 406. This road Co. has acquired the "*Cayuga and Susquehanna R. R.*," from Owego to Ithaca, the "*Syracuse, Binghamton and New York R. R.*," the "*Oswego and Syracuse R. R.*" and the "*Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley R. R.*," by lease, and is now operating these

roads. Broad gauge, except the U., C. & S. V. portion from Utica to Norwich. For distances, see the titles above mentioned.

Delhi and Middletown Railroad.—Articles filed Nov. 14, 1870. From Delhi village through Bovina, near Livingston Lake and town of Andes, to Ackville, in Middletown—about 25 miles. Capital $1,000,000.

Division Avenue R. R. (Brooklyn.) Authorized June 29, 1853.

Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery R. R.—(N. Y.) A street R. R. Articles filed Dec. 8, 1863. Proposed length, 25 miles; built at last report, 10.63 miles.

Dunkirk and Chautauqua Lake R. R. Articles filed Jan. 6, 1865. Not constructed.

Dunkirk and Fredonia R. R.—A street R. R. Articles filed Dec. 14, 1865. Allowed by act of April 21, 1864, and further amended Feb. 10, 1866. Length, 3½ miles.

Dunkirk and State Line R. R. Articles filed April 18, 1850. Not constructed.

Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh Railway.—Articles consolidating the *Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh R. R.* and the *Conewango Valley R. R.*, of Penna., filed May 14, 1817. R. R. from Dunkirk to Warren. Cap. $1,300,000. Road under construction. Length in State of N. Y., 42 miles. It is to cross the Erie Railway, near Dexterville. The track is being laid at time of writing.

Dutchess R. R. Incorp. March 28, 1832, and March 25, 1836. Poughkeepsie to Connecticut line; 30 m. Not built.

Dutchess and Columbia R. R.—Articles filed, ——, 1865. A portion (23 m.) was leased by "Boston, Hartford and Erie R. R. Co.," and was operated until March, 1870, when the officers of the D. & C. R. R. Co. resumed possession, and have since held and run it. Now done from Fishkill Landing to the State line, east of Millerton. *Distances:* Fishkill Landing to Dutchess Junction, 1.5; Matteawan, 2; Glenham, 1.8; Fishkill, 2.5; Brinckerhoffville, 1.8; Hopewell (Junction), 4.7; Clove Branch Junction, 1; Arthursburgh, 2.5; LaGrangeville, 1.5; Billings Gap, 1.5; Moore's Mill, 2.5; Verbanck, 3; Coffin's Summit, 2.5; Millbrook, 2; Shunpike, 3.6; Bangall, 3.5; Stissing, 2.8; Attlebury, 1.4; Pine Plains, 3.4; Bethel, 2.3; Shekomeko, 3; Winchells, 4.2; Millerton, 4.5; total, 58¾. Road laid about a mile further, and intended to join the Connecticut Western R. R. at the State line.

Dutchess and Columbia R. R.—Eastern Branch. Articles filed Oct. 11, 1867. Length about 16 m. Capital, $160,000. In Dutchess Co.

East and North River R. R. Articles filed April 2, 1861.

East N. Y. and Jamaica R. R.—A street R. R. Articles filed Nov. 22, 1860. Act authorizing a R. R. from the E. line of Brooklyn to Jamaica, Chap. 507, Laws of 1863. Act amended, Chap. 760, 1865. Length of road, 9.5 miles.

East N. Y. and Jamaica Bay R. R. A street R. R. Articles filed Dec. 10, 1864.

East Side Railway. A street R. R. Articles filed March 18, 1868. Length about 5 m. Capital, $1,000,000. In N. Y. City. Project abandoned.

Eighth Avenue R. R. (N. Y.) A Street R. R. Articles filed January 10, 1865. Length of road, 10 miles.

Elmira and Horseheads R. R.—Articles filed Dec. 30, 1870. From the village of Horseheads to the city of Elmira, about 7 miles, with privilege of extension. Cap. $50,000. Under construction.

Elmira and Williamsport R. R. Incorp. April 21, 1832. 20 miles not constructed under this grant. See "Williamsport and Elmira R. R."

Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls R. R. Changed from "Canandaigua and Niagara Falls R. R." April 24, 1857, and again Feb. 18, 1859, to the "Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua R. R."

Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua R. R. Changed Feb. 18, 1859, from "Canandaigua and Elmira R. R." It was leased and operated by the N. Y. and Erie R. R. Co. for a time, but is now leased to the "Northern Central Railway Co." of Pa., who have changed the gauge to conform to their road s. of Elmira, (4 feet 8½ inches) and it is now run by them to Canandaigua, and by using the track of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. to Rochester. Between Watkins [formerly Jefferson] and Elmira, the track has three rails. *Distances:* Canandaigua to Hopewell, 6.4; Gorham, 5.3; Hall's Corners, 2.8; Bellona, 3.8; Benton Centre, 1.9; Penn Yan, 4; Milo Centre, 4.1; Himrods, 3.6; Starkey, 3.9; Big Stream, 2.6; Rock Stream, 1.9; Jefferson, [Watkins] 6.6. See "Chemung R. R." and "Northern Central Railway" of Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—Changed from "New York and Erie R. R." April 30, 1861, under acts of April 4, 1860, and April 2, 1861. Amendments to charter filed September 26, 1870. Consists of six Divisions, and many connecting branches extending from New York to Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, and westward to Cleveland and Cincinnati. Distances within the State of New York as follows:

Eastern Division, (N. Y. to Port Jervis), N. Y., through New York to Suffern, 31.67; Ramapo, 32¾; Sloatsburg, 1¾; Southfields, 6½; Greenwood, 2¼; Newburgh Junction, 1½; Turners, 1¾; Monroe, 2¼; Oxford, 2½; Greycourt, 2; Chester, 1; Goshen, 4½; Hampton, 4; Middletown, 3¼; Howells, 4; Otisville, 4¾; Guymard, 4½; Port Jervis, 8. *Piermont Branch;* (By river from New York, 24 miles); Pier, 1; Orangeburgh, 1¼; Blauveltville, 1¼; Nanuet, 4¼; Spring Valley, 2½; Monsey, 1¼; Tallmans, 2½. *Northern N. J. and Piermont Branch;* Jersey City to Tappan, 22½; Upper Piermont, 1; Mansfield Ave., 3; Nyack, ¾. *Newburgh and N. Y. Branch;* Newburgh to New Windsor, 3; Vails Gate Junction, 2; Vails Gate, ¾; Cornwall, 1¼; Valley, 3; Woodbury, 2¾; Highland Mills, 2; Junction, 3; Greenwood, 1½; Turners, ¼. *Newburgh to Greycourt;* Newburgh to Vails Gate, 5¾; Salisbury, 3¾; Washingtonville, 2½; Craigville, 4¾; Greycourt, 2. *Warwick Branch;* Warwick to Stone Bridge, 2; Lake, 2; Sugar Loaf, 3¼; East Chester, 2¼; Greycourt, 1½. *Montgomery and Wallkill Valley Branch;* Goshen to Kipps, 2¼; Neelytown, 5; Montgomery, 3; Walden, 3¾; New Hurley, 5¾; Gardiner, 3; New Paltz, 5½. *Pine Island Branch;* Goshen to Florida, 5¾; Big Island, 2½; Pine Island, 3½.

Delaware Division, (Port Jervis to Susquehanna, Pa.) Port Jervis to Pond Eddy, 10¼; Middaugh's, Pa., 2¾; Shohola, Pa., 5¼; Lackawaxen, Pa., 4; Pine Grove, Pa., 5½; Narrowsburg, 6; Nobody's, 3½; Cochecton, 4¾; Callicoon, 5¼; Rock Run, 3¼; Hawkins, 3¾; Basket, 3¾; Bouchou, 3½; Lordville, 3¼; Stockport, 5¾; Hancock, 4½; Dickinson's 5¾; Hale's Eddy, 2½; Deposit, 5; Summit, 7¼; Susquehanna, Pa., 8¼. *Honesdale Branch:* Lackawaxen, Pa., to Honesdale, Pa., 25.

Susquehanna Division, (Susquehanna, Pa., to Hornellsville.) Susquehanna, Pa., to Great Bend, Pa., 8¼; Kirkwood, 5½; Binghamton, 8¾; Hooper, 6; Union, 2½; Campville, 6½; Owego, 7; Tioga, 5¼; Smithboro, 4½; Barton, 2½; Waverly, 6¾; Chemung, 4¾; Wellsburg, 6; Southport, 6; Elmira, 1; Junction, 2; Big Flats, 6; Corning, 7½; Painted Post, 1½; Erwins, 3¾; Addison, 5½; Rathboneville, 5¼; Cameron Mills, 5; Cameron, 2½; Santee's, 2¼; Adrian, 6; Canisteo, 5; Hornellsville, 4.

Rochester Division, (Corning to Rochester.) Corning to Painted Post, 1½; Cooper's, 3¼; Curtis, 2½; Campbells, 1¾; Savona, 3¾; Bath, 6¼; Kanona, 3½; Avoca, 4; Wallace's, 2¾; Liberty, 4; Blood's, 4¼; Wayland, 6; Springwater, 4½; Conesus, 6¾; South Livonia, 3¾; Livonia, 3¾; Hamilton's, 2½; South Avon, 6¼; Avon, 3; Rush, 4½; Scottsville, 2¼; Henrietta, 3¼; Red Creek, 4¼; Fair Ground, 2¼; Rochester, 2. *Attica Branch;* Avon to Caledonia, 7; Lime, 3¾; Le Roy, 3½; Stafford, 4¼; Batavia, 5½; Alexander, 7½; Attica, 3¼.

Buffalo Division, (Hornellsville to Buffalo.) Hornellsville to Arkport, 4¾; Burns, 3½; Canaseraga, 4; Garwoods, 2¼; Swains, 2¼; Turnout, 4; Nunda, 3; Hunts, 2¼; Portage, 4; Castile, 3½; Gainesville, 2¾; Warsaw, 6¾; Dale, 5½; Linden, 4¾; Attica, 6¾; Summit, 2½; Darien, 3½; Alden, 5½; Town Line, 5; Lancaster, 4; Checktowaga, 2½; Slades, 2¼; Junction, 4¼; Buffalo, 1½.

Western Division, (Hornellsville to Dunkirk.) Hornellsville to Almond, 4; Alfred, 4¼; Tip Top, 3½; Andover, 4¾; Elm Valley, 2¾; Dyke, 3; Genesee, 3; Scio, 3¾; Phillipsville, 4¼; Belvidere, 3½; Friendship, 4¼; Cuba Summit, 4¼; Cuba, 4¾; White House, 3½; Hinsdale, 3¼; Olean, 5½; Allegany, 3½; Vandalia, 5; Carrolton, 4; Great Valley, 3½; Salamanca, 2¾; Elk, 3¾; Little Valley, 3¾; Anybody's, 5; Cattaraugus, 2¼; Persia, 6; Dayton, 3¼; Perrysburg, 3; Smith's Mills, 7; Forestville, 3¾; Sheriden, 3½; Dunkirk, 4¾.

Atlantic and Great Western Railway, (Salamanca to Cleveland, &c.) Salamanca to Red House, 7; Randolph, 10½; Kennedy, 7¼; Jamestown, 9; Ashville, 7; Panama, 4½; (continues westward into Penna. and Ohio,) with branches in both States. It is understood that the "A. & G. W. Railway" has been recently sold, and that it will be operated as a separate organization. A branch of the Erie Railway, has been proposed from Hancock or Deposit to Afton, and thence through Coventry, Greene, Smithville, Willett, and Marathon, to Cortland, Auburn, and Oswego, but no part has been built at time of writing. A branch was built in 1870–1, from Buffalo to Tonawanda, and thence to the Suspension Bridge. It

was opened early in 1871, and is intended chiefly for traffic, and the stock trade. It passes over the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. on an elevated track.

Erie and Cattaraugus R. R. Incorp. May 15, 1837. Not constructed.

Erie and Genesee Valley, R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 24, 1864. Length about 25 miles. Capital, $500,000. In Allegany, Steuben and Livingston cos. Under construction; opened from Dansville to Mount Morris. It has been proposed to extend this road, or connect by another road from Dansville to Bavas, on the Buffalo Division of the Erie Railway.

Erie and New England R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 15, 1868. Length about 37 m. Capital, $2,500,000. In Orange, Rockland, Westchester and Putnam counties. Not constructed.

Erie and New York City R. R.—Articles filed March 12, 1862. Acts to authorize town subscrip., and extending time. Chap. 95 and 357, laws of 1862.

New Rockaway Branch R. R.—Articles filed June 22, 1868. Length 5 miles. Capital, $75,000. In Queens county. Length 6 miles. Operated by the South Side R. R. Co.

Fifth Ward R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Oct. 3, 1867. Length 2 m. Capital $50,000. In Syracuse. Length of road 2.6 miles.

First Avenue and Jersey Ferries R. R., (N. Y.)—Articles filed Feb. 3, 1864.

Fish House and Amsterdam R. R.—Incorp. April 26, 1832; 18 m. not built.

Flatbush, Coney Island and Canarsie R. R.—Articles filed Oct. 30, 1863.

Flushing R. R.—Co. formed Feb. 24, 1852. Opened June 26, 1854. From Hunter's Point, the distances are: Penny Bridge, 1; Winsfield, 2½; Newtown, 1; National Race Course, 1½; Flushing, 2. A company of this name filed articles July 2, 1863. See "Flushing and North Side R. R."

Flushing and College Point R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Dec. 11, 1865. Length of road 2 miles. The Flushing and North Side R. R. having been extended to College Point, the construction of this road was discontinued.

Flushing and North Side R. R.—Articles filed April 3, 1868. Length with branches, 25 miles. Capital $400,000. In Queens co. Road laid (according to report of 1869) 11 miles. It purchased a part of the N. Y. and Flushing R. R., May 1, 1869. Stations at Hunter's Point, Woodside, Winfield, Newtown, West Flushing, Flushing, Broadway, Bayside, Little Neck, Brookdale, (Great Neck), College Point and Whitestone. See "Flushing R. R."

Flushing and Woodside R. R.—Articles filed Feb. 24, 1864. Authorized to build a draw bridge over Flushing creek, &c. Chap. 251, laws of 1864. Consolidated with the Flushing and North Side R. R., and certificate filed Feb. 6, 1871.

Flushing Village R. R.—Articles filed March 10, 1871. A horse R. R.; length about two miles.

Fonda and Ogdensburgh R. R.—Permitted by law, May 16, 1866.

Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 17, 1867. By act of April 20, 1870, the R. R. com's. of Johnstown were allowed to cancel the claim of the town against this road, which had been graded but not ironed. This being done the road was completed, and opened Nov. 14, 1870. About 8 miles in length. The only intermediate station is Johnstown, 4 miles from Fonda.

Forrestport R. R.—Incorp. May 1, 1868; was allowed to build a wooden R. R., not over 25 miles in length, in Oneida, Lewis, Herkimer and Hamilton cos. Capital $100,000. A section of wooden railroad has been built in Forrestport.

Fort Ann and Mount Hope R. R.—Articles filed Sept. 5, 1871. From the Rens. and Sar. R. R. and the Canal in Fort Ann, to Wiggin's Ore Bed, now Mount Hope; and to the "Podunk Ore Bed," all in Washington co. Length about 8 miles.

Fort Edward, Sandy Hill and Glens Falls R. R.—Incorp. Jan. 10, 1863, as a horse R. R. Articles of "Fort Edward, Glens Falls and Sandy Hill R. R.," filed Jan. 7, 1863. Not constructed under this organization.

Forty-Second St. and Grand St. Ferry R. R., (N. Y.)—A Street R. R. Articles filed Feb. 16, 1863. Length, 5.13 miles.

Frankfort and Ilion R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed May 9, 1871. Cap. $20,000. Proposed length, about 2.5 miles Not constructed.

Fredonia and Van Buren Harbor R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not constructed.

Fulton Ferry and Canarsie Bay R. R.—Articles filed Oct. 11, 1867. Length 3 m. Capital $200,000. In Kings county.

Fulton Ferry and Tenth Av. R. R.—Articles filed Nov. 26, 1864.

Fulton R. R.—Articles filed July 5, 1864. Not constructed.

Gallupville R. R.—Articles filed Feb. 4, 1869. From Shoharie Valley R. R. to Gallupville, 4½ m. Capital $35,000. In Schoharie co. Not built.

Genesee and Cattaraugus R. R.—Incorporated May 15, 1837. Not constructed.

Genesee and Water Street R. R., (Syracuse.)—A Street R. R. Articles filed Oct. 13, 1865. Length of road 3 miles. By act of April 28, 1871, it was allowed to extend its tracks through Chestnut street to Oakwood Cemetery, and through Water and Franklin streets to the Central R. R., and through Lodi street to Butternut street.

Genesee Valley R. R.—Articles filed July 12, 1856. Changed to "Avon, Geneseo and Mt. Morris R. R.," Feb. 21, 1860, having been sold under a foreclosure of mortgage.

Geneseo and Pittsford R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not constructed.

Geneva and Canandaigua R. R.—Incorporated April 21, 1828. 16 miles. Not built.

Geneva and Ithaca R. R.—Articles filed June 7, 1870. In Ontario, Seneca and Tompkins cos.; to connect with the N. Y. C. R. R., and R. R's projected H. to Big Sodus Bay; s. to Corning, and W. Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie. Length 40 miles. Capital $1,200,000. Preliminary measures are in progress.

Geneva and Southwestern R. R.—Articles filed May 27, 1871. From Geneva, through Seneca, and through Gorham (near Bethel) to Rushville, and through Middlesex, Italy and Naples, to, at or near Blood's Corners, in Cohocton, 37 miles. Cap. $1,000,000.

Gilboa R. R.—Incorporated April 15, 1839. Not constructed.

Glens Falls R. R.—Articles filed July 26, 1867. Built from Fort Edward to Glens Falls. Length 5.76 m. Leased in perpetuity to the "Rensselear and Saratoga R. R. Co." The rent being the payment of the semi-annual interest on $125,000.

Gloversville, Mayfield and Northville R. R.—Articles filed Dec. 18, 1868. Length 14 miles. Capital $300,000. In Fulton co. No part constructed.

Goshen and Albany R. R.—Incorp. April 12, 1842. Surveyed but not constructed.

Goshen and Deckertown Railway.—Articles filed March 18, 1868. Length 14 m. Capital $360,000. In Orange co. Intended to run 14¾ m. to State Line, to intersect a N. J. R. R. to Deckertown. Opened to Pine Island 11.6 miles, and operated by the Erie Railway, as the "Pine Island Branch" of that road.

Goshen and New Jersey R. R.—Incorporated May 13, 1837. Not constructed.

Grand Street R. R., (Brooklyn).—A Street R. R. Articles filed Nov. 9, 1859.

Grand Street and Newtown R. R., (Brooklyn).—A Street R. R. Articles filed Aug. 18, 1860. Allowed to lay double track, 1862. Length of road 3 miles.

Grand Street Ferry and Middle Village R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed June 3, 1869; formed upon sale of "Metropolitan R. R.," under execution. Length 6½ m. Capital $125,000. In Kings county.

Grand Street and Maspeth R. R., (Brooklyn).—Articles filed Nov. 9, 1859. Not built.

Grand Street and Newtown R. R.—A Street R. R. Length 3 miles. In Kings and Queens counties.

Grand St., Prospect Park & Flatbush Railroad.—A Street R. R. Articles filed April 13, 1870—4½ miles, in Brooklyn and Flatbush. Capital $200,000.

Great Ausable R. R.—Incorp. April 17, 1828, March 30, 1832, April 29, 1832, and May 13, 1837; Port Kent to Forks of Ausable 24 m.; not built.

Greene Railroad.—Articles filed Oct. 18, 1869. From Chenango Forks to Greene, about 8 miles. Capital $200,000. Now a part of the Utica Division of the Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Opened in 1870.

Green Point and Calvary R. R.—A Street R. R. Authorized Chap. 762, laws of 1865.

Green Point and Williamsburgh R. R.—A Street R. R. Act incorp.; Chap. 323, laws of 1864. Not built.

Green Point, Prospect Park and Greenwood R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Jan. 22, 1867. Not constructed.

Greenwich and Johnsonville R. R., formerly "Union Village and Johnsonville R. R.," and known by present name since the change of name of Village, April 3, 1867. Opened in 1870, from Johnsonville, in Pittstown, Rens. co., to Greenwich, Washington county, 14 miles.

Hackensack and New York Extension R. R., formed under the laws of N. J., and authorized by act of April 20, 1870, to construct their R. R. from the State Line to a point on the Hudson, between Caldwell's Landing and the village of Warren. Built from Jersey City to Nanuet, on the Piermont Branch of the Erie Railway (of which 2½ miles are in N. Y.), and thence on the Erie track to Spring Valley, 1½ m. From this point to the Hudson, at Grassy Point, 1½ mile above Haverstraw, or Warren, in an advanced stage construction. It begins in N. J. at New Bridge on the Hackensack & New York R. R., and passes through River Edge, New Milford, Orddell, Westwood, Hillsdale and Pascack, in N. J., and Nanuet, Spring Valley, Theill's, Haverstraw and North Haverstraw, to Grassy Point, in N. Y.—total 28 miles, and from Jersey City, 42 miles. It will supply coal for the immense brick yards on the Hudson, which require 150,000 tons a year.

Hamilton Av. and Prospect Park R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed March 9, 1869. Length about 3½ m. Capital $125,000. In Brooklyn.

Hamilton Av., Prospect Park and Flatbush R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed April 1, 1868. Length 4 m. Capital $200,000. In Kings co.

Hamilton Ferry and Canarsie Railroad.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Feb. 18, 1870. From Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, to Canarsie, on Jamaica Bay — 10 miles. Capital $500,000.

Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham R. R. — A Street R. R. Articles filed May 16, 1863. Capital $300,000. Length of road 5 m.

Harlem Extension R. R.—Articles consolidating the "Lebanon Springs R. R." of N. Y., with the "Bennington and Rutland R. R." of Vt., filed April 23, 1870. Capital $4,000,000. *Distances:* Chatham 4 Corners to Chatham, 5; Brainard's, 6; West Lebanon, 2; New Lebanon, 4; Lebanon Springs, 1; North Stephentown, 9; Centre Berlin, 4; Berlin, 3; N. Petersburg, 5; Petersburg, 5; T. & B. Junc., 1; Hoosick Corners, 2; E. Hoosick, 3; Bennington, Vt., 3; Rutland, Vt., 55. This road forms an important through line from New York city, via Harlem R. R., to Vt. and Canada. Length 114 miles.

Harlem River and Port Chester R. R. Incorporated April 23, 1866. Not built.

Harlem River and Tarrytown R. R. Articles filed April 16, 1864. Not built.

Hempstead and Jamaica R. R. Articles filed July 13, 1865. An act of April 21, 1866, also allowed the construction of a R. R. between these points. Not built.

Hempstead and Rockaway R. R. Articles filed November 17, 1869. From the village of Hempstead to Valley Stream, on the South Side R. R., 5 miles. Capital $50,000. Opened in 1871. Consolidated June 1, 1871, as a part of the "New York and Hempstead R. R."

Herkimer and Mohawk Street R. R.—Articles filed March 3, 1871. Opened in September, 1871. Connects with the "Mohawk and Ilion R. R.," making a through line to Herkimer Village.

Herkimer and Trenton R. R. Incorporated May 13, 1836. Not built.

Hicksville and Cold Spring Branch R. R. Incorp. June 28, 1851. It opened a road as far as Syossett, July 3, 1854. Since leased and run by the L. I. R. R. Continued to Huntington and Northport in April, 1868, and it is proposed to extend it to Port Jefferson, seventeen miles further.

Hicksville and Huntington R. R. Incorp. April 22, 1865. A branch of the L. I. R. R. extends between these points.

Honeoye R. R. Incorp. May 21, 1836. Not constructed.

Horseheads and Elmira Avenue R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed May 6, 1871. From the intersection of Franklin and Main Sts. in Horseheads, to and through the streets of Elmira. Length 10 miles. Capital $100,000.

Hudson and Berkshire R. R. Incorporated April 21, 1828. Built from Hudson to Chatham Four Corners with strap rail. Relaid in 1848-9. Changed to "Hudson and Boston R. R." in 1855.

Hudson and Boston R. R. Co. Organized December 1, 1855, to hold the road built by the

"Hudson and Berkshire R. R." from Hudson to Chatham Four Corners, 17½ miles. Merged in the "Boston and Albany R. R." by articles filed Jan. 11, 1871.

Hudson and Delaware R. R. Incorporated April 19, 1830, and April 21, 1835. Newburgh to Delaware River, 65 miles. Not built, but merged in the "N. Y. and Erie" system of railroads, as the "Newburgh Branch."

Hudson and Kinderhook R. R. Articles filed June 13, 1871. From Hudson City to Kinderhook. Capital $175,000. Length about 17 miles.

Hudson and Mohawk R. R. Articles filed March 10, 1869. From junction of Athens R. R. near Schenectady, to Albany; 12 miles. Capital $1,000,000. Not constructed.

Hudson and West Shore R. R. Articles filed Oct. 3, 1860. Not built.

Hudson Avenue R. R. (Brooklyn.) A Street R. R. Articles filed February 6, 1867. Length of road proposed, 4 miles; laid 2.5 miles. From East River to Greenwood.

Hudson River R. R. Company formed May 12, 1846; opened from New York to Peekskill, Sept. 29, 1849; to Hamburgh, Dec. 6, 1849; to Poughkeepsie, Dec. 31, 1849; from Albany to Hudson, June 16, 1851; to Tivolia, Aug. 4, and through, Oct. 1, 1851. It follows the river bank, and has 3,018 feet of tunnels, varying from 60 to 835 feet. Consolidated with the "New York Central R. R.," forming the "N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.," by articles filed Nov. 1. 1869.

Hudson, Suspension Bridge and New England Railway Co. was thus named May 9, 1870, having been incorp. April 27, 1868, as the "Hudson Highland Suspension Bridge Co." By the act of 1870, it was allowed to construct a single, double, or treble railway from the N. Y. and Erie R. R. near Turner's, to the State line of Ct. in the town of North Salem. The bridge is required to be at some point between Verplanck's Point and Buttermilk Falls, and is to be completed before July 1, 1875. Capital $2,500,000. Nothing is to be done to obstruct free navigation, and the bridge is to be at least 150 feet above high tide.

Hudson River West Shore R. R. Length 93 miles. Capital by charter, $2,000,000; cap. of W. S. H. R. R. R., with which it is consolidated, $2,500,000.

Hudson Valley R. R. Articles filed Aug. 26, 1870. From the terminus of the Schuylerville and Upper Hudson R. R., to a point on the Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R., in Moreau, 10 miles. Capital $200,000. Not built.

Hunter's Point and Rockaway Beach R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed April 4, 1867. Nothing done beyond filing articles.

Hunter's Point and South Side R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed January 5, 1870. From Fresh Ponds, on the South Side R. R., to the East River, between Hunters' Point Ferry and Ravenswood, 4 miles. Capital $40,000.

Hunters' Point, Ravenswood and Astoria R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed November 5, 1863. Not constructed.

International Coal Co. Authorized by chap. 197, laws of 1865, to aid in constructing a R. R. to its mines, etc.

International R. R. Articles filed February 16, 1861. No railroad constructed by this company.

Ithaca and Athens R. R.—Changed from "Ithaca and Towanda R. R." Feb. 18, 1870, connects Ithaca and Athens in Pa., passes under the Erie Railway at Waverley, and enters the State of Penna., at that village, and connects with the "Lehigh Valley R. R." of Penna.

Ithaca and Auburn R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not constructed.

Ithaca and Cortland R. R.—Articles filed July 21, 1869. Length, 25 miles. Capital, $500,000. From Ithaca to Cortlandville under construction and partly finished. Open from Freeville Junction on the Southern Central R. R., to Ithaca. Consolidated Dec. 14, 1871, and now the "Utica, Ithaca and Elmira R. R." Opened from Ithaca to Cortlandville, Dec. 14, 1871.

Ithaca and Geneva R. R.—Incorporated April 9, 1832. 40 miles. Not built.

Ithaca and Owego R. R.—Incorporated Jan. 28, 1828. 29 miles. Completed April, 1834, with strap iron rails and inclined planes. Sold by Comptroller on stock issued by State on which interest was unpaid, and the "Cayuga and Susquehanna R. R. formed April 18, 1849. The road was rebuilt, dispensing with inclined planes, and Jan. 1, 1855, it was leased to

"Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R." and operated as the "Cayuga Division," of that Co. It is an important coal road.

Ithaca and Port Renwick R. R.—Incorporated April 16, 1834. Not built.

Ithaca and Towanda R. R.—Articles filed Dec. 22, 1865. Act to facilitate construction, Chap. 645, laws of 1866. Changed to "Ithaca and Athens R. R.," Feb. 18, 1870.

Jamaica and Middle Village R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed June 11, 1866. Nothing done towards construction of this road.

Jamestown Railway Co.—Articles filed May 3, 1871. To run from a point in Jamestown village to the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh R. R., near the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. Length, 3 miles. Capital, $100,000.

Jamesville R. R. Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not constructed.

Jersey Ferries and First Avenue R. R.—(N. Y.)—A Street R. R. Articles filed Feb. 27, 1865. Not constructed.

Johnstown R. R.—Incorporated May 13, 1836. Not constructed.

Jordan and Skaneateles R. R.—Incorporated May 6, 1837. A Horse R. R., with flat rail in operation for a time, but long since discontinued.

Junction R. R.—Articles filed April 20, 1870. From the N. Y. C and H. R. R. R., to Buffalo and Niagara Falls R. R., and the Niagara river in city of Buffalo—7 miles. Capital, $250,000. Under construction.

Junction Railway.—Articles filed July 29, 1865.

Junction Canal Co.—Allowed by act of April 13, 1866, to build a R. R. from Elmira to State line near Athens, Pa. This has not been done.

Keeseville and Montreal R. R.—Articles filed June 17, 1869. From a point within 2 miles of Peru village to Keeseville. 6 miles. Capital, $100,000. Clinton co. This has not been built.

Kingsbridge, Highbridge and 42d Street R. R., (N. Y.)—A Street R. R. Articles filed April 26, 1864. Not built.

Kingston and Rondout R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Jan. 31, 1865. Length, 3¼ miles.

Kingston Turnpike and R. R.—Incorporated April 23, 1835. 3 miles. Not built as a R. R.

Lake and River Improvement and Railroad and Land Co., of the N. Y. Wilderness.—Incorrated May 1, 1865, with a capital of $50,000. Not began.

Lake Champlain and Moriah R. R.—Articles filed Dec. 4, 1867; under Chap. 448, laws of 1865. Length, 7 miles. Capital, $200,000. In Essex co. From Port Henry Iron Mines to Port Henry village and landing.

Lake Champlain and Ogdensburgh R. R.—Incorporated April 20, 1833. 120 miles. Not built.

Lake Ontario and Hudson River R. R.—Changed April 6, 1857, from "Sackets Harbor and Saratoga R. R." and some progress continued in construction, when after a few years it was finally abandoned.

Lake Ontario, Auburn and New York R. R.—Articles filled May 23, 1856. Corporate power continued to July 1, 1875, by act of May 10, 1869. The "Southern Central R. R." has mostly anticipated the wants that were to be supplied by this road.

Lake Ontario Shore R. R.—Articles filed March 17, 1868. Length, about 140 miles. Capital, $4,000,000. In Oswego, Cayuga, Wayne, Monroe, Orleans and Niagara cos. Preliminary measures are in progress, and many towns on the line of the road have been bonded. It will follow the "lake ridge," w. of Alton, Wayne co. except in crossing the Irondequoit Bay and Genesee river at the lake shore. Length to be about 143 miles.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.—Consolidation of the "Buffalo and Erie R. R." and the "Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, under Chap. 917, laws of 1869. Articles filed Aug. 14, 1869. *Distances:* Buffalo to Hamburgh, 10; Lake View, 5; Angola, 6; Irving, 8, Silver Creek, 2; Dunkirk 7; Salem, 8; Portland, 2; Westfield, 7; Ripley, 5; Quinsey, 3; State line, 3; Erie, Pa., 20. Total in New York, 68.

Lansingburgh and Troy R. R.—Incorporated May 19, 1836. Not constructed.

Lebanon Springs R. R.—Articles filed March 25, 1865. Act extending time for completion, Chap. 444, laws of 1862. Consolidated with the "Harlem Extension R. R." April 23, 1870, and operated as part of a through route from New York to Vermont and Canada.

Lewiston R. R.—Incorporated May 6, 1836. This road, 3¼ miles in length, was laid in 1837, and in a few years given up. The present road between N. F. and Lewiston is on a different line.

Liverpool and Syracuse R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 18, 1868. Length, 5 miles. Capital, $100,000. In Onondaga co. Not constructed.

Lockport and Batavia R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not constructed.

Lockport and Buffalo Railway.—Articles filed Aug. 30, 1871. From Lockport city, to some point in the village of North Tonawanda, Niagara co. Length, about 14 miles. Capital $200,000.

Lockport and Niagara Falls R. R.—Incorp. April, 1834; 30 m.; not built until many years after. Merged in "N. Y. Central R. R.," in 1853.

Lockport and Youngstown R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not constructed.

Long Island City and Calvary Cemetery R. R.—Incorp. by special act April 21, 1871. Cap. $100,000. To be operated by horse power.

Long Island R. R.—Org. June 15, 1835. Opened through to Greenport, July 1844. It was formerly laid through Atlantic st., but the terminus was changed under an act of March 12, 1860, to Hunter's Point, and a tunnel under Atlantic St. discontinued. By this act the company was allowed to purchase the New York and Jamaica R. R., then in course of construction. By act of April 21, 1862, it was allowed to construct branch roads, except in Kings county, and not E. of Jamaica, subject to the provisions of general law. Towards the close of 1868, the company agreed upon certain conditions, to extend a branch to Sag Harbor, and the town of Southampton, by act of April 21, 1869; allowed to borrow $125,000 to carry out this agreement. *Distances:* Hunter's Point to Woodside, 3; Jamaica, 7; Willow Tree, 1; Queens, 2; Hyde Park, 3½; Mineola, 2½; [Hempstead, 2½;] Westbury, 3; Hicksville, 3; Jerusalem, 3; Farmingdale, 2; Deer Park, 6; Brentwood, 4; N. Islip, 2½; Lakeland, 5½, Holbrook, 2; Waverly, 2; Medford, 2; Bellport, 2½; Yaphank, 2½; Manor, 6; River Head, 8; Jamesport, 5; Mattituc, 4; Cutchogue, 3; Hermitage, 3; Southhold, 2; Greenport, 4—total 94 miles. Its branches are as follows: *Brooklyn Central Branch,* Jamaica to E. N. Y., to accommodate the city travel of Brooklyn. Freight cars are drawn by horses to Franklin Avenue. Stations at East New York, Cypress Avenue, Union Course, Woodhaven, Clarenceville, S. S. R. R. crossing and Jamaica. *Hempstead and Glen Cove Branch*—From Mineola to Hempstead, 2½; Mineola to Roslyn, 2; Glen Head, 2; Glen Cove, 2; Locust Valley, 2. Northport Branch: Hicksville to Syosset, 4; Huntington, 5½; Centreport, 2½; Northport, 3, the stations of the three latter being a mile from the villages. *Sag Harbor Branch*—Distances: Manor to Moriches, 5; Speonk, 3; W. Hampton, 2; Quogue, 3; Good Ground, 5; South-hampton, 7; Bridge Hampton, 6; and Sag Harbor, 4. Total 35¼ miles.

Madison Co. R. R.—Incorp. April 17, 1829; to build a R. R. from Chittenango to Cazenovia; 10 m. Not built.

Main and Ohio Street R. R., (Buffalo).—A Street R. R. Articles filed August 20, 1859. Not built.

Malden R. R.—Incorp. Chap. 478, Laws of 1863. Not built.

Manheim amd Salisbury R. R.—April 28, 1834; to Nicholsville. Not built. Name changed to "Mohawk and St. Lawrence R. R. and Nav. Co.," May 11, 1837.

Maspeth R. R. and Bridge Co.—Agreement to consol. with Williamsburgh and Newtown R. R., and Maspeth Av. & Toll Bridge Co., under Chap. 598, Laws of 1867; filed August 22, 1868.

Maysville & Portland R. R.—Incorp. March 29, 1833; 8 m.; not constructed.

Medina and Darien R. R.—Incorp. May 5, 1834. Not built.

Medina and Lake Ontario R. R.—Incorporated May 13, 1836. Not constructed.

Metropolitan Railway.—Articles filed Dec. 3, 1863; and same name, March 22, 1864. Act regulating construction in Brooklyn, and to extend to Fresh Ponds and Lutheran Cemetery. Chap. 910, Laws of 1866. Sold on execution, and the "Grand Street Ferry and Middle Village R. R.," formed June 3, 1869.

Middleburgh and Schoharie R. R.—Articles filed March 29, 1867. Length 5¾ miles. It is a continuation of the Schoharie Valley R. R. up to Middleburgh.

Middletown and Crawford R. R.—Articles filed Aug. 3, 1868. Length 10½ miles. Capital $250,000. In Orange co. It runs from a point on the N. Y. & O. Midland

R. R., 3 miles N. of Middletown, to Pine Bush, and is to be opened the present year. It is said to have been leased to the "Midland" R. R.

Middletown, Unionville and Water Gap R. R.—Opened in May 1868, from Middletown to Unionville, and operated until July 1, 1871, by the Erie Railway. *Distances:* Middletown to Haunted House, 2½; Slate Hill, 2¼; Johnson, 2½; Rutgers, 1¼; West Town, 1; Unionville, 3¼. The road is now leased for 99 years to the N. Y. & O. Midland. The charter of this road authorized its extensions to the Delaware Water Gap, from whence it would connect with the coal regions.

Mohawk and Hudson R. R.—From Albany to Schenectady. Incorp. April 17, 1826; 17 m. opened in 1831. When built it had an inclined plane, with stationary engines at each end; the oldest R. R. in the State. Changed to "Albany and Schenectady R. R.," April 19, 1847, and in 1863, merged in the "N. Y. Central R. R."

Mohawk and Ilion Horse R. R.—Articles filed April 12, 1870. In Herkimer county, between these villages. It connects with the "Herk. & Mohawk Street R. R.," making a through line from Herkimer to Ilion.

Mohawk and St. Lawrence R. R. and Navigation Co.—Changed from "Manheim and Salisbury R. R.," May 11, 1837. Not constructed.

Mohawk Valley and Piseco R. R.—Incorp. April 17, 1863: to build a R. R. from a point between E. Cr. and Fonda, and some point in Fulton or Hamilton cos. Not constructed.

Mohawk Valley R. R.—Articles filed January 21, 1851, and empowered to build a road on the s. side of the Mohawk from Schenectady to Utica. It was merged in the "N. Y. Central R. R.," upon the consolidation in 1853.

Montgomery and Erie R. R.—From Montgomery to Goshen, 10¼ m. Orange county. Operated by the Erie Railway company under a contract. A continuation of this road by the "Wallkill Valley R. R. Co.," is projected to Kingston, and opened to New Paltz.

Monticello and Port Jervis R. R.—Articles filed Sept. 2, 1868. Length 21 m. Capital $500,000. In Sullivan and Orange cos. Operated by the Erie Railway Co. *Distances:* Port Jervis to Monticello Junction, ½; Huguenot, 5½; Rose Point, 2; Oakland, 5; Hartwood, 3; Gillman's 2; Barnum's, 2; Monticello, 4—total 24 miles.

Montreal and Plattsburgh R. R.—Formerly "Plattsburgh and Montreal R. R." Length 23 miles. *Distances:* Plattsburgh to Beekmantown, 5; W. Chazy, 5; Sciota, 5; Mooers Junction, 5; Province Line, 2 m.—total, Montreal to Plattsburgh, 62 miles. A new company formed by bondholders, into whose hands the former road passed, and articles filed Aug. 22, 1868. It is now operated as a division of the "Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada R. R's."

Nanuet and New City R. R.—Articles filed May 23, 1871. From Nanuet to New City; 4 m. Preliminary measures in progress.

Nassua R. R.—Articles filed March 3, 1865. Not built.

Newark R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. From Newark, Wayne county, to Phelps. Not built.

New Brighton and Onondaga Valley R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed May 27, 1869. Proposed length 2 m. Cap. $16,000. In Onondaga county, from New Brighton to Patterson's Corners, 1.87 miles.

Newburgh and Kingston R. R.—Articles filed Dec. 31, 1869. Length 35 m. Capital $750,000. In Orange and Ulster cos. Not built.

Newburgh and Midland R. R.—Articles filed May 24, 1870. From Newburgh to a junction on the New York and Oswego Midland R. R., 25 m. Capital, $250,000. Preliminary measures are in progress.

Newburgh and New York Railway.—Articles filed April 8, 1864, and Feb. 10, 1865. Built by Erie Railway from Vail's Gate to a junction a mile s. of Turner's. Known as the "Short Cut," stations; Valley station; Woodbury and Highland Mills. Distance from Newburgh to Southern Junction, 17¾ miles.

Newburgh and Wallkill Valley R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 16, 1868. Length, 15 miles. Capital, $400,000. In Orange co. Not built.

New City Branch R. R.—From Nanuet, on the Piermont Branch of the Erie R. R., to New City, the county seat of Rockland co. Under construction.

Newtown and Flushing R. R.—Articles filed March 8, 1871. From Winfield to Flushing. About 4 miles. Not constructed.

Newtown Creek and Astoria R. R.—A Street R. R. Authorized by act Chap. 494, law of 1863 Not constructed.

New York R. R.—Articles filed Dec. 24, 1860. Not constructed.

New York and Albany R. R.—Incorporated April 17, 1833. 150 miles. Merged in N. Y. and Harlem R. R., A. R. R. Co. of similar name formed under the general law within a very few years, and preliminary surveys and maps made. It is known as the "West Side R. R." and at time of writing (July 1871,) efforts are being made to bond the city of Albany, to aid in its construction.

New York and Boston R. R.—Articles filed May 21, 1869. Located in West Chester and Putnam cos., from Harlem river to Lake Mahopac. 50 miles. To connect at Brewsters' with any R. R. Capital, $1,000,000. Preliminary measures have been taken and partly built.

New York and Connecticut R. R.—Incorporated May 12, 1846. Not constructed. Intended to run from Harlem R. R., in Putnam co. to State line. Capital, $150,000.

New York and Croton River R. R.—Articles signed Sept. 15, 1871. Capital, $1,500,000. To extend from Port Morris to or near West Farms, Bronxdale, East Chester, Mt. Vernon, Pelhamville, White Plains and Hall's Corners to the Hudson near Tarrytown; with a branch from the Sound through New Rochelle, Pelham, East Chester and Yonkers. Length, about 25 miles.

New York and Erie R. R.—Org. in July, 1833, under act of April 24, 1832. Reorg. in 1835. Opened from Piermont to Goshen, Sept. 22, 1841; to Middletown, June 7, 1843; to Port Jervis, Jan. 6, 1848; to Binghamton, Dec. 28, 1848; to Owego, June, 1, 1849; to Elmira, Oct. 1849; to Corning, Jan. 1, 1850, and to Dunkirk, May 14, 1851. The Newburgh branch was opened Jan. 8, 1850. It was built with 6 foot gauge and has a branch to Jersey City, and extensive connecting branches. Sold by foreclosure of mortgage, under Chap. 160, laws of 1860, and Chap. 119, laws of 1861, and the "Erie Railway Co." formed. Articles filed June 25, 1861.

New York and Flushing R. R.—Articles filed March 22, 1859. From Hunter's Point to Great Neck, 13 miles. Consolidated with the "Flushing and North Side R. R." May 1, 1869.

New York and Harlem R. R.—Co. formed April 2, 1831; begun Feb. 24, 1832, and 1 mile built that year. Allowed to extend to Harlem to meet the N. Y. and Alb. R. R, in 1840, and in May, 1845, allowed to continue its road to Albany. Open to Chatham 4 Cors. Jan. 19, 1852, connecting there with the "Alb. and W. Stockbridge R. R." *Distances:* White and Centre Sts., N. Y. to 26th St., 2¾; Yorkville, 2¾; Harlem, 2¼; Mott Haven, ½; Melrose, 1; Morrisania, ¾; Tremont, 1¼; Fordham, 1¼; Williams Bridge 1½; West Mount Vernon, 2¾; Bronxville, 2; Tuckahoe, ¾; Scarsdale, 3; Hart's Cors., 1½; White Plains, 2; Washington's Quarters, 2; Kensico, ¾; Unionville, 3; Pleasantville, 2¼; Chapequa, 2; Mount Kisco, 4¼; Bedford, 2¼; Whitlockville, 2¾; Golden's Bridge, 2; Purdy's, 2, Croton Falls, 2; Brewsters, 4¾; Dykeman's 2¾; Towner's, 3; Paterson, 2½; Pawlings, 3½; South Dover, 6; Dover Furnace, 2¾; Dover Plains, 4¾; Wassaic, 4½; Amenia, 3¼; Sharon Station, 3¾; Millerton, 4¾; Mount Riga, 3¼; Boston Cors., 3¾; Copake, 5¼; Hillsdalle, 4; Bains, 2¾; Martindale, 3¾; Philmont, 3½; Ghent, 6; Chatham 4 Cors., 2½; N. Y. to C. 4 Cors., 130¾. Continued by the "Harlem Extension R. R., to Vermont and Canada."

New York and Hempstead Plains R. R.—Articles filed March 1, 1870. From Bay Ridge to Hempstead. 30 miles. Capital, $300,000. Consolidated as a part of the "N. Y. and Hempstead R. R., June 1, 1871.

New York and Hempsted R. R.—Formed June 1, 1871, by the consolidation of the "*Hempstead and Rockaway R. R.*" and the "*New York and Hempstead Plains R. R.*

New York and Highland Suspension Bridge Railway Co.—Articles filed Jan. 4, 1864. Length about 40 miles. From Hudson, Highland Suspension Bridge to Harlem. Capital, $1,500,000. In West Chester and Putnam cos. Not constructed.

New York and Jamaica R. R.—Articles filed Sept. 3, 1859. Merged in the Long Island R. R.

New York and Lake Mahopac R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 11, 1861. Built. To connect with

the N. Y. and Harlem R. R., at Golden's Bridge. Length about 8 miles. Not in use at time of writing.

New York and Mahopac R. R—Articles filed March 7, 1871. Intended to run from Golden Bridge to Lake Mahopac. About 8 miles.

New York and New Haven R. R.—Incorporated under the laws of Connecticut, at the May Session of 1844. Allowed by act of May 11, 1846 to extend their road into this State to a point on the N. Y. & Harlem R. R., at or near Williams Bridge, and to use that road to New York, upon such terms as the two companies might agree. It was opened Dec. 28, 1848. *Distances:* 27th St. 4th ave. to 32d St. 3; Harlem, 4; Williams Bridge, 6; Mount Vernon, 4; New Rochelle, 3; Mamaroneck, 3; Rye, 4; Port Chester, 2; Greenwich, 2; Coscob, 2; Stamford, (Ct.) 3; Norwalk, (Ct.) 8; Bridgeport, (Ct.) 14; New Haven, (Ct.) 18; N. Y. to New Haven, 76 miles. Length in N. Y. State, 15.29 miles.

New York and North Salem R. R.—Articles filed June 8, 1871. From a point on the Harlem road between Katonah to Purdy's station to the Connecticut line in North Salem. Length 8 miles. Capital, $200,000.

New York and Oswego Midland R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 11, 1866, and much special legislation since had relating to this R. R. and its branches. It extends from Jersey City, opposite to N. Y., to Oswego, about 240 miles. Opened from Oneida to Central Square, 31 miles in Oct., 1869; from Oswego to Norwich, 100 m., (including above), in Nov., 1869; from Norwich to Sidney Plains, 25 m., June, 1870; New Berlin Branch, 22 m., Aug., 1870; from Middletown to Thompson's Sta. (except tunnel,) 29 miles, and Ellenville Branch, 7 miles, Jan., 1871. Will be opened through to N. Y., in 1872. *Distances:* (*Northern Division*), Oswego to Seneca Hill, 5¾; Bundy's Crossing, 1½; Battle Island, 1; Fulton, 3½; Ingell's Crossing, 4; Pennellville, 4¼; Caughdenoy, 3: Central Square, 3¼; West Monroe, 3; Constantia, 4¾; Bernhard's Bay, 3¾; Cleveland, 3½; W. Vienna, 3¼; North Bay, 3; Fish Creek Station, 2¾; State Bridge 3½; Durhamville, 2; Oneida 2¼. It crosses under the "Central" R. R. at this place. Thence s. as follows: Oneida Com., 3½; Bennett's Corners, 1; Cook's Cors, 2¼; Stockbridge, 1½; Pratt's Hollow, 4¼; Munnsville, ¾; Morrisville Sta., 2¼; Eaton, 2¾; Smith's Valley, 4½; Earlville, 3¾; Smyrna, 4½; Sherburne 4 Cors, 3; Junc. N. C. & V. R. R., ¾; N. Norwich, 1¾; Plasterville, 1½; Norwich, 4; Lyon Brook Bridge, 6; Oxford, 2¾; Guilford, 6¾ Guilford Centre, 1¾; Humphrey's Sta., 2; East Guilford Junc., 3; Sidney Plains, 2½. (*New Berlin Branch*): E. Guilford Junc. to Rockdale, 2¾; Mt. Upton, 3¾; Rockwell's Mills, 1¾; Latham's Corners, ¾; White's Store, 2; Holmesville, 2; South New Berlin, 1½; New Berlin Centre, 3½; Sage's Corners, 1¼; New Berlin, 3. (*Middle Division*): Middletown to Fair Oaks, 4¼; Purdy's, 1¾; Wintertown, 1¾; Bloomingburgh, 2; Wurtsboro, 2; Summitville, 3½; Sandbury, 7¾; Centreville, 3½; Thompson's Sta., 2. (*Ellenville Branch*): Summitville to Phillipsport, 1¾; Homowack, 1¾; Ellenville, 4¼. From Middletown South, see "Erie Railway" Unionville Branch,) for distances. The Midland connects at the N. J. State line with the "New Jersey Midland Railway." Under construction to Jersey City, and leased perpetually to this Co. The branches of the N. Y. & O. Midland, are: the Middletown and Crawford R. R. from a junc. 3 m. N. of Middletown, to Pine Bush; the "Newburgh and Midland," to connect at Middletown; the "Ellenville Branch," connecting at Summitville; the "Delhi Branch," now building from Walton; the "New Berlin Branch," from East Guilford Junction; the "Auburn Branch," partly finished from Norwich; the "Syracuse & C. V. R. R." from Earlville; and a proposed branch from a point in Vienna to Camden. It also crosses or connects with the Erie Railway at Middletown; the Alb. & Susq. R. R. at Sidney Plains; the Del., Lack. & W. at Sherburne 4 Corners; the Utica, Clinton & Binghamton, at Smith's Valley; the "Central" at Oneida; the Syracuse Northern at Central Square, and the R. W. & O. R. R., at Oswego. It is mainly built by town subscriptions, of which $5,256,800 had been secured (March 24, 1871,) besides $773,200 from personal subscriptions. A consolidation with the "Utica, Chenango and Cortland R. R." is at time of writing (June 1871,) in progress, subject to the approval of the stockholders. Under an act passed April 5, 1871, this R. R. may extend their road to any point on Lake Erie or the Niagara river. A line is proposed from Hancock, crossing the Susquehanna near Ninevah, and the Chenango near the mouth of the Geneganslet; thence through Smithville, Willett, Cincinnatus, and Solon to Cortland. The tunnel through the Shawangauk Mountain was finished so as to

admit the first train of cars, January 24, 1872. It is 1,470 feet long, 26 wide, and 24 high, and was began in March, 1869.

New York and Rockaway Railroad.—Articles filed Dec. 30, 1870. From Jamaica to Rockaway, 10 miles. Capital $250,000. Not built.

New York and Westchester R. R.—Articles filed Sept. 24, 1859. Not built.

New York and White Plains R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 24, 1871; from Morrisania to White Plains; about 20 m. Not constructed.

New York and Yonkers R. R.—Articles filed Oct. 17, 1359. Not built.

New York Central R. R. Co.—Formed by act of April 2, 1853, consolidating the following 10 companies, their stock being taken as stated to each: Albany and Schenectady R. R., 117; Schenectady and Troy R. R., 75; Utica and Schenectady R. R., 115; Mohawk Valley R. R., 155¼ Syracuse and Utica R. R., 160; Syracuse and Utica direct R. R., 150; Rochester and Syracuse R. R., 130; Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls, R. R. 125; Rochester and Buffalo R. R., 140; Buffalo and Lockport R. R., 125. Of these the "Mohawk Valley R. R." and "Syracuse and Utica direct R. R." had not been, nor have they since been constructed. Other lines were afterwards acquired by lease or purchase. Merged in the N. Y. C. and H. R. R., by consolidation. Articles filed Nov. 1, 1869.

New York Central and Hudson River R. R.—Articles filed Nov. 1, 1869, and formed by consolidation of the roads named in its title. This corporation owns or operates under lease the following lines:

New York to Albany and Troy.—Formerly the "Hudson River R. R."

Troy to Schenectady.—Known as the "Troy Branch."

Albany to Buffalo.—Between Syracuse and Rochester, there are two routes known as the "Auburn Road," and the "Direct Road," the latter following nearly the line of the canal.

Athens to Schenectady.—Known as the "Athens Branch."

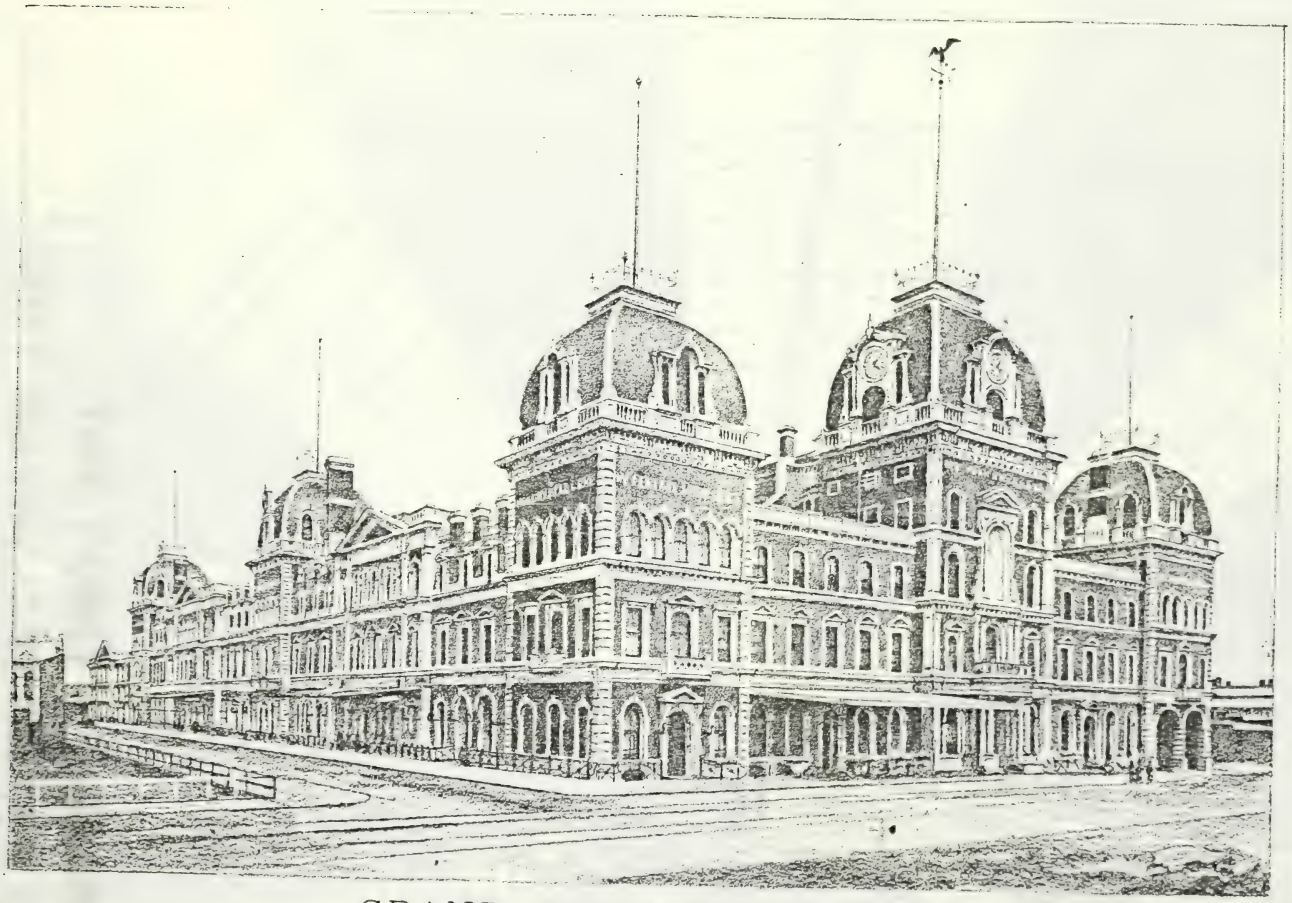
Rochester to Niagara Falls, Lockport to Buffalo, Rochester to Charlotte, Batavia to Attica, known as the "Attica Branch," *Canandaigua, Batavia and Tonawanda,* (leased,) *Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Lewiston.* Total length of road, 593.75 miles; length of double track and sidings, 468 miles; branches, 296 miles. It owns 43 engine houses, 292 engines, 205 first-class passenger cars, and 6,274 freight cars. *Distances:* N. Y. to Troy—31st St. to 52d St., 1; Burnhams, 1; Strykers Bay, 1¼; Manhattan, 1¾; 152d St., 1, Ft. Washington, 1½. Tubby Hook, 1½; Spuyten Duyvil, ¾; Riverdale, 1¾; Yonkers, 2¼; Glenwood, ¾; Hastings, 3½; Dobbs Ferry, 1¾; Irvington, 2; Tarrytown, 2½; Scarborough, 4¼; Sing Sing, 1½; Croton, 3¼; Crugers, 3½; Verplancks, 1¾; Peekskill, 2; Ft. Washington, 3¾; Garrisons, 4¾; Cold Spring, 2½; Cornwall, 2¾; Fishkill, 3½; Carthage Landing, 3½; New Hamburgh, 2½; Milton Ferry, 4½; Poughkeepsie, 4; Hyde Park, 6; Staatsburgh, 4; Rhinebeck, 5¾; Barrytown, 5½; Tivoli, 4; Germantown, 4¾; Oak Hill, 5¼; Stockport, 5; Coxsackie, 2½; Stuyvesant, 2½; Schodack, 6¾; Castleton, 3¾; East Albany, 7¼; Troy, 6; Total—Alb. to Troy, 147 miles.

Albany to Buffalo (by direct line)—W. Albany, 2; Centre, 5; Schenectady, 8¾; Hoffmans, 9¼; Crane's Village, 3¼, Amsterdam, 3¼, Trides' Hill, 5½; Fonda, 5; Yosts, 5¼; Sprakers, 3¼; Palatine Br., 3; Fort Plain, 3; Palatine Church, 2¾; St. Johnsville, 3; East Creek, 3¼; Little Falls, 6½; Herkimer, 7¼; Ilion, 2¼; Frankfort, 2¼; Utica, 9½; Whitesboro, 3¾; Oriskany, 3; Rome, 7½; Green's Corners, 4¼; Verona, 4¼; Oneida, 4¼; Wampsville, 3¼; Canastota, 2; Canaseraga, 3¾; Chittenango, 2½; Kirkville, 4; Manlius, 2½; Syracuse, 7¾; Warners, 9½; Canton, 2½; Jordan, 5¼; Weedsport, 4½; Port Byron, 3¼; Savannah, 7; Clyde, 6; Lyons, 7¼; Newark, 5½, E. Palmyra, 3½; Palmyra, 3¾; Macedon, 5; Fairport, 7¾; Rochester, 10¼; Coldwater, 6¼; Chili, 4; Churchville, 4¼; Bergen, 3¼; West Bergen, 3¼; Byron, 3½, Batavia, 7½; Crofts, 6; Pembroke, 5¼; Alden, 4½.; Wende, 2¾; Town Line, 1¾; Lancaster, 5; Yorks, 2¾; Buffalo, 7¾. Total—Albany to Buffalo, 296½ miles.

Troy and Schenectady.—Troy to Cohoes, 3½; Summit Bridge, 2½; Niskayuna, 5½; Aqueduct, 6; Schenectady, 3¾.

Auburn Road.—Syracuse to Camillus, 8½; Marcellus, 2¼; Halfway, 3; Junction, 3¾; Sennett, 3¼; Auburn, 5½; Cayuga, 10¾; Seneca Falls, 4¾; Waterloo, 3¼; Geneva, 6½; Oak's Corners, 4¾; Vienna, 3¼; Clifton Springs, 4¼; Shortsville, 4½; Canandaigua, 6; Milk Station, 6; Victor, 3¾; Fishers, 3¾; Pittsford, 6¾; Rochester, 8¼. Total—102¾ miles.

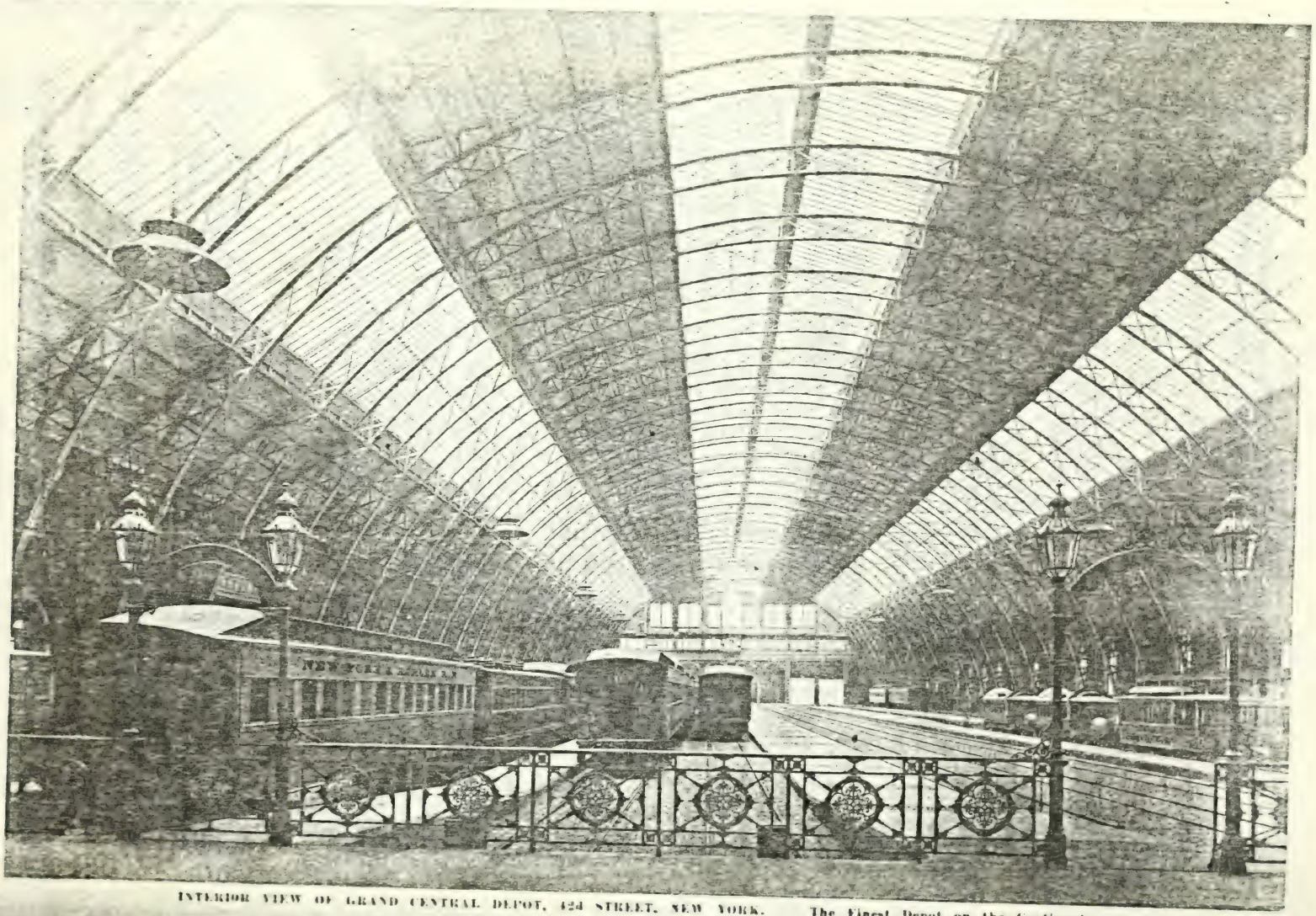
Rochester to Niagara Falls: to Spencerport, 10; Adams' Basin, 2½; Brockport, 4½; Holley, 4¾; Murray, 3½; Albion, 5½; Knowlesville, 5¼; Medina, 4¼; Middleport, 4½; Gasport, 5;



GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,

Of the NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER, NEW YORK & HARLEM, and the NEW YORK & NEW HAVEN RAILWAYS,

FORTY-SECOND STREET and FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY



INTERIOR VIEW OF GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, 42d STREET, NEW YORK. The Finest Depot on the Continent.

Lockport, 6; Lockport Junction, 3½; Pekin, 6¾; Suspension Bridge, 9; Niagara Falls, 1¾. Total—77 miles.

Lockport Junction to Tonawanda: Junction to Hall's Station, 6¼; Tonawanda, 5. Total—11½ miles.

Buffalo to Lewiston: to Black Rock, 4; LaSalle, 6¼; Niagara Falls, 5; Suspension Bridge, 1¾; Lewiston 4½. Total—27½ miles.

Canandaigua, Batavia and Tonawanda Branch; Canandaigua to Gunn's Crossing, 4.2; E. Bloomfield, 3 8; Miller's Corners, 4.6; W. Bloomfield, 3; Honeoye Falls, 3; W. Rush, 6.2; Genesee, v. Junction, 1.1; Canal, 1.2; Caledonia, 5.8; LeRoy, 7.1; Stafford, 4.1; Batavia, 5.9; E. Pembroke, 6.2; Richville, 6.6; Akron, 3.4; Clarence Centre, 7; Transit, 3.2; Getzville, 3; Vincent, 3; Tonawanda, 3.1. Total—85.6 miles.

Attica Branch: Batavia to Alexander, 8; Attica, 3. Total—11 miles.

Charlotte Branch: Rochester to Charlotte, 8½ mile.

New York City Cross Town R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed March 20, 1863.

New York, Housatonic and Northern R. R.—Articles filed Oct. 6, 1863. Enabled to accept a grant from Ct., and to run a part of its line in that State, May, 1, 1865. Time of completion extended to 3 y. April 28, 1868. Length from White Plains to Brookfield, Ct., 39¾ miles. About 5¼ miles from Brookfield to Danbury, in Conn., are opened.

New York Northern R. R.—Incorporated. Chap. 845, laws of 1866. Proposed from Schenectady to Ogdensburgh. Nothing done.

New York Northern Central R. R.—Articles filed June 21, 1865. Not built. See "Northern R. R."

New York Railway Co.—Incorp. April 5, 1871. Cap. $25,000,000. Is empowered to build two viaduct railways through blocks from Chambers street to Harlem, on Spuyten Duyvil creek. The project is not sufficiently advanced for us to give particulars at time of writing.

New York, Utica and Ogdensburgh R. R.—Articles filed June 6, 1870. It is understood that work has been done on this road from Cooperstown to Ilion, with the intention of continuing it up the valley of West Canada Creek to Trenton Falls, there to unite with the U. & B. R. R. R. The ultimate design is to consolidate with the latter and with connecting lines south, (of which the Cooperstown and Susquehanna, and the Rondout and Oswego R. R. may be a part,) so as to form a through route to New York. The articles of association, however, mentions Monticello, Sullivan co., as the beginning point, and from thence to the Alb. & Susq. R. R., near Oneonta. In this event, the Monticello and Port Jervis R. R. would be a connecting line. No arrangement has been made, (Feb. 1, 1872,) with the "Utica and B. R. R. Co." for connecting with or using that line.

New York, West Shore and Chicago R. R.—Articles filed July 13, 1870; to run from the N. J. State line, on the Hudson river, to Athens; thence to Albany and Schenectady, and thence to Buffalo, about 425 miles. Capital, $10,000,000. Preliminary measures in progress.

Niagara Bridge and Canandaigua R. R.—Articles filed Aug. 25, 1858, as successor to the "Canandaigua & Niagara Falls R. R.," and leased May 1, 1858, for the term of its charter to the "N. Y. C. R. R.," and now operated as a part of the "N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R." Length originally 99 miles. The part between Tonawanda and the Falls has been taken up.

Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario R. R.—Intended to connect the navigable waters of the lower lakes at Youngstown, with the railroads at the Falls; suspended after considerable outlay.

Niagara Falls R. R.—Articles dated Aug. 30, 1871. Cap. $100,000. Route from Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction R. R., at or near 10th St., in town of Niagara, to a E. terminus of Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge; about 2 miles.

Niagara St. R. R., (Buffalo.)—A Street R. R. Articles filed Aug. 10, 1859. Certificate of sale of road to Buffalo St. R. R. Co., under Chap. 322, Laws of 1868. Filed July 2, 1868.

Ninth Avenue, R. R., (N. Y.)—A Street R. R. Articles filed July 29, 1859. Proposed length 13 miles, of which 6.1 are laid.

Northern R. R.—Incorp. May 14, 1845. Begun in 1848; opened to Ellenburgh in 1849; Chateaugay, in June 1850; Malone, Oct., 1850, and through the same month. Changed to "Ogdensburgh R. R.," upon sale under foreclosure of mortgage.

Northern R. R.—Incorp. April 28, 1866, for the purpose of building a R. R. from Schenectady to Ogdensburgh. Capital $5,000,000; to be finished in 10 years. By act of May 26, 1866, the State Engineer and Surveyor was directed to cause a survey at a cost not exceeding $15,000. Not constructed. See "N. Y. Northern R. R."

Northern Air Line R. R.—Articles filed Feb. 23, 1869. Length of proposed road about 36.6 miles, in Essex co., passing through the towns of Chesterfield, Willsborough, Essex and Westport. Not built.

Northern Central R. R.—Articles filed March 29, 1867. Proposed to extend north from St. Johnsville, 18 miles, in Montgomery, Fulton and Herkimer cos. Not constructed.

Northern Central Railway, (Pa.)—This company has important lines of railroad in Pennsylvania, one of which is the "Elmira and Williamsport R. R.," which extends into this State, and connects there with the line known as the "Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua R. R.," which it also operates. By using a portion of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., it runs its trains to Rochester.

Northern R. R. of New Jersey.—From Upper Piermont, N. Y., to Bergen, N. J., 21¼ m.; mostly in N. J. Operated by the Erie Railway under a contract.

Northern New York Railroad.—Articles filed Feb. 28, 1870. From Ogdensburgh to Carthage, about 50 miles. Capital $1,000,000. Not built.

Northern Slackwater and Railway Co.—Incorporated May 13, 1846, for construction a R. R. and navigation route from Boonville to Port Kent, on Lake Champlain; and for using sundry natural lines of navigation in the interior. Nothing was done beyond preliminary surveys.

North River and Wall St. Ferry R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Feb. 12, 1862. Not built.

North Second St. and Middle Village R. R., (Brooklyn.)—A Street R. R. Proposed length about 8 m. Cap. $150,000.

North Shore R. R.—Articles filed Sept. 25, 1863. Allowed to build draw bridge over Little Neck cr., etc. Ch. 250, Laws of 1864. Proposed length 8. m., of which 6¼ are done. Operated by the Flushing and North Side R. R.

North Shore Railroad of Long Island.—Articles filed Sept. 1, 1870. From Jamaica to Orient, about 100 miles; and a branch to Newtown Creek, 10 m. Capital $5,000,000. Not constructed.

North Side Railroad Co. of Staten Island.—Articles filed Aug. 11, 1871. To build from, at or near Ward's Point, in Westfield, to a point near the N. E. end of the Island; about 15 m. Cap. $100,000, with the right of increasing it.

Nostrand Avenue and Park R. R.—(Brooklyn.)—A street R. R. Articles filed June 18, 1870. One-fourth of a mile. Capital, $30,000.

Nyack and Northern R. R.—Articles filed Nov. 25, 1868. From Upper Piermont to Nyack. 4 miles. Capital, $75,000.

Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain R. R.—Formed under act of Nov. 8, 1864. Filed June 18, 1864, in place of the "Northern R. R. Co." Dissolved charter amended Feb. 7, 1866. *Distances:* Ogdensburgh to Lisbon, 8¾; Madrid, 8½; Potsdam Junc. 7½; Knapps, 3; Brasher Falls and Stockholm, 1¾; Lawrence, 5¾; Moira, 5¾; Brush's Mills, 2½; Bangor, 5¾; Malone, 6; Burke, 7½; Chateaugua, 4½; Summit, 7½; Brandy Brook, 7½. Ellenburgh, 1; Chazy, 8; Centreville, 5½; Mooers, 3½; Champlain, 7¼; Rouse's Point, 4½. Total—118 miles. It is now operated as a part of the Western Division of the "Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada railroads," under a lease of twenty years, its proper name and corporate existence being preserved.

Ogdensburgh and Morristown R. R.—Articles filed July 17, 1871; to connect with the Black River and Morristown R. R., in the town of Morristown. Preliminary measures in progress.

Ogdensburgh, Clayton and Rome R. R.—Organized Feb. 19, 1853, and a large amount of work done along the whole route, but nothing was finished and the work was abandoned after expending half a million of dollars along the whole line. A R. R., from Clayton to Phila., N. Y., has lately been projected, which may use some of the old line.

One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Street R. R. (N. Y.)—Articles filed Nov. 26, 1870. Through certain streets. About 8 miles. Not built.

Oneida Valley R. R.—Allowed to build a R. R., from Durhamsville to Oneida Castle. Chap. 394, laws of 1864. Not constructed.

Orange and Sussex Canal Co.—Allowed April 5, 1828, to build a R. R. Not constructed.

Oswego and Syracuse R. R. Co.—Formed April 29, 1839. Opened Oct. 1848. *Distances:* Oswego to Minetto, 4.60; Gravel Branch, 3.96; Fulton, 2.50; S. Granby, 4.60; Lamson's 2.57; Baldwinsville, 4.95; Stiles, 4.35; Syracuse, 7.45. Total—34.99. Leased in perpetuity to the "Del. Lackawanna and Western R. R." A third rail put down and both broad (6 feet) and narrow guage (4 ft. 8½ inch) cars, now run upon it.

Oswego and Rome R. R.—Articles filed April 11, 1863. Built from Richland Sta. on the R. W. & O. R. R. to Oswego. 28.58 miles and leased to the connecting road, of which it forms a part.

Oswego and Utica R. R.—Incorporated May 13, 1846. Not constructed.

Oswego City Street R. R.—Articles filed Nov. 6, 1869. 5¾ miles. Capital, $100,000.

Otsego R. R.—Incorporated April 26, 1832. Cooperstown to Colliersville. 18 miles. Not built.

Owego and Cortland R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not built.

Park Avenue R. R.—(Brooklyn.)—A Steeet R. R. Articles filed Feb. 12, 1870. From Fulton Ferry to Greenwood Cemetery. About 7 miles. Capital, $1,000,000.

Penfield and Canal R. R.—Incorporated May 6, 1837. Not constructed.

Pennsylnania and Sodus Bay R. R.—Articles filed May 24, 1870. From Waverly to Sodus Bay. About 100 miles. Capital, $100,000. It is understood that this road has been surveyed and that measures are in progress for its construction. It is to be a narrow guage road.

Piermont and Nyack R. R.—Articles filed April 14, 1864. Not constructed under this organization.

Plattsburgh and Montreal R. R.—Co. formed Feb. 25, 1850. Opened July 20, 1852, connecting with a Canada R. R. at the Province line and together forming a direct road from La Chine to Plattsburgh. Changed to "Montreal and Plattsburgh R. R." Aug. 22, 1868.

Plattsburgh and Rouse's Point R. R.—Articles filed March 18, 1871. Not built.

Port Byron and Auburn R. R.—Incorporated April 17, 1829. 12 miles. Not constructed.

Port Morris and West Chester R. R.—Articles filed April 2, 1861. Not built.

Potsdam and Watertown R. R.—Organized Jan. 8, 1852. Road about 76 miles long; from Watertown to Potsdam Junction. Purchased by the W. R. R., and merged in the "*Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh R. R,*" July, 1861, of which it is now a part.

Poughkeepsie and Eastern R, R.—Incorp. April 13, 1866, for the purpose of building a road through Poughkeepsie city and town, Pleasant Valley, Washington, Stanford, Pine Plains and North East, in Dutchess co. and Copake and Ancram or either of them in Clinton co. with a branch at or near Salt Point, Dutchess co. to the Harlem R. R. at Wassaic. Capital, $1,000,000. *Distances:* Poughkeepsie to Van Wagner's, 3.8; Pleasant Valley, 2.2; Russell, 2.2; Salt Point, 2.4; Clinton Corners, 2.5; Willow Brook, 2.5; Standfordville, 2; McIntyre, 2 1; Stissing, 1.5. Total—21.2 miles. The Western terminus is 2 miles from the Hudson River R. R., and connects by street cars. The Eastern connects with the Dutchess and Columbia R. R. in the town of Stanford.

Putnam and Dutchess R. R.—Articles filed April 4, 1871. From a point on the N. Y. and Boston R. R. in Carmel, northerly to the Dutchess and Columbia R. R., at or near Hopewell. Length about 20 miles. Capital $1,000,000.

Queens County Railway.—Articles filed March 16, 1871. A horse R. R. from near Cypress Hill Cemetery, in Jamaica, into Brooklyn, with branches.

Rensselaerville and Berne R. R.—Articles filed April, 16, 1869. From Gallupville to s. line of Albany co.; 17 m. Capital $310,000. Not built.

Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R.—Co. formed April 14, 1832; fully org. in May, 1833. Opened from Waterford to Ballston, Aug. 19, 1835, and to Troy, in the spring of 1836. It has leased the "Saratoga and Schenectady R. R.;" the "Albany and Vermont R. R.;" the "Saratoga and Whitehall R. R.;" the "Glens Falls R. R.;" the "Rutland and Washington R. R.," and operates altogether 181 miles of road. *Distances:* Troy Union Depot to Green Island 0.87; Waterford, 3.68; Albany Junction, 1.40; Mechanicsville, 6.53; Ballston, 13.11; Saratoga, 6.71. Albany Branch: Junction to Waterford, 2; Cohoes, 2; West Troy, 3;

Cemetery, 2; Albany, 4. Schenectady Branch: Ballston to Half Way House, 7½; Schenectady, 8. Whitehall Branch: Sar. Springs to Gansevoort, 10¾; Moreau, 5¼; Fort Edward, 0.8; Durham Basin, 3⅓; Smith's Basin, 4½; Fort Ann, 3.91; Comstock's, 3.91; Whitehall Junc., 1.88; State Line, 6.62; Whitehall to Castleton, Vt., 13.5. Glens Falls Branch: Fort Edward to Glens Falls, 5.76. Rutland and Washington Branch: Eagle Bridge to Cambridge, 6; Shushan, 5; Salem, 7; Rupert, 5; Pawlet, Vt., 7; Granville, 3; Middle Granville, 2; Poultney, Vt., 6. This road, with its branches, has been leased to the "Del. & Hud. Canal Co.," to be operated in connection with the "Alb. and Susq. R. R." as a coal road.

Rhinebeck and Connecticut Railroad.—Articles filed June 29, 1870. From Rhinecliff, on the Hudson, to the State line, 30 m. Capital $1,000,000. Under construction.

Rochester Canal and R. R.—Incorp. March 26, 1831; to Genesee Port, 13 miles. Changed to "Rochester R. R.," February 15, 1833. Constructed and used for some years as a horse road.

Rochester and Charlotte R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. Capital $100,000. Not constructed.

Rochester and Genesee Valley R. R.—Co. formed June 7, 1851. Allowed to extend their road to Portage. Work began in 1852, and opened to Avon in 1854; 18.45 miles. Leased to the "Buffalo N. Y. and Erie R. R." Co., Oct. 1, 1858, for 10 years, with privilege of renewal at same terms. The lease was sold and assigned to the Erie Railway Co., by whom it is now operated, forming part of the "Rochester Division" of that road. A sale has been made by the city of Rochester (the owner), but proceedings have been suspended by an injunction.

Rochester and Lockport R. R.—Incorporated May 15, 1837. Not built.

Rochester and Pine Creek Railroad.—Articles filed July 11, 1870, in Livingston and Wyoming counties. From Castile Station to Caledonia, 28 miles; to be made on or near the line surveyed for the Rochester and State Line R. R. Capital $500,000. Portions are under construction.

Rochester and State Line Railway.—Articles filed October 6, 1869. From Rochester to a point at or near where the Genesee river crosses the State line, in Allegany co., about 85 m. Capital $2,000,000. Nothing done beyond surveys.

Rochester and Syracuse R. R.—Formed April 9, 1850, by the consolidation of the "Auburn and Rochester," and the "Auburn and Syracuse R. R." Merged in the "N. Y. Central R. R." in 1853.

Rochester and Syracuse Direct R. R.—Merged in "Rochester and Syracuse R. R.," April 9, 1850.

Rochester City and Brighton R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed May 31, 1862. Sold under mortgage, Feb. 28, 1868, and new company of same name formed. Articles filed March 5, 1868.

Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls R. R.—Formed Dec. 10, 1850, by consolidation. Merged in the "N. Y. Central R. R." in 1853.

Rochester, Nunda and Pennsylvania Railroad.—Articles filed April 9, 1870. From Mount Morris, in Livingston co., to Amity, in Allegany county, 32 miles. Capital $600,000. Not built.

Rochester R. R.—Changed from "Rochester Canal and R. R.," Feb. 15, 1833. The road of this Co. extended from the E. end of Canal aqueduct along the east bank of the river, to near the head of navigation. It had a flat rail; was operated by horse power, and was in use several years.

Rockaway and Brooklyn R. R.—Articles filed Nov. 28, 1862.

Rockaway Beach R. R.—Articles signed April 11, 1871. Length, 5 m. Capital $50,000. From the crossing of the N. Y. & R. R. R., with the Far Rockaway Beach Branch, to a point on the beach, a mile W. of the Sea Side House.

Rockaway Railway.—Articles filed Sept. 5, 1871. To run from Far Rockaway village, to Hempstead, to the west end of Rockaway Beach; about 4 m. Capital $40,000.

Rockland Central Railroad.—Articles filed May 23, 1870. From Upper Piermont to Haverstraw, about 14 miles. Capital $500,000.

Rome and Clinton R. R.—Articles filed June 3, 1869. Length 12 miles. Cap. $250,000. Nearly completed at time of writing, and intended to faciliate the coal trade, in

connection with the Del. & Hud. Canal system of R. R. lines. The first shipment of coal was made Dec. 14, 1871, over this road.

Rome and Port Ontario R. R. Incorp. May 13, 1837. Not constructed.

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh R. R.—Articles filed in office of State Engineer, July 10, 1861; formerly the "Watertown and Rome R. R." Under chap. 273, laws of 1860, it purchased the "Potsdam and Watertown R. R." and assumed the present name. *Distances:* Rome to Taberg, 11; McConnellsville, 2; Camden, 5; West Camden, 5; Williamstown, 5; Kasoag, 3; Albion, 6; Richland, 5; Sandy Creek, 5; Mannsville, 5; Pierrepont Manor, 2; Adams, 5; Adams Centre, 3; Watertown, 10; Brownville, 4; Limerick, 4; Chaumont, 6; Three Mile Bay, 3; Cape Vincent, 8. Potsdam Branch: Watertown to Upper Depot, 1; Sandford's Corners, 5; Evan's Mills, 4¾; Philadelphia, 7; Antwerp, 6¼; Keene's, 5; Caledonia, 2; Gouveneur, 5; Richville, 7¾; DeKalb, 4; DeKalb Junc., 4¼; Canton, 7¼; Potsdam, 10¾; Potsdam Junction, 6¼. Ogdensburgh Branch: Ogdensburgh to Heuvelton, 7; Rensselaer Falls, 5; DeKalb Junction, 7. Total, 19 miles. Oswego Branch: Oswego to Scriba, 1; New Haven, 10; New Mexico, 5; Sandy Hill, 5; Pulaski, 4; Richland, 4. Total, 29 miles.

Rondout and Kingston R. R. Articles filed September 30, 1863. See Kingston and Rondout R. R.

Rondout and Oswego R. R.—Articles filed April 3, 1866. Certain towns in Ulster, Delaware, Greene, and Schoharie, allowed by chap. 648, laws of 1866, to take stock; Total proposed length, 85 miles. Opened to Pine Hill, in the extreme N. corner of Ulster co., and much work done beyond.

Rondout and Port Jervis R. R. Articles filed Jan. 31, 1865. Not built. Time of completion extended by chap. 675, laws of 1870.

Rutland and Washington R. R. Merged in "Troy and Rutland R. R."

Rutland and Whitehall R. R. Incorp. May 21, 1836. Not constructed.

Rye and Westchester R. R. Articles filed July 20, 1871. From the State line of Conn. to a point on the proposed N. Y. and White Plains R. R. in East Chester, and another connection with the same in Westchester. Whole length, 15 miles.

Sacondaga Valley R. R. Articles filed Dec. 31, 1870. From a junction on the Adirondack R. R. at or near Corinth, to Conklingville, about 7 miles. Capital $150,000. Not built.

Sackett, Hoyt and Bergen St. R. R. (Brooklyn.)—A Street R. R. 3 miles in length, from Hamilton Ferry to Classon Avenue.

Sacketts Harbor and Ellisburgh R. R. Formed under an act of April 9, 1850. Opened June 1, 1853, from Sacketts Harbor to Pierrepont Manor, 18 miles, connecting with R. & W. R. R. Changed in 1860, to the "S. H., Rome, and N. Y. R. R."

Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga R. R. Incorporated April 10, 1848, and organized January 10, 1852. Length about 160 miles. The work has begun and a large amount of money expended, but nothing finished under this name. Changed to "Lake Ontario and Hudson River R. R."

Sacketts Harbor, Rome and N. Y. R. R. Articles filed March 30, 1860. Formerly the "S. H. and Ellisburgh R. R." Discontinued and rails taken up. It ran from Pierrepont Manor to Sacketts Harbor, 18 miles, and its stations were, besides termini, Smithville, Henderson, and Belleville.

Salina and Port Watson R. R. Incorporated April 27, 1829. 45 miles, to Port Watson, Cortland co. Not built.

Saratoga and Fort Edward R. R. Incorporated April 17, 1833; 17 mi. Not completed. Its surveys, maps, etc., were allowed by act of May 2, 1834, to be sold to the "Saratoga and Washington R. R." Co.

Saratoga and Hudson River R. R. Articles filed April 16, 1864. Not built.

Saratoga and Montgomery R. R. Incorp. May 6, 1836. Not constructed.

Saratoga and Schenectady R. R. Formed Feb. 16, 1831. Opened to Ballston, July 12, 1832, and to Saratoga Springs in 1833. Leased in perpetuity and operated by the "Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R. Co." *Distances:* Schenectady to Half-way House, 8 mi.; Ballston, 7½; Saratoga, 6½. Now operated by the "Delaware & Hudson Canal Co." as a part of the "Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R.

Saratoga and Schuylerville R. R. Incorp. April 26, 1833; 9 miles. Not built.

Saratoga and Washington R. R. Chartered May 2, 1834. Capital $600,000. Company organized April 20, 1835, and work begun, but stopped in 1836. Finally opened to Whitehall from Saratoga Springs, Dec. 10, 1848, and to Lake Station April 9, 1851. Sold February 27, 1855, on foreclosure of a mortgage, and the "Saratoga and Whitehall R. R." took its place.

Saratoga and Whitehall R. R. Organized June 8, 1855, as successor of the "Sar. & Wash. R. R." Cap. $500,000. Leased and run the Rutland and Whitehall R. R. to Castleton, Vt., many years. Leased in perpetuity, and transferred under chap, 254, laws of 1867, to the "Rens. & Sar. R. R. Co.," and articles filed Oct. 22, 1868. Now operated under the "Del. & Hud. Canal Co."

Saratoga, Schuylerville and Hoosac Tunnel R. R. Articles filed April 4, 1870. From Saratoga Springs to Schuylerville, about 18 miles. Capital $300,000. Not built.

Saratoga Springs and Schuylerville R. R. Incorporated April 26, 1832. Not constructed.

Schenectady and Catskill R. R. Articles filed July 7, 1863. Not built.

Schenectady and Susquehanna R. R. Articles filed Dec. 27, 1869. From Schenectady city to Duanesburgh, on the Alb. and Susq. R. R., about 13 miles. Capital $150,000. Built with broad gauge, and is in an advanced stage of completion.

Schenectady and Troy R. R. Incorporated May 21, 1836. Opened in 1843, and laid from the first with solid iron rails, being one of the first roads in the State that used this kind of rail and long cars. Merged in the "N. Y. C. R. R." in 1853.

Schenectady and Utica Railway Co. Articles filed Nov. 1, 1865. Not constructed.

Schoharie Otsego R. R.—Incorporated April 25, 1833. Canajoharie R. R. to Susq. R. R. Not built.

Schoharie Valley R. R. —Articles filed July 15, 1865. Length 4.38 miles from Schoharie Station; on the Alb. & Susq. R. R. to Schoharie C. H., where it connects with the Middleburgh and Schoharie R. R."

Schuylerville and Fort Edward R. R.—Articles filed July 21, 1870. From Schuylerville to Fort Edward. About 12 miles. Capital, $350,000. Not built.

Schuylerville and Moreau R. R.—Articles filed May 2, 1870. Length about 10 miles. Capital, $2,000,000. Not built.

Schuylerville and Upper Hudson R. R.—Articles filed June 30, 1869. From Schuylerville to Mechanicsville. 16 miles. Capital, $200,000. Not built, but measures taken for obtaining subscription.

Scottsville and Canandaigua R. R.—Incorporated April 12, 1838. Not constructed.

Scottsville and Leroy R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not constructed.

Second Avenue R. R. (N. Y.)—A Street R. R. Organized Jan. 19. 1853. From Peck Slip to Harlem. 8 miles.

Seneca Falls and Waterloo R. R.—Articles filed March 16, 1871. A horse R. R., to connect these villages. Not constructed.

Seneca Lake Branch Railway.—Articles filed Aug. 17, 1868. Length 2 miles. Capital, $30,000. In Schuyler co. Stock subscribed and surveys made.

Sharon and Root R. R.—Incorporated April 18, 1838, as a proposed branch of the "Canajohaire and Catskill R. R." Not constructed.

Sheepshead Bay and Sea Shore R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Jan. 7. 1865. Not built.

Silver Lake R. R.—Articles filed July 19, 1869. From Perry to Erie Railway at East Gainesville. 6 miles. Capital, $100,000. Partly subscribed.

Sixth Avenue R. R. (N. Y.)—A Street R. R. Formed Dec. 7, 1851. Length 4 miles.

Skaneateles R. R.—Incorporated May 19, 1836. Changed to "Skaneateles and Jordan R. R." April 27, 1841.

Skaneateles R. R.—Incorporated April 17, 1866. Allowed April 27, 1868, to run with steam engines. Length from Junction with "N. Y. Central," to Skaneateles, 5 miles. Mottville is an intermediate station.

Skaneateles and Jordan R. R.—Changed from "Skaneateles R. R." April 27, 1841, laid in 1845, was 5 miles long, and was operated with horses. Given up very soon.

Smithtown and Port Jefferson R. R.—Articles filed June 9, 1870. From Northport to

Port Jefferson. 16 miles. Capital, $200,000. Not built, but measures taken towards construction.

Sodus Bay, Corning and New York R. R.—Articles filed June 17, 1870. From Corning to Great Sodus Bay. About 86 miles. Capital, $1,500,000. (Broad gauge.) Preliminary measures are in progress, and its early construction is spoken of with confidence. About $645,000 had been raised in April, 1871, for building it.

Sodus Bay and Southern R. R.—Incorporated April 1, 1852. From Great Sodus Bay to Newark, and thence Southward to intersect lines to the coal regions. About 35 miles were graded some years ago to Newark, and work has been renewed with the prospect of rapid advancement. Expended up to 1870, $35,298.13. Time of completion extended by act of April 15, 1870, to Sept. 1, 1875. The Southern point of connection is to be Stanley's Cors., on the line of the Northern (Pa.) Central Railway, making a through line to the coal regions.

South Brooklyn and Bergen St. R. R.—A Street R. R Articles filed Jan. 22, 1863. Not built.

South Brooklyn and Park R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed April 26, 1870. From Hamilton Ferry to Junction with Williamsburgh and Flatbush R. R. 4 miles. In city of Brooklyn. Capital, $150,000.

Southern Central R. R.—Articles filed Nov. 17, 1857. Towns allowed to subscribe by Chap. 443, laws of 1866. From Auburn to Owego, and thence along near the route of the Erie Railway (but by separate track, passing under the "Erie" to Barton) to Waverly, and down to Athens, Pa. Completed late in the fall of 1871, and intended to run from thence north to Little Sodus Bay. Total length, 116½ miles. From Fairhaven to Athens. Opened from Owego to Auburn in 1871. *Distances:* Auburn to Wyckoff, 7; Culver's Point, 4; Cascade, 3; Moravia, 4; Locke, 3; Groton, 6; Peruville, 4; Freeville, 2; Dryden, 3; Harford, 6; Harford Mills, 2; Richford, 4; Berkshire, 4; Newark Valley, 6; Flemingville, 5; Owego, 5. Total—Auburn to Owego, 68 miles. Time of completion, extended to 2 yrs., by act of April 15, 1870.

Southern West Chester R. R.—Articles filed July 20, 1871. From Harlem River to a point on the line of the N. Y., Housatonic and Northern R. R., with a branch to L. I. Sound. About 20 miles in Main line and 8 miles in branch.

Southfield Branch R. R.—Articles filed Sept. 18, 1868. Length, 1 mile. Cap. $10,000.

South Side R. R. Co. of L. I.—Articles filed March 23, 1860. Time of completion extended by Chap. 245, Laws of 1864, and 135 of 1866. Allowed by act of April 12, 1867, to extend a road from its then terminus at Islip, through Brookhaven and Southampton, to East Hampton, with branches to the Great South Bay. Opened from Williamsburgh to Patchogue, 54 m. *Distances:* Brooklyn E. D. (foot of s. 8th St.) to Clarenceville, 7; Jamaica, 1½; Springfield, 3; Pearsall's Corner, 5; Rockville Centre, 1; Baldwinsville, 2; Freeport, 1½; Merrick, 2; Ridgewood, 2; South Oyster Bay, 2; Amityville, 2; Breslau, 3; Babylon, 3; Bay Shore, 5½; Islip Centre, 1½; Islip, 1; Oakdale, 4½; Sayville, 2½; Bayport, 1½, and Patchogue, 2½. This road will probably be extended further eastward. A branch crosses at Valley Stream, running s. to Rockaway and N. to Hempstead. Stations s. of Valley Stream to Hewlets: Woodbury, Ocean Point, Lawrence and New Rockaway. North from Valley Stream: Bridgeport, Norwood and Hempstead.

South Side Connection R. R. Co. of Queens Co.—Articles filed Feb. 21, 1868. Length, 3½ miles. Capital $60,000.

Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris R. R.—Articles filed May 4, 1869. Length 14 m. Capital $500,000. A road between these points was authorized by act of April 24, 1867. Stock subscribed, and road under construction connecting the "Hudson River" R. R. with the "Harlem," so that trains may run into the new depot on 4th Avenue, the point of union being about ¼ m. north of Mott Haven. The Port Morris end of the road will present fine opportunities for commercial business.

Staten Island Central R. R.—Articles filed August 9, 1871. To run from a point near Port Richmond, in Northfield or Castleton, through Centreville, Richmond and Rossville, to Tottenville; about 15 miles. Capital $300,000.

Staten Island R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. From Vanderbilt's Landing to Tottenville, opposite Perth, Amboy, N. J., 13 miles, with stations at the following places:

Vanderbilt's Landing, Garretson's, New Dorp, Court House, Gifford's, Eltingville, Annadale, Huguenot, Princes' Bay, Pleasant Plains, Richmond Valley and Tottenville.

Staten Island Shore R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Nov. 20, 1863. Sold under a mortgage foreclosure, and a new company formed of same name. Articles filed Dec. 12, 1868. Cap. $200. Proposed length 10 miles, of which 7 are laid. Route along the N. Shore of Staten Island, from Clifton to Mariner's Harbor.

Sterling Mountain Railway.—Articles filed May 18, 1864. Length of road laid 7.6 miles from Sterling Junction to Lakeville, in Rockland and Orange counties. For bringing down iron ore from the mines in the mountains. Connects with the Erie Railway, but separately ran by its owners. At this time of writing it is bringing 250 tons of ore daily.

Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction R. R.—Articles filed Oct. 16, 1868. Length 23 miles. Capital $1,000,000. In Erie and Niagara cos. This a branch of the Erie Railway.

Syracuse and Binghamton R. R.—Formed July 2, 1851, and road opened through Oct 23, 1854. Sold Oct. 13, 1856, on foreclosure of mortgage, and name changed to "*Syracuse, Binghamton and N. Y. R. R.*"

Syracuse and Chenango Valley R. R.—Articles filed April 15, 1868. Length about 50 m. Cap. $1,000,000. In Onondaga, Madison and Chenango cos. Under construction and far advanced; from Syracuse to Earlville. The Syracuse, Fayetteville and Manlius R. R., was by act of May 7, 1868, allowed to transfer its franchises to this company.

Syracuse and Geddes R. R.—A Street R. R. Authorized, Chap. 406, Laws of 1863. Articles filed July 10, 1863; 2 miles laid.

Syracuse and Northwestern R. R.—Articles filed Feb. 16, 1869, From Syracuse to Mexico, 32 m. Capital $250,000. In Onondaga and Oswego cos. Not built.

Syracuse and Onondaga R. R.—Incorporated May 13, 1836, to run to some stone quarries. Not constructed.

Syracuse and Onondaga R. R.—A Street R. R Authorized, Chap. 340, Laws of 1863. Articles filed Sept 5, 1863. From the central part of Syracuse to Oakwood, 1.88 miles.

Syracuse and Onondaga Valley R. R.—Authorized, Chap. 384, Laws of 1866.

Syracuse and Utica R. R.—Incorporated May 11, 1836. This road opened in 1839; was 53 miles long, and was merged in the N. Y. Central R. R. in 1853.

Syracuse and Utica Direct R. R.—Incorporated Jan. 20, 1853. Merged in "N. Y. Central R. R." in 1853.

Syracuse, Binghamton and New York R. R.—Formed March 31, 1857, as successor to "S. & B. R. R." In 1858, allowed to purchase the Union R. R. to Canal, at Geddes. *Distances:* From Syracuse to Jamesville, 6.69; La Fayette [Onativia,] 7.67; Apulia, 5.10; Tully, 1.97; Preble, 5.33; Little York, 2.71; Homer, 4.26; Cortland, 2.67; Bloodget's Mills, 3.54; State Bridge, 6 25; Marathon, 3.90; Killawog, 2.90; Lisle, 3.65; Whitney's Point, 2.14; Barker, 2.14; Chenango Forks, 3.80; Chenango, 6.14; Binghamton, 5.13. Syracuse to Binghamton, 79.33 m. It has passed into the hands of the "Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co.," by whom it is now run.

Syracuse Branch of the New York, Utica and Ogdensburg Railroad.—Articles filed Dec. 2, 1870. From Oneonta Village to Earlville, about 48 miles. Capital $1,500,000. Surveyed. Not constructed.

Syracuse, Cortland and Binghamton R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not constructed.

Syracuse Northern R. R.—Articles filed Feb. 25, 1868. Capital $500,000. In Onondaga and Oswego cos. Connecting with the R. W. & O. R. R., at Sandy Creek. Completed late in 1871.

Syracuse Stone R. R.—Incorporated May 13, 1836. Intended to run to quarries on south half of lot 88, in Onondaga. Not constructed.

Tenth Avenue and Grand St. Ferry R. R. (N. Y.) A Street R. R. Articles filed August 24, 1860. Not built.

Third Avenue R. R. (N. Y.)—A Street R. R. Formed Oct. 6, 1853. Opened July 4, 1854, from Broadway, at foot of City Hall Park, to 86th St. Length 8 miles.

Third Avenue and Fordham R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed April 2, 1861. Not built.

Tioga and Erie R. R. Never constructed and no work done.

Tioga Coal, Iron, Mining, and Manufacturing Co. Incorporated April 9, 1828, with privilege of making canal or slack water navigation, and in 1833 built a R. R. in connection with the road of the Tioga Nav. Co. of Pa., which was 25 mi. long. Length 15 miles. Changed to "Corning and Blossburg R. R." April 5, 1851.

Tioga Valley R. R. (Pa.)—This road enters the State at Waverly, and from thence to Elmira there is laid a third rail on the double track of the Erie Railway, by which the 4 ft. 8½ inch gauge of the former is accommodated. It is a very important coal route, with extensive connections in Pennsylvania.

Tonawanda R. R. Incorp. April 24, 1833. Rochester to Attica, 47 miles. Built and merged in the "Buffalo and Rochester R. R." April 9, 1850.

Trenton and Sacketts Harbor R. R. Incorporated May 15, 1837. Not constructed.

Troy and Albia Horse R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed January 31, 1866. Length, 5.38 miles, in the city of Troy.

Troy and Bennington R. R. Co. formed May 15, 1851. Opened Aug. 1, 1852. Connects the Troy and Boston R. R. and the Western Vt. R. R. Leased to the Troy and Boston R. R. Co. Length open, 5.38 miles.

Troy and Boston R. R.—Co. formed Nov. 20, 1849. Opened to Hoosick Falls in August, 1853. Length, 34.91 mi. Opened from Troy to State line, and extending to North Adams, Mass. *Distances:* Troy to Lansingburgh, 3; Junction, 5; Schaghticoke, 4; Pittstown, 2; Johnsonville, 2; Buskirk's Bridge, 5; Eagle Bridge, 2; Hoosick Falls Junction, 2; Hoosick Falls, 2; Hoosick Corners, 3; Petersburgh, 2; and North Adams, Mass., 15. Troy to North Adams, 47 miles.

Troy and Cohoes R. R.—A Street R. R. Org. Feb. 11, 1862. Rights, etc., defined by act of April 7, 1863. Length of road, 4.5 miles.

Troy and Greenbush R. R. Association. Org. May 14, 1849, under a lease from the N. Y. and Alb. R. R. Work had been begun in 1842, but suspended. Opened in June, 1845. Leased to the "Hudson River R. R. Co." and now part of the "New York Central and Hudson River R. R."

Troy and Lansingburgh R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Sept. 6, 1860. Length 9.36 miles. Extending from Troy Iron Works, in the S. margin of Troy, through the city to Lansingburgh, and Watervliet, Saratoga co.

Troy and Rutland R. R. Co. formed March 6, 1851. Extends from Hoosick, near Eagle Bridge, to Salem. Opened June 28, 1852, and leased to the Rutland and Washington (Vt.) R. R. till March, 1855, when it was placed in hands of a receiver, and run by Alb. Northern R. R. Run in connection with the "Rutland and Washington R. R." by the "Del. & Hud. Canal Co."

Troy and Saratoga R. R. Articles filed Sept. 6, 1871. To run from some place in the town of Schaghticoke, near Akin's Junction, to Saratoga Springs; about 20 miles. Capital $800,000.

Troy and Stockbridge R. R. Incorporated May 10, 1836. Not constructed.

Troy and Susquehanna R. R. Articles filed October 18, 1870. From Troy to Albany and Susquehanna R. R. at or near Knowersville, Albany co.—20 miles. Capital $800,000. Not built.

Troy Turnpike and R. R. Co. Incorporated April 18, 1834; to Bennington, &c., 25 miles. Not built as a R. R.

Troy Union R. R.—Formed July 21, 1851. Begun February, 1853; finished February 22, 1854. In the city of Troy, and owned by the several companies using it. Length 2.14 miles.

Twenty-third Street R. R. (N. Y.) A Street R. R. Articles filed June 10, 1869. Length 2½ miles. Cap. $250,000. Not built.

Tyrone and Geneva R. R. Incorp. May 16, 1837. Not constructed.

Ulster County R. R. Incorporated May 21, 1836; intended to connect Kingston with the "New York and Erie R. R." in Delaware, Sullivan, or Orange co. Not constructed.

Unadilla and Schoharie R. R. Incorporated May 9, 1836. Not constructed.

Union R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 20, 1851. To connect the N. Y. and Erie R. R., at Ramapo, on the N. J. line. Forms a part of the "Erie Railway."

Union R. R. (Buffalo.)—A Street R. R. Articles filed Sept. 4, 1869. Length 3 miles. Capital, $100,000. Consolidated with the "Buffalo Creek R. R."

Union R. R.—Co. formed Nov. 13, 1856. From 6th Ward in Syracuse to Erie Canal in Geddes. By act of April 16, 1858, allowed to sell to the "S. B. and N. Y. R. R." Co. which was done.

Union R. R. Co. of West Chester Co.—Articles filed Dec. 15, 1860. Not built.

University Railway of Syracuse.—Incorporated by act of April 15, 1871.

Union Village and Johnsonville R. R.—Articles filed ————. Since the change of name of "Union Village," to Greenwich," April 3, 1867, known as "Greenwich and Johnsonville R. R."

Utica and Black River R. R.—Articles filed May 22, 1861, under Chap, 134, laws of 1860, and changed from "Black River and Utica R. R." Finished to Boonville and sold on mortgage, Nov. 2, 1860. Capital at the time of reorg., $860,000. To extend to Philadelphia, Jeff. co., 86¼ miles from Utica. Extended to Lyon's Falls in 1867; to Lowville, Nov. 23, 1868; to Carthage, Oct, 2, 1871, and will be opened to Phila., its N. terminus, in 1872. *Distances:* Utica to Marcy, 6; Floyd, 2; Stittsville, 2; Holland Patent, 2; Trenton, 4; Trenton Falls, 1¼; Prospect, 2¾; Remsen, 7; Steuben, 5; Alder Creek, 2; Boonville, 7; Leyden, 4; Port Leyden, 6; Lyon's Falls, 4; Glendale, 5; Martinsburgh, 3; Lowville, 4; Castorland, 7½; Deer river, 4; Carthage, 4. It connects at Carthage, with a R. R. to Watertown and Sackett's Harbor, and will connect at Phila., with a R. R. to Clayton, and another to Morristown and Ogdensburgh. These connections are to be made in 1872.

Utica and Deerfield Street R. R.—Articles filed Feb. 6, 1871. A Street R. R. Proposed from Genesee St. Bridge, Utica, to Deerfield Cors., and along the Utica and Trenton Plank Road as far as may be desirable. Not built.

Utica and Mohawk St. R. R. Co.—Incorporated May 17, 1859. Articles filed June 30, was to build a R. R. from Genesee St. through to Bleecker St., and thence to and through the villages of Frankfort and Ilion to Mohawk, the cars to be drawn by horses or dummy engines. The Co. was allowed to org. under the general law and might be assisted by a loan of $100,000 from Utica if a vote favored. Aid might also be granted by the other towns in which it was to be laid. Capital, $250,000, Length 15 miles. The Utica end partly constructed.

Utica and Schenectady R. R.—This road, 78 miles in length, opened in 1835, and was obliged to purchase the Turnpike along the N. side of the Mohawk. Relaid with heavy rails in 1846-9, and merged in the "N. Y. C. R. R., in 1853.

Utica and Susquehana R. R.—Incorporated April 25, 1833. 75 miles. Not built.

Utica and Syracuse Railway—Articles filed Dec. 21, 1864. Not built.

Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley R. R.—Co. formed Jan. 11, 1866. The city of Utica, aided by subscription of $500,000 and towns along the line by considerable sums, under Chap. 50, laws of 1866, constructed through to a junction on the N. Y. and Oswego Midland; uses the track of the latter to Norwich, and there meets a broad gauge R. R. to Binghamton. *Distances:* Utica to New Hartford, 4; Washington Mill, 1½; Chadwick, 2¼; Sauquoit, 2½; Clayville, 2; Cassville Junction, 2¼; Cassville, ¾; Marshall, 4¼: Waterville, 3¼; Sangerfield Centre, 1¼; North Brookfield, 4¾; Hubbardsville, 4; East Hamilton, ¾; Poolville, 3¼; Earlville, 2¾; Sherburne, 5; Midland R. R. June. 3¼; North Norwich, 1¼; Norwich, 6; Oxford, 8¼; Brisbine, 8; Greene, 5½; Chenango Forks, 8; Binghamton, 11½. Total—Utica to Binghamton, 95 miles. Branch to Richfield Springs: Cassell Junction to North Bridgewater, 1¾; Bridgewater Centre, 1; Bridgewater, 2; Unadilla Forks, ½; West Winfield, 2½; East Winfield, 2; Cedarville, 2; Miller's Mills, 1¾; Youngs, ¾; South Columbia, 4; Richfield Springs, 2¾. Total length of branch—21 miles. This road is leased to the "Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R." Co. and is operated by them. By an act of April 21, 1868, this Co. was allowed to extend a line from Sherburne through the village of Chenango Forks, and a branch from a point in Plainfield or Bridgewater to Sidney Plains.

Utica, Chenango and Cortland R. R.—Articles filed April 9, 1870. From the terminus of the Ithaca and Cortland R. R. to Cortland, to the branch of the N. Y. and Oswego Midland R. R., at Otselic, Chenango co. About 32 miles. Capital, $800,000.

Utica City R. R.—Articles filed Aug. 13, 1862. Changed by Chap. 177, laws of 1864, to "Utica City and Waterville R. R."

Utica City and Waterville R. R.—Changed by Chap. 177, laws of 1864 from "Utica City R. R." and again changed March 25, 1868, to the "Utica, Clinton and Binghamton R. R."

Utica, Clinton and Binghamton R. R.—Changed March 25, 1868, from the "Utica and Waterville Railroad." Opened from Utica to Smith's Valley. It has intermediate stations at New Hartford, Clinton, Franklin, Deansville and Oriskany Falls, Solsville, Bouckville and Hamilton, and connections southward by way of the N. Y. and Oswego Midland R. R. This road has been leased to the "Del. and Hudson Canal Co." and is being connected at Utica with the "N. Y. C. and H. R. R." etc.

Utica, Georgetown and Elmira R. R.—Articles filed March 28, 1870. From Utica to Otselic, connecting with the Utica, Chenango and Cortland R. R. Length 18 miles. Capital, $350,000. Not built.

Utica, Horseheads and Elmira R. R.—Articles filed April 2, 1870. In Chemung and Tioga cos. From Horseheads, by Ithaca and D. L. & W. R. R., to Ithaca, and connecting with the Ithaca and Cortland R. R., and Utica, Chenango and Cortland R. R. Length about 25 miles. Capital $1,000,000. Consolidated July 27, 1871, and now the "Utica, Ithaca and Elmira R. R."

Utica, Ithaca and Elmira R. R.—Formed July 27, 1871, by consolidation of the "Ithaca and Cortland," with the "Utica, Horseheads and Elmira R. R.," now under construction. A portion between Ithaca and Freeville, has been opened several months.

Valley R. R.—Articles filed March 4, 1869. Length 11.4 m., from Great Bend to Binghamton. Capital $500,000. A connecting link of the "Del., Lackawanna and Western Railroad."

Van Brunt St. and Erie Basin R. R., (Brooklyn.) A Street R. R. Articles filed Feb. 15, 1861. Length 1½ miles.

Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada Railroads.—Under this title arrangements have been made for operating and managing together the following roads: "Ogdensburgh & Lake Champlain," "Montreal and Plattsburgh," "Whitehall and Plattsburgh," (Northern Division from Plattsburgh to Ausable River, and Southern Division from Port Henry to Ticonderoga); and the "Rouses Point and Province Line R. R.," in the State of New York. Besides these, the following lines are included in the General Order of Feb. 8, 1871, viz.: The "Rutland R. R." (Burlington to Bellows Falls); Montreal & Vt. Junc. R. R." (from Province Line to St. Johns); "Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly R. R." (from St. Johns to Waterloo); "Sullivan R. R." (from Windsor to Bellows Falls); "Vermont Valley R. R." (from Bellows Falls to Brattleboro,); "Vermont and Massachusetts R. R." (from Brattleboro' to Grant's Corner); and the Missisquoi R. R." (from St. Albans to Richford). It is also understood that since the above date, this organization has acquired the boats of the "Champlain Transportation Co." on Lake Champlain.

Wallkil Valley R. R.—Articles filed April 26, 1866. Towns allowed to take stock. Chap. 880, Laws of 1865. Allowed by act of April 16, 1870, to extend a road from Kingston to Albany. Main line from Montgomery to Kingston, 32½ miles. Opened from Montgomery to New Paltz, and operated by the Erie Railway company as a continuation of the "Montgomery and Erie R. R." To be soon extended. It is proposed to run to Saugerties.

Warren County R. R.—Incorp. April 17, 1832. Glens Falls to Warrensburgh. Not constructed.

Warsaw and Le Roy R. R.—Incorp. May 5, 1834; 18 m. Not constructed.

Warwick R. R.—Incorporated May 13, 1837. Not constructed.

Warwick Valley R. R.—Articles filed March 8, 1860. Allowed to extend road to N. J. State line. Chap. 620, Laws of 1866. Opened from Goshen to Warwick, and operated by the Erie Railway Co. Length 10.16 miles.

Washington Street and State Asylum R. R.—(Street R. R., in Binghamton). Articles dated Oct. 21, 1871. Length of proposed line 2.45 miles. Capital $40,000.

Waterford and Cohoes R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Aug. 7, 1863. Not built.

Watertown and Cape Vincent R. R.—Incorporated May 13, 1836. Surveyed but not constructed.

Watertown and Rome R. R.—Incorp. April 17, 1832; revived May 10, 1836; and May 6,

1837; extended May 17, 1845, and April 28, 1847. Began at Rome, Nov., 1848. Opened to Pierrepont Manor, May 28, 1851; to Watertown, Sept. 24, 1851; to Chaumont, Nov. 20, 1851, and to Cape Vincent, in April, 1852. Upon purchasing the "Potsdam and Watertown R. R.," under act of April 18, 1860, it became the "Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh R. R."

Watervliet and Schenectady R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not constructed.

Watervliet Turnpike and R. R.—A Street R. R. Act April 15, 1862, allowing the turnpike company to build a R. R. It is the horse R. R. from South Ferry through Broadway, Albany, to West Troy.

Waverly and State Line R. R.—Length ¼ m. Operated by the Penna. and N. Y. Canal and R. R. Co. of Pa.

Westchester R. R.—Articles filed March 27, 1863. Not built.

Westchester Co. and N. Y. City R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 30, 1860. Not built.

West Farms and Morrisania R. R.—Act allowing construction of R. R. amended. Chap. 715, Laws of 1865.

West Shore Railway.—Articles filed March 19, 1863. Not built.

West Shore Hudson River R. R.—Articles filed Oct. 28, 1867. Length 56 miles. Capital $1,500,000. In Rockland and Orange cos. Certif. of consol. of "Hudson River West Shore R. R." with above. Under Chap. 254, Laws of 1867. Filed March 31, 1868. Length of H. R. W. S. R. R., 30 m. Capital $3,000,000.

Westport and Kingdom R. R.—Articles filed Nov. 12, 1861. Length 5 m. Capital $100,000. In Essex co. Not built.

West Side Elevated (Patented) Railway Co. (of N. Y. city). Supplemental articles. Changing the name of the "W. S. & Yonkers Patent Railway Co." to above. Filed Sept. 3, 1868.

West Troy and Green Island Railroad.—Articles filed Oct. 15, 1870. From West Troy to Green Island, connecting with the road from Albany, and with that from Troy to Saratoga. Capital $30,000.

Whitehall and Plattsburgh R. R.—Articles filed April 11, 1853, and Feb. 16, 1866; 20 miles done from Plat. to Pt. of Rocks, below Ausable Forks Gap, 39 miles; Ft. Henry to Ticonderoga, and leased to Vt. Central and Vt. & Canada R. R." Gap to complete connection of the two branches, 22 miles.

Whitehall and Rutland R. R.—Incorporatd April 26, 1833; to State line, 8 m. Not built.

Williamsburgh and Coney Island R. R.—Articles filed Sept. 28, 1864.

Williamsburgh and Flatbush R. R.—A Street R. R. Not constructed.

Williamsburgh and Newtown R. R.—Articles filed Feb. 14, 1866.

Williamsport and Elmira R. R.—Incorp. by Penna., and allowed by law of N. Y., passed April 9, 1850, to extend to the N. Y. and Erie R. R. Length in N. Y. State 8 miles. Leased May 1, 1863, to the "Northern Central Railway Co. of Pa." On the 1st of May, 1866, the N. C. R. R. Co. extended their line to Canandaigua, by leasing the Elmira and Canandaigua Division of the Erie Railway, and also right of way over the N. Y. C. R. R. from Canandaigua to Rochester.

Williamstown and Redfield R. R.—Articles filed March 31, 1865. Used in bringing wood from the forest for railroad use.

Yonkers and N. Y. R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 20, 1864. Abandoned; its rails taken up, so far as laid, and property sold.

RECENT RAILROAD PROJECTS.

The following embraces a list of the companies that have filed their articles in the office of Secretary of State, since the preceding list was made, and includes all that have been recorded, down to February 6, 1872:

Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Co.—Articles filed Nov. 20, 1871, being a consolidation of the three State companies formed under the laws of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, for owning nnd operating the road already built, from Salamanca, N. Y., to Dayton, Ohio, with branches. Capital $50,000,000, in shares of $50 each. Of this, $10,000,000 is in "preferred stock," upon which 5 p. c. of dividends are to be paid from the earnings, before the dividends of the remainder are made; but if the earnings are not enough in any year, the deficiency is not to be made up afterwards.

Bath and Hammondsport R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 17, 1872. Capital $100,000. Length 8 miles.

Cazenovia and DeRuyter R. R.—Articles filed January 26, 1872. Length 15 miles. Capital $500,000.

Gloversville and Northville R. R.—Articles dated January 16, 1872. Length 15 miles. Capital $300,000.

Hudson and St. Lawrence R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 15, 1872. From Ballston Spa to Ogdensburgh, 150 miles. Capital $6,000,000.

New York Elevated Railroad Co.—Articles filed December 5, 1871. Capital $10,000,000. For building a Railroad from the Battery, N. Y., on the west side of the city, and of Westchester county, to Putnam county; from the Battery centrally through the city, and Westchester county, to Putnam county; from the Battery on the east side of the city, and to Portchester; also 23 cross railroads from the Hudson River to the East River, on the Sound—mostly in the city.

New York Western Midland Railroad Co.—Articles filed January 2, 1872. Capital $3,000,000. From Hancock, Delaware county, to the Lake Ontario Shore R. R., in Wayne county; about 150 miles.

Northern Extension of the Rochester, Nunda and Pennsylvania R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 10, 1872. Cap. $900,000. From Mount Morris to Rochester, through Leicester, York, Caledonia, Wheatland and Gates; about 35 miles.

Pelham and Portchester R. R.—Articles recorded January 18, 1872. Capital $500,000. Length about 12 miles.

Syracuse, Phœnix and Oswego R. R.—Articles filed Nov. 29, 1871. Cap. $400,000. Length about 16 miles. To run from Liverpool Village to Phœnix.

Whitestone and Westchester R. R.—Articles filed Nov. 14, 1871. Cap. $30,000. A street road about a mile long, in village of Whitestone.

ALBANY COUNTY.

UPON the organization of the Province of New York into counties, Nov. 1, 1683, the names given were those of the titles of the Royal family, and that of Albany (formed at this date) was from the Scotch title of the Duke of York.[1] In 1772, Tryon and Charlotte counties (changed in 1784 to Montgomery and Washington); in 1786, Columbia; in 1791, Rensselaer and Saratoga; in 1795, a part of Schoharie; in 1800, a part of Greene; and in 1809, Schenectady counties were taken off, bringing down the county to its present limits. The Manor of Rensselaerwyck was formed into a "District" March 24, 1772, and during the revolution it was divided into east and west districts. The county lies on the west bank of the Hudson, at the head of tide-water, and about 150 miles from its mouth. Its surface is undulating and hilly, with a general inclination to the east, although the western part is drained by the tributaries of Schoharie cr. The river is bordered at a little distance by bluffs, from 150 to 200 feet high, from thence ascending in an undulating plateau to the foot of the Helderberg[2] hills, where the surface is about 400 ft. above tide. These hills rise from 500 to 800 ft. above the adjacent country, and in some points to 1,200 ft. above tide. They are steep on the east, but more gradually sloping on the west. Other ranges of hills of less height occur in the county.

The rocks of this county belong to the "Upper Silurian," comprising many, but not all of the series from the Hudson River shales to the Corniferous limestone. Above these lies a deposit of drift, consisting of sand and clay, and along the river intervales, are rich alluvial deposits. The lowest rock, cropping out on the Hudson, Normans Kil and Mohawk, is the Hudson River shales, which appear in the valleys of all the streams that flow into the Hudson, and apparently underlie the entire eastern part of the county. This stone is quarried for building stone. Next above, forming the first terrace of the mountains, is the Tentaculite limestone, from 50 to 200 ft. in thickness, furnishing both water and quick-lime. Next in order is the Pentamerus limestone, 50 ft. in thickness, consisting of impure gray and black limestone. Overlying this is the Delthyris shaly limestone and the Upper Pentamerus limestone, forming the lower Helderberg group. Some of these are used for building stone and lime. The Oriskany sandstone is next developed, in strata from 1 to 3 ft. in thickness, followed by the Cauda-galli grit, from 50 to 60 ft. in thickness. This last has a fine grit, and resembles black or gray slates, but is easily disintegrated. Next in order come the Onondaga and Corniferous limestones, the latter crowning the summits of the mountains. These rocks furnish both a lime and building stone. The eastern part of the county is covered with immense beds of clay, gravel and sand. The lands west of Albany City are covered 40 ft. deep with sand, which rests upon a bed of clay estimated to be 100 ft. deep, under which is sand. In the limestone regions are numerous caves and sink holes.[3]

The principal streams are—the Hudson, the tide-waters of which form the eastern boundary; the Mohawk, which forms a part of the northern boundary; the Patroon Creek, Normans Kil, Vlamans, Coeymans, Haanakrois and Catskill Creeks, and their branches. Nearly all the streams that flow into the Hudson have worn deep gulleys in the sand and clay. Many of these gorges are 100 ft. deep, and extend from one-fourth of a mile to one mile from the river. The streams farther west generally flow through narrow, rocky ravines, bordered by steep banks. These streams are mostly very rapid, and subject to extremes of flood and drouth.

The soil upon the intervales is a deep, rich alluvial loam. In Watervliet, Albany, and the eastern parts of Guilderland and Bethlehem, it consists of almost pure sand, with strips of clay along the banks of the streams. A belt of land lying between the sandy region and the foot of the Helderbergs is principally a clayey and gravelly loam, and very productive. Upon the Helderbergs, the soil consists of alternate layers of clay, slate and gravel, generally with a sub-soil

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[1] The county by these acts embraced "the Manor of Rensselaerywck, Schenectady and all the villages, neighborhoods, and Christian plantations on the east side of Hudson's river, from Rocloffe Jansen's Creek, and on the west side, from Sawyer's Creek to the outermost end of Saraghtoga." The Manor of Livingston was annexed to Dutchess county, May 27, 1717, and by subsequent statues the county of Albany was also made to comprise every thing within the colony of New York north and west of present limits, and at one time the whole of Vermont.

[2] Signifying "Clear Mountain."

[3] Several of the intermediate series of rocks, including the Gray sandstone, Clinton, Niagara shales, and Onondaga salt groups, are not found in the county.

of "hard-pan." Patches in this region are also stony, and much of it is wet and cold, and only moderately productive. Pitch pine, oak and chestnut, of stinted growth, are the principal kinds of timber that grow upon the sandy region,[1] which is not, however, of relatively large extent.

In the farming districts the people are principally engaged in raising spring grains, dairying, the raising of stock, and in gardening for the markets of Troy and Albany. The people of West Troy, Green Island and Cohoes, are principally engaged in manufactures; those of Albany, in manufactures, commerce and trade.

The city of Albany is the county seat and State capital.[2] The county buildings are commodious, and the county institutions are well organized. The City Hall at Albany, erected by the city and county, contains the county and part of the city offices. The Albany County Penitentiary[3] is a fine building in the western part of the city. The county has no poor-house, but contracts with the city for the support of its paupers.

The tide rises about one foot in the river.[4] In low water, navigation is obstructed, except for vessels of light draught, by the "over-slaugh," or bar, near Castleton, and at other points; and considerable sums have been expended by the State and the United States, in attempting to improve the channel, by building a long stone dyke below Albany.[5] The most important works of internal improvement in the county are—the Erie canal,[6] the N. Y. Central and Hudson River R.R., with its Athens branch; the Albany and Vermont, and the Albany and Susquehanna Railroads.[7] The discovery and first settlement of this region are noticed in our general historical article.

A ship load of emigrants was forwarded in 1630, and others in each of several succeeding years. The emigrants were furnished with stock, seeds and farming implements, and the land was leased at an annual rent, payable in grain, beeves and wampum, or a share of the products. The settlement formed under Van Rensselaer gradually acquired importance as a trading post, and a considerable hamlet was built under the guns of Fort Orange.[8] Mills were built on several of the streams, and a church was erected. By the surrender of the colony to the English, in 1664, the personal rights of the colonists were secured, and a new charter granted to the patroon, restricting his civil power, but confirming the relations existing between landlord and tenant.[9]

The lands continued to be leased until about 1805, although some were leased as late as 1812. They, however, excited great discontent, and finally led to the Anti-rent organization.[10] At the death of Stephen Van Rensselaer, in 1839, about $1,500,000 worth of reservation and arrears were due the estate, about equally divided between Albany and Rensselaer counties.

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[1] A geological and agricultural survey of Albany county, was made, in 1820, by Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, for the County Agricultural Society, and was the first enterprise of the kind in the State.—*Mem. Bd. Ag.*, i, 367.

[2] The State buildings are described in our general account of the State.

[3] This Penitentiary was built in 1845-46, and was opened for prisoners in April, 1846. It was organized, in 1848, under the direction of Amos Pilsbury, the present superintendent. The whole number received, from 1849 to 1870 (both inclusive), was 20,514, of whom 5,252 were females. Under 20 years of age, 2,931; 20 to 30, 6,759; 30 to 40, 4,992; 40 to 50, 3,448 and over 50, 2,329. 4,671 could read, 9,488 could read and write, and 6,755 could not read. Temperate, 2,710; intemperate, 17,804. Single, 11,194; married, 9,320. Of native birth, 8,634; foreign, 11,730. Received in 1870, 836 males, and 257 females. On hand October 31, 1869, 376. The principal work done is shoemaking, a few women being employed on cane-chair seats and backs. Its income has exceeded expenditures in every year but three, and amount together to $172,613.29. During the three exceptional years it fell behind $14,199.35. In 1870, the income was $62,253.17, and its expenses $44,120.92. It receives convicts from the District of Columbia, the U. S. District Courts in several States, and from many of the counties of Eastern and Northern New York. It has a beautiful chapel, and a library of 1,400 vols. In fact it has generally been regarded as a model prison, and its example has been of great service in prison reform. By an act passed May 11, 1869, it was allowed that from 100 to 150 prisoners might be transferred from Sing Sing State Prison.

[4] The tide rises here 6 h. 34 m. behind time of the moon's southing.

[5] Improvements under the general government have been in progress several years, and are not yet completed.

[6] The Erie Canal terminates in a basin at Albany, and communicates with the Hudson at Waterford and West Troy. It crosses the Mohawk River, above Cohoes Falls, upon a stone aqueduct.

[7] The extension of the Walkill Valley Railroad to Albany was permitted April 16, 1870, and a railroad on the west shore of the Hudson, southward, has been proposed, but neither has been built. A road is also projected from opposite Albany to Sandlake.

[8] This place soon became the seat for holding all great councils with the Indian tribes, and in 1754 a congress of the English colonies was held here, and a plan of union recommended, but this was not finally adopted. Among the curious things mentioned in the annals of the "old colonie" is the fact that, during an almost unprecedented freshet in the spring of 1646, a whale 40 feet long came up the river and stranded on an island near the mouth of the Mohawk. Four others stranded the same season, 40 Dutch miles above New Amsterdam. The last of "Whale island," is about to disappear, having been reduced to a mere sand bar.

[9] For a concise view of the changes made by this charter, see *Barnard's Hist. Sketch of Rensselaerwyck*, page 107. The Patroons were Killian, Johannes, Jeremiah, Killian, Jeremiah, Stephen and Stephen Van Rensselaer; the latter died in January, 1839, and with him the entail ceased, and soon after the estate was divided.

[10] The last patroon (who died in January, 1839) had been much esteemed by his tenants, and was perhaps over indulgent in some cases. The land had been leased generally in farms of 160 acres, on which rent was about 22½ bushels of clean merchantable winter wheat, 4 fat fowls, and 1 day's service with carriage and horses annually; this was commuted in money, and amounted to about 15 to 16 cents an acre annually. But the most odious feature of the tenure, was that of "quarter sales," by which one quarter of the purchase money at each transfer was to be paid to the patroon. Upon the death of Stephen Van Rensselaer, in 1839, his estate west of the river, fell to Stephen, only child by the first marriage, and that east, to William P. oldest son by the second. These men were advised by those who clung to the traditions of the manor, and who had great influence, not to change the established order. In 1839, some of the best men on the manor went to the heirs, to endeavor to make some arrangement, by which the quarter sales and other features of their leases might be relieved; they were treated with haughty disdain, and going to an inn where the farmers usually resorted, they at once organized to raise funds, employ counsel and devise measures for relief. The plan first adopted was to elude the service of process, and thus weary the owners into willingness to sell. It afterwards led to violence and bloodshed in open resistance of the laws. In 1840 the owners began to offer free titles at 25 per cent less than the price that would have been willingly paid a year before. It afterwards became involved in politics, and received the support of the whig party. At present about ⅔ of Knox, ⅓ of Rensselaerville and Westerlo, ⅓ of Bethlehem, New Scotland and Guilderland, and a few farms in Watervliet are held under leases; but their number is every year becoming less, and process, when necessary, is now served without resistance. The militia were called out in the exitement of 1839-40, and even as late as 1867, an armed force became necessary to enforce the laws. The anti-rent troubles led to the insertion of a clause in the State constitution, in 1846, forbidding leases of farming lands longer than twelve years.

The 3d and 177th Vol. Infantry, 7th Artillery [113th Vols.], 11th Battery, and parts of the 18th, 34th, 43d, 44th, 61st, 63d, 91st, 93d, 104th and 192d Infantry, 2d Vet. Cavalry, 3d, 12th, 13th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 24th and 25th Cavalry, and 12th, 23d and 24th Batteries of Artillery were enlisted from this county during the late war.[1]

Albany County.—*Population at last three enumerations, and total vote for Governor, from 1860 to 1870, both years inclusive.* (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

Cities and Towns.	Total Population.			Vote for Governor. (Republican and Democrat.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Albany (city)..	62,367	62,613	*69,452	4,774	6,200	4,077	6,239	5,030	7,551	5,973	6,506	6,063	8,310	6,700	8,022
Berne.....	3,065	2,851	2,572	350	320	342	313	375	339	438	250	386	323	305	361
Bethlehem....	5,644	5,923	6,950	487	430	441	494	545	571	589	505	708	600	399	325
Coeymans	3,117	3,264	3,077	231	427	207	413	235	462	265	433	267	464	282	415
Cohoes (city)..	.....	.....	15,363	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	762	1,100
Guilderland...	3,246	3,207	3,136	410	329	434	265	451	279	496	268	530	271	481	284
Knox.....	2,025	1,809	1,656	301	186	171	149	300	132	339	92	319	128	300	132
New Scotland.	3,304	3,311	3,410	467	323	337	325	454	346	472	306	479	328	470	310
Rensselaerv'e.	3,008	2,745	2,492	274	440	255	432	267	473	267	424	271	468	257	425
Watervliet....	25,449	27,279	22,616	1,925	1,779	1,683	1,890	2,234	2,433	2,347	2,244	2,584	3,036	1,543	1,654
Westerlo.....	2,692	2,497	2,384	326	314	312	321	309	343	330	292	322	298	280	320
Total.....	113,917	115,504	133,108	9,545	10,766	8,332	10,829	10,250	12,929	11,533	11,320	11,929	14,276	11,779	13,348

* This was before its recent enlargement. The city is now estimated to include 75,000 inhabitants.

Assessment and Taxation in Albany County during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's Office.

Years.	Acres of land assessed.[2]	Assessed value of Real Estate.	Assessed value of Personal Estate.	Corrected Aggregate Valuation.	Aggregate Equalized Valuation.	Amount of Town Taxes.	Amount of County Taxes.	School Taxes.	State Taxes.	Rate of tax on $1 valuation in cents.
1859	308,414	$30,931,104	$8,310,141	$39,241,648	$38,544,737	$292,516 61	$111,395 89	$28,908 55	$67,453 29	1.27
1860	308,414	30,931,504	8,310,141	39,241,648	39,044,737	300,000 00	110,000 00	29,283 55	120,387 94	1.43
1861	308,148	31,381,015	6,276,718	38,978,589	39,444,737	263,581 79	104,167 70	29,583 55	123,264 80	1.32
1862	308,148	31,394,134	6,362,921	39,375,584	39,354,490	263,581 79	104,167 70	29,545 88	157,417 96	1.41
1863	306,695	31,629,065	7,765,376	39,394,441	39,940,693	336,730 31	161,007 47	29,955 51	169,747 95	1.75
1864	306,695	31,629,065	7,765,376	39,394,431	41,765,376	336,730 31	161,007 47	31,324 03	187,944 19	1.72
1865	304,949	32,417,549	10,039,880	43,706,396	43,706,396	462,006 05	756,302 73	32,779 80	171,001 27	3.25
1866	305,553	32,937,536	8,269,925	42,635,387	42,403,645	573,010 49	767,436 96	31,802 73	204,067 55	3.72
1867	305,133	33,822,431	8,555,976	43,583,172	42,507,461	546,360 06	723,913 92	53,134 33	269,922 38	3.75
1868	304,758	35,345,497	7,669,879	43,959,579	43,027,807	714,633 62	409,832 38	53,784 76	195,776 53	3.19
1869	304,758	35,345,497	7,669,879	43,959,579	46,297,776	714,633 62	409,832 38	57,872 22	202,552 76	2.99
1870	306,032	38,557,176	7,535,171	46,092,347	47,669,879	543,067 39	903,410 00	59,587 35	286,630 42	3.76

[1] By general orders No. 28 (May 1, 1861), Albany was designated as one the three State depots for volunteers, and Brig.-Gen. Rathbone was assigned to the command. The site selected was the building erected some years before, for an industrial school, about a mile south-west from the Capitol, and in addition to the buildings already there, several large temporary barracks were erected upon the grounds, in the rear. It was designated July 7, 1862, as the depot for organization of troops raised in the 13th senatorial district, and continued as a rendezvous for troops until 1863, when the premises were appropriated for government use, as a hospital for sick and wounded from the army, and thus continued, until the close of the war.

The 3rd, 14th, 16th, 18th, 22nd, 28th, 30th, 34th, 43rd, 44th, 76th, 91st, 112th, 177th, 192nd, and part of the 104th Infantry, the 7th regiment of artillery, the 11th and 12th Independent Batteries and the Rocket Battalion (afterwards 23rd and 24th Batteries), were organized at this military depot. The premises were subsequently used several years as a soldiers' home, under State patronage, but by Act of May 10, 1869, the sum of $50,000 was granted for the maintenance and removal of the inmates, before October 1, of that year, to such national asylums as they might choose. The premises are now unoccupied and a project for their use as an insane asylum, is under consideration.

Under the militia draft ordered August 9, 1862, Albany was designated as the rendezvous for the counties of Albany, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Greene, Schenectady, Montgomery, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Fulton, Saratoga, Oneida and Dutchess; but this draft was finally suspended.

[2] The number of acres in the county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 325,590. The area of cities and villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	298,505	60,877	357,382
1855	242,735	70,777	313,512
1860	246,098	58,745	304,843
1865	267,055	64,166	331,221

In some instances in the above table, in the absence of new returns when the table was prepared, the statements of the preceding year were taken.

ALBANY CITY—was incorporated by patent July 22, 1686,[1] having previously been called, by the Dutch, "*New Orange.*" The part north of Patroon and Quackenboss Sts., known as the "*Colonie,*" was incorporated March 31, 1791; and, again, March 30, 1801. It was made a village April 9, 1804, and was erected as a town April 11, 1808. The town was divided, and merged in Albany and Watervliet, Feb. 25, 1815, and the city was enlarged in 1870.[2] The city lies upon the west bank of the Hudson River, a little north of the center of the county, upon the navigable tide-waters of the Hudson. At a little distance from the river the ground rises into a plateau about 200 ft. above tide level, and then extends westward in a plain. The slope towards the river is divided into four distinct ridges, separated by valleys, which were originally deep and difficult to cross; but these have been much improved by grading, and within a mile from the river nearly disappear. The Dudley Observatory occupies the more northern of these hills.[3]

Besides its ancient importance as a principal center of the Indian trade, Albany afterward became a place where the great military expeditions against Canada were fitted out. Its importance as a military station led to its being fortified at an early period; and, although it was often threatened with invasion, no hostile army ever reached it.[4] It became the permanent seat of the State government in 1797. For thirty years after the Revolution, Albany was the seat of the entire trade of the western part of the State, the produce being brought in by sleighs in winter.

The first great impulse to its commercial prosperity was given by the successful trip of the Clermont, the first steamboat of Fulton, in 1807, and the improvements in steam navigation which immediately followed. The steamboats now upon the Hudson River are among the very largest that navigate any inland waters. The completion of the Erie canal, in 1825, and of the various lines of railroads since that time, have each essentially added to the growth and prosperity of the city. Business is principally centered upon Broadway, State, Pearl and Green Sts., and Washington Ave. The Dutch language, customs, and architecture of the town, are to be traced only in the traditions and memories of the oldest inhabitants, and the stranger would scarcely detect a vestige of the primitive settlers, except the still common surnames of Dutch origin. The city has been visited by several disastrous fires,[5] and the lower part has often been inundated by water.[6]

The city is at the eastern terminus of the Erie canal,[7] and has important railroad connections. The N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R. passes through the northern border of the city, crossing the Hudson River upon a bridge.[8] The Albany and Susquehanna (broad gauge) R. R.

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[1] This charter embraced the right of certain public buildings and fields, the ferry, all waste land within their boundaries, the right of fishing in the Hudson within the county, and of purchasing of the Indians 500 acres of meadow land at "Schaatcogue" on the north, and 1,000 acres at "Tionnonderoge" (Fort Hunter) on the west, in the Mohawk country, on which to plant colonies as barriers against hostile incursions. The quit-rent was fixed at one beaver skin, payable at Albany on the 25th of March annually, forever.

[2] By an act passed April 6, 1870, a part of Bethlehem, as far south as the Railroad Bridge in Kenwood village, and of Watervliet, as far north as a point 600 ft. above the lock at the head of the Lumber District, were annexed to the city. Of the long narrow strip, a mile wide, running across to Schenectady, and originally reserved for a military road, all west of Allen street, was annexed to Watervliet. The city is divided into sixteen wards.

[3] The city is underlaid by clay, resting upon the Hudson River Shales. A mineral water was obtained on South Ferry street about thirty years since, in attempting to bore for water. The well is 617 feet deep, and has been used for medicinal purposes.

[4] The first fort was built by the Dutch, in 1614, on the island below the city, which is hence called Castle Island. In 1617 a fort was built at the mouth of the Normans Kil; and in 1623, another was erected near the present Steamboat Landing, in the south part of the city, and named Fort Orange, in honor of the reigning prince of Holland. A quadrangular fort, called "Fort Frederick," was afterward built on the high ground, now State street, between St. Peter's Church and the Geological Hall, with lines of palisades extending down Steuben and Hudson streets to the river. These fortifications were demolished soon after the Revolution, and the only evidence of their existence now remaining is the curved outlines which they have given to the streets in the older parts of the city.

[5] A fire in 1797 burned 26 dwellings, and rendered 150 families houseless. August 17, 1848, a most destructive fire broke out, which destroyed a considerable portion of the commercial part of the city bordering upon the river, and also many boats in the basin.

[6] Upon the breaking up of the ice in the river, February 9, 1857, the water completely submerged the lower part of the city, and came up so high that it covered Broadway in front of the Exchange. The damage to property was immense.

[7] The canal terminates in a basin formed by a pier, which was built by Commissioners under an act passed in 1825, and the sites for warehouses thus gained, were sold; the buyers, by this act, becoming an association, styled the "*Albany Pier Co.,*" with certain powers. The basin formerly closed by locks, is now opened at each end. By an act of April 14, 1866, permission was given for narrowing the basin.

[8] The Hudson River Bridge was opened February 22, 1866. It has 21 piers, a draw which leaves an open passage 110 ft. wide on each side when turned; 4 spans of 172 ft., and 11 of 72 ft. each. It was about two years in building; is 1,953 ft. long, and including the approaches, 4 253 ft., and cost about three-quarters of a million, or, including real estate, etc., about $1,100,000. The charter required an iron bridge within three years. The structure is of timber. The Company was made up of those interested in the roads using it; about one-half the N. Y. C. R. R.; one-quarter the H. R. R. R., and one-quarter the Western R. R. of Mass. It receives toll of every passenger, and from every car load of freight which crosses. Upon the completion of the bridge a part of the trains stopped only there, and soon after the only depot for New York, and the East and West, was established at the bridge. This arrangement, although favorable to the through travel, proved greatly annoying to the citizens, by carrying the station a mile or more away. By an act passed April 23, 1868, the Bridge Company was allowed to build a new bridge near the foot of Exchange street, and when this was finished they were to remove the former one. But by an act of May 10, 1869, they were allowed to keep the first one standing, and their capital was increased to $2,000,000, to enable them to erect the new one. The new bridge is to be of iron, with

(leased by Del. & Hud. Canal Co.) extends to Binghamton on the Erie R. R., and the Albany and Vermont R. R. (leased by Rens. & Saratoga R. R. Co.) connects with lines to Vermont and Canada.[1] The N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R. has a very extensive grain elevator on the bank of the river.

The city enjoys a large amount of trade, especially in lumber,[2] and is the seat of very important and extensive manufactories.[3] The city has 9 Banks, 6 Savings' Banks, 6 Insurance Cos.,[4] and many agencies for others, and has a large amount of mercantile trade. It has 7 daily, 1 tri-weekly, 2 semi-weekly, 5 weekly, and 2 monthly newspapers and periodicals,[5] and its printing facilities, from its being the seat of the State government, are of the most ample kind, and are surpassed but by few in the United States. The city is supplied with water principally from Patroon Creek,[6] and has been lighted with gas since about 1844. Its Fire Department is in charge of a Board of Commissioners,[7] and its Police, after being four or five years under the Capital Police Commissioners, have been again placed under the control of a Board elected for

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a draw of 274 ft., and a double passage, each 110 ft., for vessels. It will be used only as a bridge for foot passengers and passenger trains, while the former one will be used for freight. The length of the new bridge proper will be 1,014 ft.; height above water about 30 ft. It has 4 spans, each 195 between centres, and 7 in basin, where it is on a curve of 720 ft. radius. It was begun May, 1870, is now (March 1871,) about half done, and will be finished January 1, 1872. It is to be a truss bridge like those across the Mississippi, and the iron work to be made at Phœnixville, Pa. A fine Union Depot will probably be built on the old site, from which all trains on all the roads will start.

[1] Besides these, the *Albany Railway* has a street railroad from Van Woert street, near the north line, through Pearl street to Kenwood village, beyond the south border, and from Broadway to West Albany, in all, 5.75 miles. The *Watervliet Turnpike & Railroad Company* has a street railroad from South Ferry street through the city, on Broadway, to West Troy, 7¼ miles.

[2] The Lumber Market of Albany is the largest of the kind in the State, and in 1870, the amount received was greater than in any previous year. The receipts, as compared with the preceding year, were as follows:

Quantity.	1869.	1870.
Boards and scantling, feet	444,474,900	452,363,900
Shingles, m	32,166	21,438
Timber, cubic feet	5,000	116,300
Staves, lbs.	8,304,400	17,769,100
Estimated Value.		
Boards and scantling	$12,415,300	$9,499,612
Shingles	120,664	97,529
Timber	2,000	52,533
Staves	61,631	124,394
Total Receipts at Tide Water.		
Boards and scantling, feet	768,607,600	768,007,900
Shingles, m	39,723	29,660
Timber, cubic feet	3,151,700	3,795,700
Staves, lbs.	166,492,000	232,161,200

Comparative Receipts, 1870.	*New York.*	*West Troy.*	*Waterford.*
Boards and scantling, feet	125,663,100	169,364,300	20,616,500
Shingles, m	1,419	5,784	9
Timber, cubic feet	1,520,000	1,423,200	735,700
Staves, lbs.	211,229,100	2,851,300	311,700

In Chicago, 990,834,000 ft. of lumber were received, and 471,504,000 ft. were shipped in 1870. The amount shipped by canal, at Buffalo, in 1870, was 168,204,000 ft., and at Oswego, 271,618,000 ft.

The Lumber District of Albany lies between the canal and river, and extends from Lock No. 2 down to the Little Basin, or a distance of more than a mile. There are 32 slips from the river for receiving boats, and a river dock more than a mile long for loading boats and barges. There is also in the river a pier, not connected with the shore, about 1,100 ft. long.

The Albany Board of Lumber Dealers was incorporated May 8, 1869, there are now, 1871, 57 firms engaged in the trade.

The Albany Board of Trade was incorporated May 2, 1864.

[3] The principal manufactories of Albany are as follows: Agricultural implements, 3, aniline colors, 1; bakeries, 57; blacksmiths, 46; boiler and steam engine manufactories, 9; bone black manufactories, 1; bookbinders, 9; boot and shoe manufactories, 13 (one of these new and very large); brass founders, 5; brewers, 18; brick makers, 8; broom makers, 1; brush makers, 2; cabinet makers, 14; cane makers, 1; car builders, 1; car wheel manufactories, 1; card manufactories, 1; carpenters, 59; carriage builders, 17; carvers, 2; coffee and spice mills, 4; collar manufactories, 4; coopers, 12; copper smiths and plumbers, 18; cordage, 2; cord and tassels, 1; corsets, 2; curriers, 4; cutlers, 3; distillers and rectifiers, 2; drum makers, 1; dyers, 7; fire brick manufactories, 2; flouring mills, 10; gold beaters, 2; hame manufactories, 2; harness manufactories, 18; hollow-ware foundries, 2; iron foundries, 18; jewelry manufactories, 9; locksmiths, 8; machinists, 17; maltsters, 18; oil-cloth manufactories, 1; paper box manufactories, 4; paper collars, 1; patent medicines, 7; pattern shops, 8; piano manufactories, 4; picture frame manufactories, 4; plaster mills, 3; printing offices, 16; pump manufactories, 4; safe manufactories, 2; sail makers, 3; sash, blind and door manufactories, 5; saw manufactories, 1; sawing and planing mills, 8; scale makers, 3; sculptors, [illegible]; silver platers, 9; silver-ware manufactories, 2, soap and candle manufactories, 11; stove foundries, 12; vinegar manufactories, 1.

In the production of stoves, castings, machinery, agricultural implements, beer, boots and shoes, and other articles, the city holds an important rank.

Some idea may be formed of the amount of water rents paid for the use of machinery, etc., which were reported in Superintendent's Report, dated March 3, 1870, for 1869, as follows: 16 brewers, $2,746.70; 20 maltsters, $1,962.28; 140 steam engines, $4,176.21, and 58 bakers, $214.03. About 10 new permits are issued annually for steam engines.

[4] The separate statistics of each of these classes of institutions are given in our general tables.

[5] *Albany Argus* (Dem.); daily (Sundays ex.); by the Argus Co.; William Cassidy, Daniel Manning, and J. Wesley Smith, Eds. Daily, $10; Semi-W., $3; Weekly, $1.50. Size, 32 by 46 in. Began in 1813.

Albany Evening Journal (Repub.); daily (Sundays ex.); by Dawson & Co. Daily, $9; Semi-W., $4; Weekly, $2. Size, 30 by 46. Began in 1831.

Albany Knickerbocker (Independent); daily (Sundays ex.); by John Hastings. $6 per an. Size, 22 by 32. Began in 1843.

Albany Morning Express (Repub.); daily (Sundays ex.); by Henly & Co. $8 per an. Size, 25 by 37. Began in 1856.

Albany Evening Times, daily (Sundays ex.); by V. W. M. Brown. $6 per an. Size, 25 by 37. Began in 1856.

Albany Evening Post (Independent); daily, by M. & E. Griffin. Price, $5 per an. Size, 22 by 32. Began in 1865.

Albany Freie Blatter (Dem., German); daily (Sundays ex.); by Adolph Miggael. $8 per an. Size, 22 by 32. Began in 1852.

Der Albany Herold (German). Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Jacob Heimmiller, Ed. and Pub. $5. Size, 20 by 30. Began in 1870.

Sunday Morning Press, weekly. M. H. Rooker and J. McFarland, Eds. $2.50. Size, 27 by 40. Began in 1870.

Cultivator and Country Gentleman (Agricultural). Published by Luther Tucker & Son, weekly. $2.50 per an. 16 pages, each 12 by 16. Began in 1830. An Annual Illustrated Register is also published at this office.

The Albany Law Journal (Legal). Published by Weed, Parsons & Co. Ed. by Isaac Grant Thompson. Weekly. $5 per an. 24 pages, each 8 by 12. Began in 1870.

Journal of the New York State Agricultural Society (Agricultural notices and official proceedings). Monthly. 8 to 16 pages, each 7 by 10. Began in 1850.

Colt's Scientific Advertiser (Advertising). Published by S. S. Colt, monthly. 50 cts. 12 pages, each 22 by 28. Began in 1869.

The Shaker (devoted to the exposition of Religion, according to Shaker theology), monthly. G. A. Lomas, Ed. 50 cts. per annum. 8 pages, each 11 by 14. Began in 1871.

[6] A private company obtained the first supply of water from Maezlandt Kil in Watervliet, and their reservoir still in use, was built on Eagle, between Columbia and Steuben streets. In 1850, an act was passed to secure the construction of water works by the city government, should the voters approve. The vote returned was, "For water, 4,465;" "No water, 6." "Brandy and water strong." The works of the old company were bought, and the present ones erected soon after, at an original cost of $850,000, increased up to January 1, 1858, to $1,018,495. The supply is taken five miles west of City Hall, where the main reservoir (Rensselaer Lake) is located. It covers 39 acres, and has a capacity of 180 million of gallons, and is 262 ft. above the river. A brick conduit brings it down to Bleecker Reservoir (30,000,000 gallons), from which, and from Tivoli Reservoir, in the valley below, and of similar capacity, it is distributed to the city. The works are under a board of commissioners, and water rents are collected with the taxes.

The length of mains, Jan. 1, 1870, was 52.8 miles, and there were laid during the year, 2,744 ft. of 4-in. mains, and 163 ft. of hydrant pipe.

Experience has proved the inadequacy of the present supply of water, and measures are under consideration (authorized by act March 20, 1868), for their further enlargement.

[7] The Department has six steamers, and an adequate supply of other apparatus. The pressure of the reservoirs is, of itself, sufficient to throw water over the buildings in the lower part of the city. A fire alarm telegraph was organized in May, 1868, and has 65 signal stations for giving alarms.

the purpose by the city itself.[1] **The Board of Public Instruction,** as now org., dates from June 1, 1866. It consists of twelve members, elected one-third annually, who appoint a Superintendent (who is also Secretary of the Board), and have general charge of the schools and of the Free Academy. The latter was established in 1868, and receives scholars on examination, after at least one year's attendance at the Public Schools.[2]

The city elections are held on the second Tuesday in April, and the city government is vested in a Mayor and Common Council, composed of one Alderman for each ward, and four at large, elected for two years; a Recorder, Chamberlain, commissions of various kinds, and other administrative officers. The city offices are mostly kept in the **City Hall**[3] (used also by the co.), on Eagle street, foot of Washington avenue, and in the new **City Buildings,**[4] on S. Pearl street, between Beaver and Howard streets. Provision has lately been made for the establishment of a Park.[5]

The Albany Almshouse[6] is on a farm one and a half miles south-west of the city. It is a city institution, and receives the poor of the county, and other towns, for pay.

The Dudley Observatory,[7] in the northern part of the city; the **Albany Medical College,**[8] on Eagle street, and the **Law School of the University of Albany,**[9] the several Hospitals and Charitable Institutions of Albany city,[10] are worthy

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[1] The Capital Police District was established by act of April 22, 1865, and discontinued in 1869. It embraced the cities of Albany, Troy and Schenectady; the villages of West Troy, Green Island, Cohoes, and Lansingburgh, and parts of several adjacent towns.

[2] The number of Public Schools is 16, of which one is for colored children, besides the Free Academy. The latter has 8 teachers, and 214 pupils. Its course of instruction is comprehensive, and organization excellent. The following are some of the principal school statistics of Albany, including Free Academy, since the present organization began. The school year ends April 30th.

Year ending.	Scholars Enrolled.		Teachers Employed.			Expenditures.
	Male.	Female	Senior Dept.	Inter-medi'te Dept.	Prim'y Dept.	
1867	.....	.....	....	....	....	$69,412 03
1868	4,995	4,419	...	....	....	73,757 21
1869	5,081	4,584	46	26	43	124,339 22
1870	3,124	4,809	42	32	47	134,269 42

A Lancasterian School was maintained from 1813 to 1834, of which Wm. Tweed Dale was, for 23 years, principal. The present Medical College building was erected for its use in 1817.

[3] This beautiful structure is of white marble, and its dome was originally gilded. It was finished in 1832, as a Court House and City Hall. It is 100 ft. front by 80 deep, 3 stories high, and has in front a recessed porch in the 2d and 3d stories, supported by 6 Ionic columns. In the upper hall is a statue of Hamilton by Hewes, and in the Common Council Chamber is a series of portraits of all the Governors of the State. The jail is on Maiden Lane, near, but not adjacent. It has been enlarged within a few years.

[4] Built in 1869-70, on the site of Centre Market, at a cost of about $200,000, and used as Police and Justices' Courts; Police Department, Fire Department, Park Commissioners, Overseers of Poor, Assessors, and City Attorney's Office.

The city was, by act of January 20, 1870, allowed to issue bonds, not exceeding $235,000, to reimburse the expense of this edifice, and in building new structures for an alms house, and a pest house, and for removal of the dead from the old cemeteries, preparatory to their being used for a park.

[5] By an act of May 5, 1869, the old burial grounds, penitentiary grounds, alms house farm, and Washington Parade Ground, in the western part of the city, were set apart for a public park, to be known as "*Washington Park.*" Commissioners were named in the act, and they were authorized to take, by appraisal, if necessary, such other lands as might be proper. They were not to have any title to or power over the buildings of the penitentiary or alms house, or the grounds around them necessary for their use. Improvements have been commenced upon this work, and bonds to amount of $50,000 have already been issued, and a like sum is authorized annually for six years.

The receipts at the Chamberlain's office, for the year ending November 1, 1870, were $1,510,598.37, and the disbursements, $1,448,487.36. Of the receipts, $112,569.99 were from water rents; $679,947.91 from city taxes; $10,000 from temporary loans, and the remainder from other sources. Of the disbursements, $41,022.48 were for water works; $51,000 for interest on water debt; $179,655.99 for streets; $80,261.42 for Fire Department; $143,058.66 for schools; $24,302.17 for city lamps; $53,410.93 for alms house, and the remainder for other objects.

[6] On a farm of 125 acres. It has a building 100 by 30; another 100 by 25, each two stories above the basement, and another for aged females and children, built in 1870, at a cost of $25,000. It is of brick, 105 by 30 ft., three stories high. There are other structures for the keepers' residence, and other purposes. About 500 inmates are usually supported. There is also a Lunatic Asylum, 45 by 90, three stories, of brick, and a pest house owned by the city.

[7] Founded by the gifts of Mrs. Blandina Dudley, widow of the Hon. Chas. E. Dudley, and others; incorporated April 2, 1852, and dedicated August 26, 1856, by a memorable address of the late Edward Everett. It has a valuable special library, 13-in. equatorial, a meridian circle, a transit instrument, a calculating and printing engine, by Schmitz & Son (the only one in the country), and self-recording meteorological instruments of many kinds. It gives exact time by telegraph to the city, and to various railroads. An avenue is being opened in front of the Observatory.

[8] Founded in 1839, and incorporated February 16, 1839. It has an annual course of lectures, and affords opportunities for clinical instruction at the Albany Hospital, in charge of its faculty.

It has a pathological and anatomical museum of unrivalled value, and a medical library of 5,000 volumes.

[9] Instituted under a University Charter of April 7, 1851. It occupies lecture rooms connected with the Medical College, and entirely supported through the enterprise of its faculty, as it has no endowment. It has been well sustained, and ranks high as a law school, having sent out many graduates who have attained distinction at the bench and bar. It has two courses of lectures annually.

[10] *The Albany City Hospital*, on Eagle street, corner of Howard, was incorporated April 11, 1849, being started on subscriptions of citizens at first of $40,000, and since raised to $100,000 in cash, and other contributions to nearly as much more. It has received no special aid from the State. It was opened November 1, 1851, and in 1854 removed to its present site. The institution is free from debt, and has an invested fund of about $30,000. It has recently been enlarged, and grounds adjacent purchased for future extension. The average number of charity patients from the first has been over 20, and of all classes of late years about 50. Paying patients are provided with private rooms and nurses. It has an Eye and Ear Infirmary, and a Dispensary attached, and a fine amphitheatre for surgical operations.

St. Peter's Hospital, corner Broadway and North Ferry street, was opened November, 1870, under the care of the Sisters of Mercy. It has an Eye and Ear Infirmary, and a Dispensary.

The Albany Orphan Asylum, on Robin near Western Turnpike, was incorporated March 30, 1831, having been opened two years before. The buildings were erected by subscription and fairs, and it has been aided by the State. Its grounds are ample, and arrangements good.

St. Vincent Orphan Asylum was incorporated in 1849, under the Sisters of Charity. Its female department is in a new and elegant building on Elm near Hawk, and its male department two miles west of the Capitol on Western avenue, under the Christian Brothers.

The Albany Guardian Society and Home of the Friendless, on Clinton avenue, opposite Perry street, was opened May 5, 1870. It is 56 by 75 ft. in size, with a Mansard roof, and of neat architecture. It is for the support of aged and indigent ladies. It was first organized November 16, 1851, and had rented for several years premises on Lydius, and afterwards on Park street. Three lots were donated by James Kidd, in 1869, and on these the present Home was built, at a cost of about $32,500, including fixtures. It is managed by lady directors.

The Albany City Dispensary (Homœopathic), on Plain street, was incorporated March 22, 1858, and as yet has rented premises, with the expectation of growing into a hospital and infirmary. Its prescriptions amounted to 1,539, in 1868; 5,296 in 1869, and 7,754, in 1870.

The Albany Relief Bazaar, held in January and February,

evidences of the scientific and benevolent spirit of its citizens. The city has a number of long established scientific and literary societies,[1] and several academies and seminaries.[2]

The **Post Office** has been many years kept in the Albany Exchange.[3] Besides State buildings and public offices, the only State institutions in Albany are the Geological and Agricultural Hall, and a State Normal School.[4]

There are now fifty-four churches in the city of Albany.[5] In the suburbs of Albany are several cemeteries tastefully laid out and adorned with fine monuments.[6]

WEST ALBANY (p. v.), recently partly included in the city, about two miles north-west of the City Hall, has extensive car-works for building and repairing,[7] machine repair shops,[8] and very extensive cattle yards. A street railroad extends nearly to this place. The village has grown up since about 1858.

BERNE[9] was formed from Rensselaerville, March 17, 1795; Knox was taken off in 1822. It is located in the middle of the western border of the county, upon and west of the Helderberg mountains, which are 1,200 feet above tide. In the central parts, Grippy and Irish Hills, two broad mountains with steep declivities and rolling summits, rise 900 to 1,000 feet. It is watered by Foxen Kil and Suitz Kil, tributary to Schoharie creek, and has several small lakes. In the north-east part numerous small caves occur in the lime rock, and sulphur springs occur. The soil is sandy and gravelly loam, interspersed with clay. In this town about two-thirds of the land is still held under manorial lease.[10] **Berneville**[11] (Berne p. o.), **E. Berne**[12] (p. o.), **S. Berne,**[13] **Reidsville**[14] (p. o.), and **Peoria**[15] (W. Berne p. o.), are small villages. Settlement began about 1750, when a few German settlers located upon manorial lands. In 1777, a company of eighty-five militia was raised in this town, of whom sixty-three joined the

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1864, in aid of the Sanitary Commission, passed away with the occasion that produced it, leaving many pleasant memories. It was held in a temporary building upon the Academy Park, the trees being encased, and projecting through the roof. The receipts were about $111,000.

[1] The *Albany Institute* was incorporated February 27, 1829, by the union of Society of Arts and the Albany Lyceum of Natural History. It has three departments devoted to—1st. Physical Sciences and the Arts; 2d. Natural History; and, 3d. History and General Literature. During the winter months it holds semi-monthly meetings. It has a valuable library, and an extensive cabinet of minerals, coins, and specimens of natural history. The Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures, was established in 1791; incorporated 1793, and expired in 1804, by limitation of charter. Revived as the Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts; incorporated 1804. These were State Institutions, and the latter became local on the establishment of the Board of Agriculture, in 1819, and continued a city institution until its union with the Albany Lyceum of Natural History in 1829. The Society publishes volumes of proceedings and of transactions, and has a long and honored list of members.

The Young Men's Association was formed in 1833, and incorporated March 12, 1835. It supports a lecture course during the winter, and has a library of above 12,000 volumes, and a reading room supplied with 75 papers, and 30 other periodicals. It is the oldest institution of the kind in the United States, and has about 1,100 members. Measures are in progress towards the erection of a new hall for this institution.

The Young Men's Christian Association, formed in 1857, has rooms, for Library, Reading Room and Gymnasium; has a course of lectures annually, and sustains, under directors from the various Protestant denominations, other measures for moral and religious improvement. Its report in 1870, showed an outlay of $4,193.33 the year before. The young men connected with the Catholic churches have several literary societies.

[2] The *Albany Academy* (for boys) on a park, opposite State Hall, was founded in 1813, and has sent out a large number of young men who have filled high positions in life. The building is in a chaste Italian style of architecture of red freestone. In 1863, the first semi-centennial was celebrated. Its position as an academy has undergone much change within a few years; a military feature has been introduced, and a uniform is worn by the scholars in the Academic dept.

The *Albany Female Academy*, on North Pearl street, was founded in 1814, and incorporated in 1821. The present building was erected in 1833-4, and is in the Ionic style. The old Albany Library, formed in 1792, is kept here. It has about 8,000 volumes. No accessions have been made for many years.

The *Academy of the Sacred Heart*, on the extreme south margin of the city, at Kenwood, is an imposing structure of great size, and beautifully located. It has a day school on Beaver street.

The *Academy of the Christian Brothers*, incorporated by the Regents, is located on Beaver street, below Pearl.

Besides these there are about 60 private schools of various grades in the city of Albany.

[3] This granite structure was built in 1839, by a stock company, and the principal offices of the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. are here kept. Consent was given by act of April 22, 1871, for the purchase, by the United States, of a site for a Post-Office, but nothing has been done towards this.

[4] These have been more fully noticed in our account of State Institutions.

[5] A Reformed Protestant Dutch Church was formed in 1640, and a quaint edifice of this order stood in State street at Broadway, until 1806. A Lutheran Church was formed in 1680; a Protestant Episcopal in 1715, and a Roman Catholic Society in 1796. The earliest Episcopal Church stood in State street, opposite Chapel. It was re-built in 1802, and again in 1859, on its present site. Within ten years a large amount of money has been expended in building churches, some of which are new; and others removals from crowded, to more desirable, locations. The communion plate of St. Peter's Church was presented by Queen Anne for the Onondaga Indians. Baptist, 5; Congregational, 2; Prot. Episcopal, 6; Evangelical, 2; Friend, 1; Jewish, 5; Evangelical Lutheran, 4; Methodist Episcopal, 8; Presbyterian, 6; Reformed Protestant Dutch, 6; Roman Catholic, 10, and United Presbyterian, 1. There is also a chapel at the Penitentiary. Most of the denominations maintain Sunday schools; the Baptists having 12; Congregational, 3; Protestant Episcopal, 6; Evangelical Lutheran, 6; Methodist Episcopal, 11; Presbyterian, 8; Reformed Protestant Dutch, 5; Roman Catholic, 7; Unitarian, 1, and United Presbyterian, 1.

[6] The *Albany Rural Cemetery*, incorporated April 20, 1841; site selected April 20, 1844, and dedicated October 7, of that year, is upon the hills four miles north of the city, and nearly opposite the lower end of Troy. Extensive additions have been recently made to the grounds.

St. Agnes' Cemetery, adjacent to the above, and a little south, and established in 1868, is reached by the same avenue from the Troy road, or by cars from the same depot.

St. John's Cemetery, on the Delaware turnpike, south of the Penitentiary, and *St. Mary's* and *St. Joseph's Cemetery*, on the Great Western turnpike, are the other principal cemeteries. The last three belong to the Catholics. In 1869, the old burial grounds in the western part of the city were taken for a city park, and the remains of the dead removed.

[7] Employs about 700 hands, and produced in value $814,000 in 1869.

[8] Employs, according to late census, 650 hands; built three new engines worth $35,000, and did repairs worth $607,600 the year previous.

[9] Named from Berne in Switzerland, the birth place of Jacob Weidman, the first settler.

[10] There is more land held under lease in this town than in any other on the old manor, and some of the anti-rent feeling still prevails, but is every year becoming less as the title changes to freehold.

[11] In the north-east part, with a Methodist Episcopal, Reformed Protestant Dutch, and Lutheran church. Two inns; five stores; a grist mill; woolen factory; bedstead factory; several shops, and about 60 dwellings. An axe factory was begun here in 1825, and afterwards removed to Cohoes. It is locally called "Beaver Dam," and was stockaded in the Revolution.

[12] It has a Reformed Protestant Dutch Church; two inns; three stores; a tannery, and several shops.

[13] A small place, with a Methodist and a Christian church; store, saw mill, grist mill, and 15 or 20 houses.

[14] With a Methodist and a Christian church; inn, store, and about a dozen houses. Flagging stone of fine quality is quarried in large quantities near this place.

[15] In the north-west part, on the line of Knox; with a Reformed Protestant Dutch church; two inns; three stores; a tannery, and several shops.

British and the remainder the Americans.[1] A Reformed Protestant Dutch Church was formed in 1763,[2] and a Lutheran in 1792.

BETHLEHEM was formed from Watervliet, March 12, 1793. New Scotland was taken off in 1832, and a part was annexed to Albany city in 1870. It lies along the Hudson next south of Albany, and its surface is a rolling upland, with bluffs along the river 100 to 150 ft. high. Near the centre are a few sandy ridges and rocky knolls, and the soil is clay and sand.[3] Coeymans Creek, Vlamans Kil, and Normans Kil, are the principal streams. **Kenwood**[4] is a small suburb of Albany. **Upper Hollow, Normanskill** (p. o.), **Bethlehem Centre** (p. o.), **Becker's Corners, Cedar Hill** (p. o.), **S. Bethlehem, Adams Station**[5] (p. o.) **Slingerlands,** and **Callanan's Corners** (p. o.), are hamlets. A Reformed Protestant Dutch Church was organized before the Revolution, and in 1794, S. Van Rensselaer gave the Society 100 acres for a parsonage farm.[6] Settlement began at an early Colonial period, and mills built on the Normans Kil.[7]

COEYMANS[8] was formed from Watervliet March 18, 1791. A part of Westerlo was taken off in 1815. This is the south-eastern town of the county, and lies upon the Hudson, from which the surface rises to an upland of 200 to 400 feet, with broken ridges 100 or 200 feet higher. The Coeymans[9] and Haanakrois Creeks water the town, the former of which affords considerable power.[10] Lanson's Lake is a small sheet of water in the north-west part. Limestone and shales, which afford a flagging stone, are found.[11] Hay is an important article of export. **Coeymans Landing** (Coeymans p. o.) is a village on the Hudson, with about 700 inhabitants.[12] **Coeymans Hollow**[13] (p. o.) has about 40 houses, **Stephensville Hollow**[14] about 15, and **Indian Fields**[15] (p. o.) the same. They are in the valley of the Haanakrois. **Keefers Corners**[16] (p. o.) is a small hamlet. There are six churches in town.[17] It has an area of 36,740 acres.

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1 A parsonage farm was given to this church by the patroon, midway between Berneville and Peoria, and a church built upon it. The church was divided in 1835, and two new ones built, but the farm is held in common by the two societies.

2 The Deitz family, of eight persons, were murdered in this town by the Indians, in the Revolution (*Simm's Schoharie*, p. 499).

3 The declivities are worn into deep gullies, but along the river is a rich but narrow intervale. There are several small caves and sulphur springs in town. A coarse brown sandstone is quarried for building purposes. About a quarter of the town is still held under manorial leases. The proximity of this town to Albany city affords a ready market for milk, culinary vegetables, and other farm products, to which much of the town is devoted.

4 Street cars run to this place, which is at the mouth of the Normans Kil, and has a knitting mill of six sets of machinery; a flouring mill, and a few shops. The Academy of the Sacred Heart, a Catholic seminary, on an immense scale, is adjacent to the village, but in Albany. On an island at the mouth of the creek was an ancient Indian burial place.

5 On the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad.

6 There are six churches in town; two Reformed Protestant Dutch; three Methodist Episcopal, and one Presbyterian.

7 Called "Godyn's Kil," in early map. The Indian name was Ta-wal-son-tha. Its present name was from Albert Andriessen Bradt de Noorman, the lessee of the falls, and one of the first settlers. The Albany & Susquehanna Railroad rises out of the valley by following the course of this stream.

8 Named from Barent Peterse Coeymans, who, in 1673, settled under a patent obtained that year, having previously been a miller under lease from the Patroon, on Patroon's Creek and Normans Kil. A conflict of title with Van Rensselaer was finally settled in 1766, by Coeymans agreeing to receive a title from the Patroon, and to pay a quit-rent of nine shillings annually. Settlement began early in the last century. The first mills were built by the patentee.

9 The Indian name of this stream is said to have been *O-nis-ke-thau*, and the flats at the Landing, *Ach-que-tuck*.

10 At Coeymans village are two falls (together 75 ft.), and on the Haanakrois are several mills.

11 Several caves occur, which may be followed some distance, and into which streams disappear, sometimes coming again to the surface. The town has several springs containing sulphate of magnesia. The soil in the east part is sand and clay, and in the west more gravelly. Fossil remains of an elephant were found four miles from the river some years since. Flagging stones have been exported by river since 1928. They are quarried at Mossy Hill, in the south-west part of the town.

12 It has three churches; an academy; printing office; two hotels; four broom factories; a flour and plaster mill, and several stores and shops. Half a mile south is a straw-paper mill, producing $30,000 annually. It is at the mouth of Coeymans creek.

The *Coeymans Gazette* (Independent) is published weekly at this place, by Thomas McKee. Price, $1.50. Size, 21 by 30. Begun in 1863.

13 This place has a church and two stores, and is a thickly settled place on the public road in the valley. The Valley Mills Paper Mills are in the west part of the valley, running four engines and two cylinder machines.

14 Named from Stephen Van Rensselaer. It has a church, grist mill, wagon shop and blacksmith shop.

15 This place has a hotel, store, foundry, woolen mill, saw mill, two wagon and two blacksmith shops.

16 Named from Balthus Keefer, who settled here in 1791. It has a church, blacksmith shop, and store.

17 A Methodist class was formed in 1788-9, and a church built in 1793, two and a half miles west of Coeymans. A Reformed Protestant Dutch Church was organized March 5, 1793, and a church built in 1797. The Methodists have now three churches; the Catholics, one; Reformed Protestant Dutch, one, and Christian sect, one.

COHOES CITY—was formed from Watervliet April 19, 1870, is divided into 4 wards, and had in 1870, 15,357 inhabitants. It is situated on the south bank of the Mohawk, at Cohoes Falls, on the line of the Erie Canal, at the point where the Champlain Canal crosses the river, and upon important lines of the Central and Rens. & Sar. railroads. It also has a horse railroad to Troy. It has a bank, a savings bank, 2 newspapers,[1] and a vast amount of manufactures, for which its facilities for communication and superior water power are scarcely equaled in the Union. The water power is owned by the Cohoes Co., who rent the use of water and building sites to manufacturers at fixed rates. Their dam is 1,443 ft. long, built in 1865, at a cost of about $200,000, and may take all the water in the river. There are 5 hydraulic canals at different levels, having a fall of 18, 25, 23, 20, and 20 feet, and there is a sixth fall from the level of the State dam below.[2] The city has a separate police system, a fire department with 2 steam and 2 hand engines, and water works of ample capacity and 6 miles of mains. The school dep. consists of 20 schools, 21 teachers, and 3,405 scholars, with an average attendance of 1,406. It has 7 churches (1 Bap., 1 Meth., 1 Presb., 1 Ref., 2 R. C., and 1 Episc.). A new State dam across the Mohawk, just below the bridges in Cohoes, where the Northern Canal crosses, is of massive stone work, 1,640 ft. long, 15 ft. wide at bottom and 8 ft. at top; is 15 inches higher than the old dam, has been about 3 years in building, and is expected to be finished in 1871. Cost about $300,000.

The skeleton of a mastodon was found Sept. 27, 1866, in excavating for the foundations of the largest of the Harmony Mills. It is preserved in the State Cabinet of Natural History at Albany.

GUILDERLAND—was formed from Watervliet, Feb. 26, 1803. A strip N. W. of Albany, formerly a part of the city, being W. of Allen st., was annexed to Watervliet in 1870, and to this town in 1871. This town lies near the center of the northern border of the county. In the W. the Helderbergs rise to a height of 800 feet above the general level of the valleys. The central part is undulating, and the eastern has numerous sand ridges. The Normans Kil with its branches, the Bozen Kil,[3] Black Creek, Wildehause Kil, and Hunger Kil, are the principal streams. **Hamiltonville,** (Guilderland p. o.,) on the old turnpike, 8 mi. W. of Albany, is a small village.[4] **Guilderland Center,** (p. o.,) locally known as "Bangall," contains several shops and 20 houses. **Dunnsville,**[5] (p. o.,) **Knowersville,**[6] (p. o.,) and **French's Mills,**[7] on the Normans Kil, are small villages. **Guilderland Station,** (p. o.,) is on the Alb. & Susq. R. R. There are 5 churches in the town.[8]

KNOX—named in honor of John Knox, the Scotch Reformer, was formed from Berne, February 28, 1822. It is the N. W. corner town of the county. Its surface consists of a high

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[1] *The Cohoes Cataract*, weekly, J. H. Masten & Co., proprietors; size 29 by 44; terms $2.00; established in the year 1849.

The Cohoes Democrat (Dem.), weekly, John H. Atkinson, publisher; terms $2.00; established in September, in the year 1870.

[2] The principal manufactories of Cohoes are as follows:

The Harmony Mills Co., 5 mills, 205,000 spindles, 4,400 looms; employ 1,278 males, and 2,541 females; use 18 000 bales of cotton, and make 56,000,000 yards of cloth annually.

Eighteen *Knitting Mills*, having 120 sets of machinery, employing 2,025 hands, and making 437,000 dozens of articles of dress worth $3,630,000 annually.

Auxiliary to these there are extensive manufactories of loom harness, bobbins, knitting needles, paper boxes for packing goods, &c.

Iron Manufactories.—Two axe and edge tool factories, employing 350 men, and producing $300,000 in value.

The Cohoes Rolling Mill; producing 7,000 tons of bar iron and axe polls worth $700,000, and employing 200 men.

Three foundries and machine shops, employing 255 men, and producing $655,000 in value annually.

Six manufactories of nuts, hardware, &c., $190,000 annually.

Manufactories of Paper, Wood, etc.—Cohoes Paper Co., employing 50 hands, and producing $250,000 in value. An artesian well is being bored at this mill to obtain pure water, and has reached a depth of over 2,300 feet, and so far without success.

Veneering and sawing mill, employing 20 men, and producing $70,000 annually.

Planing and Jobbing works, $100,000 annually.

Two bedstead factories, producing 16,000 bedsteads annually, worth $110,000.

Sash and blinds, 11 hands, producing $30,000.

Two cabinet factories, 3 flouring mills, 1 tape and binding factory, 2 boot and shoe shops, 2 soap factories, and other establishments of various kinds, producing in all about $10,000,000 in value annually.

[3] From "Boos," angry, because of its rapid descent and severe freshets.

[4] A glass house was built here in 1792, and aid received by State loan. The plan of a village named Hamilton was projected in 1796, and the glass works were continued till 1815, when they stopped from want of fuel. *Munsell's Annals*, III. p. 157. There are now 3 churches, 2 stores, a flour and feed mill, cotton factory, a few shops and about 50 dwellings.

[5] Named from Christopher Dunn, original owner.

[6] It was the seat of a factory in 1800. It has a hotel, store, and about a dozen houses.

[7] Named from Abel French, of Albany, who built a factory here in 1800.

[8] Two M. E., 1 Ev. Luth., 1 Presb., and 1 R. P. Dutch.

plateau region broken by a few small hills. Its eastern part constitutes a portion of the Helderberg region; but the declivities are so gradual that they only serve to give to the town a moderate inclination towards the N. and W. The Bozen Kil, forming a part of the E. boundary, with its tributaries, and the Beaver Dam Creek, are the principal streams. The Alb. and Susq. R. R. extends through the N. E. part of this town. The area of the town is 25,587 acres. **Knoxville**[1] (Knox p. o.) has 250 inhabitants. **W. Township,** (p. o.,) **E. Township,** and **Peoria,** (West Berne p. o.) on the line of Berne, are small villages. This town was settled by Germans before the Revolution. The town has six churches: 3 Meth. Ep., 1 Reformed, 1 Luth. and 1 Bap. Saml. Abbot and Andrew Brown, from Conn., settled in this town in 1789; and soon after 20 to 30 families came in from the same State.

NEW SCOTLAND[1]—was formed from Bethlehem, April 25, 1832, and is the central town of the county. The eastern and central parts are high and rolling, with occasional hills and ridges, and the Helderberg Mountains occupy the western border. It is watered by the Normans Kil, Vlamans Creek, and Coeymans Creek, and their tributaries. The limestone of the Helderberg afford caves of some extent, and sinkholes are common.[2] The soil is a gravelly loam mixed with clay. The Albany and Susquehanna R. R. and the Athens and Schenectady Branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. cross this town. Hay is an important crop for exportation. **Clarksville,** (p. o.,) at the foot of the Helderbergs, on Coeymans Creek, and in the S. W. part of the town has 240 inhabitants.[1] **New Salem,** (p. o.,) about 220;[2] **New Scotland,**[3] (p. o.,) **Callan's Corners,**[4] (p. o.,) **Feura Bush,**[4] (p. o.,) and **Unionville,**[6] (Union Church, p. o.) are small villages. **Wolf Hill,**[7] is a p. o. on the Helderbergs, W. of the centre of the town. **Voorhessville** (p. o.) is ½ m. W. of **New Scotland Depot.** At the latter place the Athens Branch crosses the A. & S. R. R. **Oniskethau,**[6] is a hamlet. There are several manufactories of limited extent in this town,[1] and three Cemetery Associations.[2] From the tops of the Helderbergs, in this town, some very fine scenery is obtained. The area of the town is 61,711 acres, and there are within the town 8 churches.[3]

RENSSELAERVILLE—named from the Van Rensselaer family, in whose manor it was included, was formed from Watervliet, March 8, 1790. Berne was taken off in 1795, and a part of Westerlo in 1815. It is the S. W. corner town of the county. Its surface is mostly upland, broken by ridges extending N. and S. and rising 400 to 600 feet above the valleys. The principal streams are Catskill Creek and its tributaries, Scrub, Fox, Ten Mile and Eight Mile Creeks, and Willow Brook. The valleys of these streams are narrow, and are bordered by steep hill sides, and the streams are rapid, and subject to sudden and destructive freshets. Upon Ten Mile Creek, near Rensselaerville, is a fall of 100 feet; and upon Willow Brook is another of 40 feet. Bog iron has been found in the E. part. **Rensselaerville**[1] (p. o.) in the E. part on Ten Mile Creek, pop. 526, **Preston Hollow**[2] (p. o.) on Catskill Creek, near the S. E. part, (pop. 284,) **Medusa**[3] (p. o.) in the N. E. part, (pop. 94,) **Cooksburg**[4] (p. o.) in the S. W. part, (pop. 67,) and **Potter's Hollow**[5] (p. o.) in the S. W. part, (pop. 138,) are villages. **Williamsburg,** on the W. border, and **Smiths' Corners,** on the E. are hamlets.[6] This town was chiefly settled from New England soon after the Revolution, although a few families resided in town before that time. Daniel Shay, leader of a rebellion in Western Mass., moved to this town in 1795, and afterwards moved to Western New York. The first church, (Bap.) was formed about 1790.[1] There are now in this town 9 churches.[7]

WATERVLIET—was formed March 7, 1788, to include the W. district of the manor of Rensselaerwyck. Rensselaerville was set off in 1790, Coeymans in 1791, Bethlehem in

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[1] Contains a Meth., Presb., Bap., and Episc. ch. academy, woolen factory with 2 sets of machinery, grist mill, saw mill, inn, several stores, and 526 inhabitants. Settlement begun in 1788.

[2] Contains a Bap. and Meth. ch., an inn, 2 stores, 2 tanneries, a foundry, a grist mill, a saw mill, about a dozen mechanic shops, and 284 inhabitants. Named from first settler, who came soon after the Revolution.

[3] Formerly "Hall's Mills," or "Hall's Hollow." It has a Meth. and a Christian ch. an inn, 2 stores, grist mill, straw paper mill, several shops, and 94 inhabitants.

[4] Contains 2 inns, 2 drug stores, 2 stores, a grist mill, flax mill, several shops, and 67 inhabitants. Named from Thomas Cook, who settled here in anticipation of business on the Catskill & Canajoharie R. R., finished thus far from the Hudson, but in two years after taken up.

[5] Named from Samuel Potter and sons and brothers, first settlers. It has a Friends' M. H., inn, store, 2 shops, and 138 inhabitants.

[6] The Rev. Timothy Green was pastor in 1793. An edifice was not built till 1821. A Presbyterian church was organized in 1793, under Rev. Samuel Fuller, and an Episcopal in 1811. The Friends' Meeting at Potter's Hollow was founded about 1795.

[7] Three M. E., 2 Bap., 1 Presb., 1 Episc., 1 Christian, and 1 Friends' Meeting House.

In a place known as Willow Glen, in this town, there was formerly a hamlet of 2 stores, 2 smith shops, and 14 houses, known as "Peckham Hollow," which has since entirely disappeared, leaving no name on the map and no trace of its former existence.

1793, Guilderland in 1803, Niskayuna in 1809, and Cohoes city in 1869. A part on the river was annexed to Albany. A part of Albany on the s. w. annexed to this town in 1870, but attached to Guilderland in 1871. It lies on the junction of the Hudson and Mohawk, and consists principally of upland 200 to 300 feet above the river, with a fine intervale along the Hudson, and several islands at the mouth of the Mohawk. Its close relation with the cities of Albany, Troy and Cohoes, render the production of milk, and culinary vegetables an important feature of its agriculture. The heights along the river afford fine sites for suburban residences. The Erie Canal, Albany branch of the R. & S. R. R., the Troy branch of the N Y. C. & H. R. R. R., and the Athens branch and main line of the latter road cross this town, affording ample conveniences for transportation. Besides these, a Street R. R. from Albany to West Troy, and from Troy to Cohoes, within this town. **West Troy,** (p. o.) opposite the city of Troy, was incorporated April 30, 1836, and had in 1870, 10,693 inhabitants. It is one of the principal outlets from the Erie Canal into the Hudson River. It enjoys a large amount of trade in lumber,[1] and is the seat of important manufactures. It is opposite the city of Troy, by which it is connected (from Green Island) by bridges, and by a steam ferry. It is the seat of an extensive U. S. Arsenal.[2] It is also a place of a considerable amount of manufactures.[3] The village is divided into 4 wards, and its fire dep. has 2 steamers, and 3 hose co's. It has an independent Police system, under 4 com'rs., a fine corporation hall,[4] several good schools, and 12 churches.[5] It has one weekly newspaper,[6] and a bank of $250,000 capital. **Green Island,** (p. o.) directly opposite Troy, and between that city and West Troy village, was incorporated Oct. 14, 1853, and again May 12, 1869. It is a village of 3,135 inhabitants, and is the seat of extensive manufactures.[7] It is connected with Troy and West Troy by a toll bridge 1,680 feet long. The Troy & Cohoes Street R. R. passes through it, and it is closely identified with the business of these places. Extensive repair shops are being erected by the R. & S. R. R. Co. It has 4 churches.[8] **Lishaskill, Newtonville, Watervliet Centre,** and **Ireland's Corners,** are p. offices and hamlets. **Town House Corners,** is a place where town meetings are commonly held, and **Boght,** is a neighborhood, **Crescent Station,** is on the Troy branch of the "Central," and **Shakers,** is a p. o. and the seat of the oldest Shaker community in the U. S.[9] The Albany Rural Cemetery and St. Agnes Cemetery are in this town, and among the finest of the kind in the State. Van Schaick's and Haver Islands are in the Hudson above Green Island, and "Whale Island," so named from a whale that stranded there in the Dutch Colonial period, has been reduced to a mere sand bar.

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[1] In 1870, 169,364,300 ft. of boards and scantling, 1,428,200 cubic feet of timber, and 2,851,300 lbs. of staves, were received at this market. There are about 30 dealers and firms engaged in this trade.

[2] The site of Watervliet Arsenal was first selected in 1813, and building commenced in 1814, under Col. George Bomford. It has been since enlarged by successive purchases, until it is now 105 acres, fronting upon the river, and enclosed by a wall, excepting the front, which has a high iron fence. The Erie Canal passes across the premises, and the surplus water, above a fixed level, are by an agreement made in 1833, confirmed for its use without payment of rent, but in winter steam power is used. This is one of the national arsenals of the 1st class for the manufacture, repair and storage of war material and military equipage for every branch of the service. During the late war as many as fifteen hundred persons at a time were employed here in the preparation of cartridges, gun-carriages, projectiles and other supplies for the army, and in some departments the work was pressed day and night. The buildings would now accommodate twice this number of persons if fully supplied with machinery, although but from 50 to 60 artisans, mostly civilians, are now employed. There is now under construction a massive stone pier 700 feet long upon the river front, in which 75 feet have been gained from the river. There are over forty buildings upon the premises, including quarters for officers and men, cottages for families, shops and storehouses of immense size, magazines, labaratory, office, guard house, &c. It is under the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department, and in all its arrangements and in every detail reference has been had to elegance, durability, neatness and order. It has many trophies of former wars, from the Revolution down to the late rebellion, and is open to the public under suitable regulations, and at proper hours.

[3] The recent census reported 42 manufactories, of which a woolen shawl factory reported 243 hands employed, and $460,000 produced; a butt and hinge factory, 200 hands and $400,000; a horse-car factory, 60 hands, 90 cars and $86,000; a chair factory, 60 hands and $115,000; a foundry, 40 hands and $95,000, and one of 35 hands and $64,000; a bell-foundry of 25 hands and $164,000; 2 sawing and planing mills, of 35 and 36 hands; a brewery of 15 hands and $30,000; a stoneware works of 15 hands and $28,000; a boat builder of 14 hands; a gas factory of 14 hands, and shops and small establishments of less extent. An extensive lime, cement, and sewer-pipe factory and a large foundry, are just north of the village.

[4] Built in 1864 and used in part as a fire engine house.

[5] Of these there are 3 R. C., 3 M. E., 2 Prot. Ep., 2 Ref., 1 Presb. and 1 Baptist.

[6] The *Albany County Democrat*, (Dem.) published by Allen Corey. Price $2. Size 26 by 38. Begun in 1859.

[7] The railroad car factory of Gilbert Bush & Co. employs 250 hands, and produces in value over half a million annually; the Rens. & Sar. R. R. Co.'s repair shops about $218,000; a foundry and machine shop, $172,000; another, $43,000; a stove factory, $213,000, and a malleable iron works, $100,000. There are also a sash and blind factory, saw mill, and several mechanic shops.

[8] Meth., Presb., R. C., and Prot. Episc.

[9] This community was was formed in 1776, by Mother Ann Lee and her followers, and here she died and was buried. This people numbers at this place about two hundred persons, divided into four families, with a common property in a tract of 3,500 acres, and a valuable stock of domestic animals, farming implements, buildings, manufactories, &c. They have a neat plain wooden house of worship, 52 by 112 feet, a school-house, two or three saw mills, a number of machine shops with water or steam power, and many other buildings for putting up garden seeds, herbs, extracts, preserved fruits, brooms, brushes, &c. They publish a monthly journal called "*The Shaker*," devoted to Shaker theology; terms 50 cents; G. A. Lomas, editor. This sect believes that God in His nature is dual—male and female, yet one in essence and substance, and that the male order was revealed in the person of Christ, and the mother spirit in the chosen angel, Ann Lee, answering to the second appearing of Christ. They profess celibacy, harmony of spirit, a separation from all wars and political strifes, a love of one another and of all mankind in the true spirit of religious charity, fair dealings, plain habits, temperance and industry. There are in the United States eighteen of these societies, of which three are in this State: at Watervliet, 7 mi. from Albany; at New Lebanon, Columbia Co., and at Groveland, Livingston Co.

WESTERLO—(named in honor of Rev. Eilardus Westerlo, of Albany,)—was formed from Coeymans and Rensselaerville, March 16, 1815. It lies upon the centre of the southern border of the county. Its surface is broken and hilly, with a general southerly inclination. The highest point in the northerly part of the town is 800 feet above tide. The hills are irregular, and the valleys narrow ravines. The streams are Haanakrois, Basic, Wolf, Fly, and Eight Mile Creeks, and their branches. These are all rapid streams, and are liable to severe freshets. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam, interspersed with clay and underlaid by hardpan. There are several fine quarries of flagging stone in town. **Chesterville**[1] (Westerlo p. o.) contains 247 inhabitants. **Dormansville,**[2] (p. o.,) **South Westerlo,**[3] (p. o.,) **Lambs Corners,** and **Van Leuvens Corners,**[4] are hamlets. Settlement commenced before the Revolution.[5] A Bap. church was organized, about 1800, at Chesterville; Roswell Beckwith was the first pastor.[6]

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

THIS county was formed from Genesee, April 7, 1806. A portion of Steuben co. was annexed March 11, 1808. Parts were set off to Genesee in 1811, and to Wyoming and Livingston in 1846. It lies upon the s. line of the State, w. of the centre; is centrally distant 220 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,033 sq. mi. The surface is mostly an upland, separated by the deep valleys of the streams. A large portion of the co. is rough and mountainous, The highest summits, in the s. part, are 500 to 800 feet above the valleys and 2,000 to 2,500 feet above tide. The declivities are usually too steep for profitable cultivation. Toward the N. the co. spreads out into a hilly region. The Genesee River flows in a N. E. direction through near the centre of the co., forming a deep valley bordered by abrupt hillsides. The main ridges—parallel to the river and about 10 mi. distant from it—form watersheds, dividing the waters flowing N. from those flowing S. The streams E. of the E. ridge are tributaries of the Susquehanna, and those W. of the W. ridge of the Allegany. The principal tributaries of the Genesee are Wigwam, Angelica, Phillips, Vandemark, Dike, Chenunda and Cryders Creeks on the E., and Fords, Knight, Van Campens, White, Black, Caneadea, and Six Town Creeks on the W. The streams flowing E. from the E. border of the co. are Canaseraga and Sugar Creeks, Canisteo River, Karr Valley, McHenry Valley, and Whitney Valley Creeks; and the streams flowing W. from the W. border are Oil, Wolf, Dodges, Deer, and Little Genesee Creeks.

The rocks of the co. belong to the shales and sandstones of the Portage and Chemung groups,—the former appearing in the deep valleys in the N. part, and the latter covering the tops of the S. hills. At various localities the sandstone furhishes an excellent building material; and in Rushford it is quarried for grindstones. The shales in the S. W. part are highly charged with bituminous matter, and explorations for oil have been made in many places. The soil upon the uplands is generally a heavy clay, and in the valleys a gravelly loam and alluvium. It is best adapted to grazing, and the business of dairying has become one of great im-

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[1] Named in honor of Rev. John Chester, former pastor of 2d Presb. ch. of Albany. It has a Bap. and a Ref. ch., 2 inns, 4 stores and half a dozen shops. There is a cheese fac. a mile N.

[2] Named from Daniel Dorman, former inn and storekeeper. It has a Meth. ch., inn and store, and half a dozen houses.

[3] On Basic Creek. It has a Christian ch., grist mill, saw mill, woolen mill, inn, 2 stores, a few shops, and about 100 inhabitants.

[4] Named from Isaac Van Leuven. First called *Sackets Corners*, from James Sacket, and afterward *Prestons Corners*, from an innkeper named Preston.

[5] Among the early settlers were Nicholas Stoddard, Philip Meyers, Ledowyck Haynes, Abm. Becker, Andrew Hanney and Reuben Stanton.

[6] The R. P. D. ch. was formed about the same time. Emanuel Church, (P. E.,) at S. Westerlo, was formed in 1851. There are also 1 Bap., 1 Christian, and 2 M. E. ch., and a society of Friends in town.

portance; although wheat and spring grains are successfully raised. The business of lumbering, once very prominent, has in a great measure terminated, and the rich pine forests which filled the valleys have mostly disappeared. In 1865 there were reported 6 cheese factories in this co., of which 5 used the milk of 1,395 cows, and 3 produced 104,374 lbs. of cheese. In 1869 there were 35, of which 27 used the milk of 10,950 cows.

The courts are held alternately at Angelica, (the former sole county seat,) and at Belmont, on the line of the Erie Railway. Buildings were erected at the latter under an Act of April 2, 1858, and the clerk's office is located there. By Act of April 17, 1860, provision was made for two shire towns, and for the reconstruction and repair of the old court house at Angelica. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 180 acres in Angelica, 2 mi. w. of the village. It is a stone building, 30 by 40 feet, with two wings, all two stories. Value, $15,000.

The Genesee Valley Canal extends s. from the N. boundary of the co. along Genesee River to Belfast, thence up the valley of Black Creek to New Hudson, and thence across to the valley of Oil Creek, and down the valley of that stream to the w. bounds of the co. The Erie Railway extends in a zigzag line across the co., following the valleys of such streams as were available for its location. The Buff. Div. of the same crosses the N. E. corner; and projects for the extension of the railroad in the Genesee Valley up into this co. are under consideration.

The two western tiers of towns in this co. were included in the Holland Land Purchase, and the remaining part belonging to the Morris Reserve. John B. Church became the owner of 100,000 acres of this tract. His son, Judge Philip Church, subsequently became the proprietor of one-half, or 50,000 acres, and the pioneer settler of the tract at Angelica, in 1804. A few settlers had previously located at different points in the valley of the Genesee; and the settlement of the co. may be said to have commenced with the century. The construction of the Genesee Valley Canal and of the Erie R. R. gave an impulse to improvement by affording avenues to market for the pine timber of this region and agriculture has gradually followed.

Volunteers enlisted in this co. (order of July 7, 1862) were organized at Portage, where the 136th Reg. was formed, in this year. Besides this, portions of the 23d, 27th, 64th, 85th, 93d, 130th, 160th, 189th and 194th Infantry, 5th, 6th, and 19th Cavalry and 2d Mounted Rifles.

POPULATION *of towns since* 1860, *and their* POLITICAL VOTE *for President in* 1860, *and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time.* (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

Towns.	Total Population.			Vote for Governor. (Republican and Democrat.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Alfred	1,367	1,335	1,555	...	...	239	50	200	45	296	38	310	41	274	31
Allen	991	870	794	278	90	193	6	200	8	196	7	186	12	138	11
Alma	573	611	766	352	151	43	66	35	76	51	78	50	79	32	56
Almond	1,739	1,655	1,636	255	67	233	178	234	212	232	218	232	210	214	183
Amity	2,268	2,073	2,087	225	185	277	120	265	131	305	163	316	151	247	141
Andover	1,724	1,812	1,873	186	15	239	101	261	86	274	114	269	152	249	140
Angelica	1,709	1,663	1,643	51	49	274	67	268	94	279	108	262	102	231	80
Belfast	1,927	1,689	1,488	255	87	226	113	235	131	225	109	230	127	200	143
Birdsall	909	766	755	284	92	77	74	92	62	83	75	75	84	59	89
Bolivar	959	1,005	959	193	39	125	61	147	65	157	69	157	83	126	76
Burns	1,064	1,064	1,340	92	58	177	64	172	89	173	86	203	102	163	116
Caneadea	2,125	1,948	1,869	156	68	196	150	235	130	214	114	247	161	205	135
Centreville	1,323	1,181	1,043	302	219	187	40	216	41	200	34	222	39	140	29
Clarksville	865	879	784	130	34	160	29	164	32	163	37	174	28	131	36
Cuba	2,187	1,978	2,397	249	147	279	202	310	185	314	221	293	239	296	240
Friendship	1,689	1,725	1,523	252	40	248	156	262	140	292	146	267	153	248	130
Genesee	963	923	888	262	167	169	27	171	28	201	25	194	30	157	25
Granger	1,257	1,054	1,050	198	38	204	30	210	36	207	23	219	30	159	31
Grove	1,139	1,073	1,056	220	31	90	91	97	90	108	70	123	104	74	71
Hume	2,142	2,016	1,920	107	71	346	93	391	91	342	86	370	95	304	112
Independence	1,199	1,126	1,175	349	104	189	70	225	63	223	58	229	64	190	59
New Hudson	1,316	1,218	1,142	224	66	192	61	235	63	226	55	231	52	162	55
Ossian	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rushford	1,339	1,630	1,636	216	67	348	50	340	33	335	46	329	46	274	49
Scio	1,631	1,721	1,652	350	54	188	187	184	159	223	178	223	177	172	162
Ward	877	833	745	214	167	118	43	108	54	101	58	100	59	74	58
Wellsville	2,432	3,070	3,731	196	53	254	203	297	226	340	241	364	201	309	311
West Almond	935	893	799	236	129	127	59	141	50	129	49	146	54	106	53
Willing	1,238	1,093	1,199	296	62	147	62	155	71	170	52	101	79	170	73
Wirt	1,390	1,367	1,204	127	41	251	65	265	64	264	63	265	50	210	47
Total	41,881	40,205	40,814	6,443	2,530	5,796	2,493	6,262	2,555	6,330	2,621	6,568	2,884	5,418	2,747

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN ALLEGANY COUNTY *during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.*

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.[1]	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on $1 valuation in cents.
1859..	641,093	$7,810,792	$772,252	$8,583,044	.....	$21,516.61	$24,267.25	$6,026.34	$14,061.46	0.76
1860..	641,093	7,616,521	804,557	8,421,078	$8,035,120	18,210.97	25,805.09	6,026.34	24,774.95	0.93
1861..	641,093	7,330,750	754,257	8,084,947	8,035,120	29,295.34	19,699.63	6,026.34	25,109.75	0.99
1862..	641,143	7,217,741	832,381	8,050,622	9,269,046	54,972.66	15,859.69	6,951.78	36,076.18	1.23
1863..	636,626	7,174,942	705,183	7,880,125	9,148,321	21,277.50	25,065.52	6,861.24	38,880.36	1.01
1864..	636,626	7,339,066	764,210	8,153,276	8,705,183	339,785.96	26,063.50	6,526.89	39,173.32	4.73
1865..	636,626	7,339,066	764,210	8,153,276	8,044,047	339,785.96	26,063.50	6,030.78	31,460.61	5.01
1866..	639,912	7,430,330	840,126	8,320,456	8,160,193	121,074.51	22,675.52	6,120.14	39,270.90	2.32
1867..	639,476	7,507,914	930,559	8,438,473	8,220,456	40,968.75	25,223.52	10,275.57	52,199.90	1.66
1868..	639,746	7,590,364	926,868	8,517,252	8,288,473	33,630.06	24,797.32	10,360.59	37,712.56	1.28
1869..	639,476	7,677,912	860,121	8,538,033	8,517,252	31,536.44	19,320.05	10,646.56	37,262.97	1.16
1870..	639,476	7,719,894	839,673	8,559,567	8,538,033	35,921.90	35,095.09	10,672.54	51,337.66	1.56

ALFRED—was formed from Angelica, March 11, 1808. A part of Angelica was annexed in 1816. Almond and Independence were taken off in 1821, a part of West Almond in 1833, and a part of Ward in 1856. It lies upon the E. border of the co., a little S. of the centre. The surface consists of deep, irregular hills separated by narrow valleys. The highest summits are 500 to 800 feet above the streams. Whitney Valley Creek flows to the N. E., and Dyke Creek to the S. **Alfred Centre** (p. o.,) contains a church, the Alfred University, and 388 inhabitants; **Bakers Bridge,** (Alfred p. o.,) in the N. E. corner, contains a church, flouring mill, and 140 inhabitants. The first settlement was made near Alfred Centre, in May, 1807, by Clark Crandall, from Rensselaer co.[2] The first church (Seventh Day Bap.) was formed in 1816.

Alfred University, incorp. March 28, 1857, has two general departments: an academic and a collegiate, each having a male and female department with equal powers and privileges. It has 18 Professors and Instructors, 179 male and 184 female students. Value of buildings and grounds $63,500; of library cabinet and apparatus, $13,500, and of other college property $80,000. The academic part of the Institution was incorp. in 1842. Income, $11,273.86. It is under the care of the Seventh Day Baptist Denomination.

ALLEN—was formed from Angelica, Jan. 31, 1823. A part of Birdsall was taken off in 1829. It is an interior town, situated north of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into ridges by the valleys of the streams. The highest summits are 500 to 700 feet above the valleys. The principal streams are Wigwam, Plum, and Baker Creeks. **Allen,** (p. o.,) in the E. part, and **Allen Centre** (p. o.) are hamlets. A few small settlements were made about the commencement of the century, but the principal settlements were made subsequent to 1820.[3] The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Robert Hunter, (Presb.,) in 1821; and the first church (Presb.) was formed in 1830.

ALMA—was formed from Willing, Nov. 23, 1854. It is the central town on the S. border of the co. The surface is broken and mountainous. Honeoye Creek and its branches, flowing in deep, narrow ravines, form the drainage. The greater part of the surface is yet covered with forests. Lumbering is the prominent pursuit; and considerable quantities of pine lumber are annually manufactured. **Alma,** (p. o.,) in the W. part of the town, is a small village. The first settlement was made in 1833, by Warren Huff, from Quebec, Can-

[1] The number of acres of land in the county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 759,360, (including a part now in Wyoming County). The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in the county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	101,969	186,320	358,299
1855	240,863	354,370	645,133
1860	293,240	220,085	506,325
1865	310,997	262,280	573,277

[2] Nathan Green, from Madison co., settled at Baker's Bridge in 1807. The first child born was Rebecca Stillman, in 1808; The first marriage, that of Luke Maxson and Susan Green; and the first death, that of Chas. H. Clark, who accidentally shot himself. Nancy Teater taught the first school in 1815; John Teater kept the first inn, in 1818; and E. S. Davis built the first sawmill in 1821, and the first gristmill in 1824.

[3] The first school was taught near the S. line, in 1820. The first inn was kept by Mrs. Armstrong, near the S. line, in 1827. The first sawmill was erected by Asher Miner, on Wigwam Creek, in 1826.

ada.[1] The first religious services were performed by Rev. Reuben Kent, in 1838; and the first and only religious association (M. E.) in town was formed in 1850.

ALMOND—was formed from Alfred, March 16, 1821. A part of Birdsall was taken off in 1829, and a part of West Almond in 1835. It lies upon the E. border of the co., a little N. of the centre. Its surface is mostly an upland, separated into several distinct ridges by the deep valleys of Canisteo River and the Karr Valley, McHenry Valley, and Whitney Valley Creeks. The highest summits are 500 to 800 ft. above the valleys. Quarries of good building stone, and sulphur springs, are found in various localities. **Almond,** (p. o.) a station near the E. line, has three churches, an academy, 3 flouring mills, a mowing machine fac., a boot and shoe fac., and about 800 inhabitants. **Center Almond,** in Karr Valley, is a small settlement, and **North Almond,** a p. o. The first settlement was made at Karr Valley, by Rev. Andrew Gray, Wm. Gray, Jos. Rathbun, and —— Vandemark, all from Penn., in the spring of 1796.[2] The first religious meeting was held at Karr Valley, by Rev. Andrew Gray, (Pres.,) in his own house, May 1, 1797; and the first church was formed, the same year, by Mr. Gray.[3]

AMITY—was formed from Angelica and Scio, Feb. 22, 1830. A part of Ward was taken off in 1856. It is an interior town, lying a little S. of the centre of the co. The surface is hilly and broken, the summits rising 500 to 800 feet above the valleys. Genesee River flows N. W. through the W. part and receives as tributaries Van Campens and Philips Creeks. The valleys of these streams are narrow and are bordered by steep hillsides. **Philipsville (Sta).** (Belmont p. o.) on the Genesee, was incorp. February 21, 1853. It contains 6 churches, 1 sawmill, 2 flouring mills, 1 mowing machine fac., 1 tub and pail fac., 3 hotels, a printing office,[4] and 10 stores and groceries, and 795 inhabitants. **Belvidere,** (p. o.) a R. R. sta. and small village on the Genesee, at the mouth of Van Campens Creek, in the N. W. corner of the town. The first settlement was made in 1804, near Belvidere, by John T. Hyde.[5] The first religious meeting was held at the house of Samuel Van Campen, by Rev. Robert Hubbard, (Presb.,) in 1814; and the first church (Bap.) was formed by Rev. Jonathan Post, in 1816.[6]

ANDOVER—was formed from Independence, Jan. 28, 1824. A part of Independence was taken off in 1824, and a part of Wellsville in 1855. It lies upon the E. border of the co., S. of the centre. The surface is very hilly and still retains some of the original pine forests. Dyke Creek flows S. W., receiving several small tributaries. The manufacture of pine lumber was for many years a leading pursuit, but is much less than formerly. **Andover,** (p. o.,) near the centre of the town, contains 4 churches, a printing office,[7] several mills, etc., and about 500 inhabitants. It is a R. R. station. **Shoemakers Corners,** is a hamlet on the W. line of the town. The first settlement was made in the spring of 1795, by Nathaniel Dyke, from Tioga Point, Penn.,—originally from Conn.[8] The first religious meeting was held at the house of Mr. Dyke, by Rev. Silas Hubbard, in 1808; and the first church (Cong.) was formed by Rev. Robert Hubbard, July 4, 1824.

ANGELICA[9]—was formed from Leicester, (Livingston co.,) Feb. 25, 1805. Alfred and Caneadea were taken off in 1808, Allen and Scio in 1823, a part of Amity in 1830, and a part of West Almond in 1833; and a part was annexed to Alfred in 1816. It lies a little N.

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[1] The first child born was Emeline, daughter of Azor Hurlbut, Sept. 1, 1936; and the first death that of John Bagley, in 1838. The first school was taught by Clarinda Kent, in 1839. Azor Hurlburt kept the first inn, in 1837, Samuel J. Peet the first store in 1844; and John W. Post erected the first sawmill, in 1843.

[2] Maj. Moses Van Campen, Capt. Henry McHenry, Walter, Jos., and Sam'l Karr, Silas Ferry, Stephen Major, Benj. Van Campen, Mathew McHenry, Jos. Coleman, and Geo. Lockhart, all from Luzerne co., Penn., settled in the town in 1797. The first child born was Wm. McHenry, in 1799; the first marriage, that of Peter Putnam and Polly Waters, in 1804; and the first death, that of Mathew McHenry, in 1801. The first school was taught at Karr Valley, by Jos. A. Rathbun, in Dec. 1802. Benj. Van Campen kept the first inn, at Karr Valley, in 1805; and Phineas Stevens built the first sawmill, in 1806, at Almond Village, and Asa Clark the first gristmill, in 1819.

[3] There are in town 4 churches, 1 Meth. 1 Bap., 1 Presb., and 1 Union.

[4] *Allegany County Reporter*, Weekly, G. W. Dickinson Ed. and Prop. Hon. Wilkes Angel, Associate Ed. Price $2.00.

[5] Harry Davis, from Hampshire co., Mass., settled near Philipsville in 1805. The first child born was Hannah Hyde, Nov. 4., 1804; the first marriage, that of Loami Astbley and Rachael Baker, in 1807; and the first death, that of Harvey Manning, in 1806. Polly Baker taught the first school, in 1810; Ebenezer Hyde kept the first inn, at Belvidere, in 1809; Alvin E. Parker the first store, at Philipsville, in 1830; and Philip Church built the first sawmill, on Genesee River, in 1806, and the first gristmill, in 1808.

[6] There is a Bap., Presb., Meth. Ep., Free Meth., Episc., and R. C. ch. in Philipsville, or Belmont.

[7] *Andover Advertiser* (Rep.) weekly, E. S. Barnard, Pub. Size 27 by 41. Terms $1.50. Established in 1868.

[8] Mr. Dyke was educated at Yale College, served as an officer during the Revolutionary War, was attached to the staff of Gen. Warren at Boston, and subsequently to that of Gen. Washington. Stephen Cole settled on lot adjoining Dyke, in 1796, and Benj. Brookings and John T. Hyde, from Vt. near the same place, soon after. The first child born was Daniel Cole, Feb. 18, 1797; the first marriage, that of Isaac Dyke and Pamelia Gibson, in 1802; and the first death that of Zeriah, daughter of James Dyke, Jan. 21, 1793. Robert Reed taught the first school, in 1820; Luther Strong built the first saw and gristmill, in 1819, and kept the first inn, in 1820; and Asa S. Allen kept the first store, in 1823.

[9] Named from Angelica, wife of John B. Church, and eldest daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler.

of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. Genesee River flows across the S. W. corner, and its tributary, Knight Creek, through the centre. **Angelica,** (p. o.,) on Knights Creek, a little N. of the centre of the town, was incorp. May 2, 1835. Besides the co. buildings, it contains the Angelica Academy, 5 churches, 1 bank, newspaper offices[1] and several mills and manufactories. Pop 991. The first settlement was made on the site of the village, in 1802, by Philip Church.[2] The first church (Presp.) was formed by Rev. Robt. Hubbard, in 1811.

BELFAST—was formed from Caneadea, March 24, 1824, as "*Orrinsburgh.*" Its name was changed April 22, 1821. A part of Caneadea was annexed in 1831. It lies a little N. W. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, separated into distinct ridges. Genesee River flows across the N. E. corner. Black and White Creeks, the other principal streams, flow through narrow, irregular valleys bordered by abrupt hillsides. The highest summits are 600 to 800 feet above the streams. **Belfast,** (p.o.,) on the Genesee, near the mouth of Black Creek, contains 3 churches, the Genesee Valley Seminary,[3] and several mills. At this place considerable commerce is carried on by means of the Genesee Valley Canal. **Rockville,**[4] in the W. part, and **Transit Bridge,** (p.o.,) in the E., are hamlets. The first settlement was made on Genesee River, in 1803, by Benjamin, Elisha, Calvin, and David Chamberlin, brothers, from Penn.[5] Rev. Ephraim Sanford (Bap.) held the first religious meeting, at the house of Nath'l Reynolds, in 1806, and formed the first church, in 1807-08.

BIRDSALL[6]—was formed from Allen and Almond, May 4, 1829. It is an interior town lying N. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is principally a hilly upland, separated into several distinct ridges. The declivities are usually very abrupt, and the highest summits are 500 to 800 feet above the valleys. Black Creek and its branches form the principal drainage. **Birdsall,** (p. o.,) in the N. W. part, and **Birdsall Centre,** are hamlets. The first settlement was made by Joshia Whitman, on lot 24, in 1816. The first religious meeting was held at the house of Wm. Day, in 1823,[7] by Rev. Robert Hubbard, and the first church (M. E.) was formed by Rev. Eleazur Day, in 1825.

BOLIVAR—was formed from Friendship, Feb. 15, 1825; and a part of Wirt was taken off in 1838. It lies upon the S. border of the co., W. of the centre. Its surface is a broken upland, and best adapted for grazing. The streams are Little Genesee, Honeoye, and Horse Creeks. **Bolivar,** (p. o.,) N. of the centre, contains a church, flouring mill, wagon shop, tannery, 4 stores, one inn, a cheese fac. and 200 inhabitants. **Honeoye Corners,** (S. Bolivar p. o.) is a hamlet near the S. border. Timothy Cowles, from Otsego co., settled in the W. part of the town in 1819.[8] The first religious services were held by Austin Cowles, (M. E.,) in 1820; and the first church (M. E.) was organized in 1828.

BURNS—was formed from Ossian, (Livingston co.,) March 17, 1826. It lies upon the E. border of the co., N. of the centre. Its surface is very hilly and broken, the highest summits being 400 to 700 feet above the valleys. The principal streams are Canaseraga, South Valley, and Slader Creeks. **Canaseraga,**[9] (p.o.,) in the N. part, contains 2 churches,

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[1] *Angelica Reporter,* (Repub.) weekly; G. W. Dickinson, ed. and pub.; size 26 by 40; terms $2.00. Established in 1835.

[2] Mr. Church was son of John B. Church, and grandson of Gen. Schuyler. Evert Van Wickle, John Gibson, and John Lewis, settled in the town in 1802, and John Ayers in 1803. The first child born was Catherine S. Mullender; the first marriage, that of Sylvanus Russell and Esther Van Wickle, in 1805; and the first death, that of Ira Stephens, Sept. 20, 1803. Widow S. Smith taught the first school, in 1804-05; Philip Church built the first saw and grist mill, in 1802-03, and kept the first store, in 1803; and Jos. Taylor kept the first inn, in 1804. Hyde de Neuville—an exile during the government of the Empire, and minister to the U. S. upon the restoration of the French monarchy, from 1816 to 1822—resided at Angelica in 1807-08. Victor Dupont, also a distinguished French exile, was an early settler at Angelica.

[3] This institution was chartered in 1856, and opened Dec. 2, 1857. It will accommodate 300 students, and is under the charge of the M. E. Church.

[4] Named from a grindstone quarry in the vicinity. This quarry is not now worked.

[5] Jedediah Nobles, from Elmira, settled on the river, and Benj. Littleton, from the same place, on Wigwam Creek, in 1805. The first child born was Moses V. Chamberlin; and the first marriage, that of John Sanford and Mary Collar, in 1806. Elijah Reynolds taught the first school, in 1807; Jos. S. Raymond kept the first inn, near the village, in 1821, and Samuel King the first store, in 1824. David Sanford erected the first saw and grist mill, on the river, near the village, in 1809.

[6] Named from Judge John Birdsall, Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial District in 1828-29.

[7] James Mathews, from N. J., settled on Section 21, near the centre, in 1816. Previous to this, —— Vance, Wm. P. Schaanck, from N. J., Jeremiah Van Wormer, and William Day, from Cayuga co., had located in town. The first child born was James E. Mathews, March 7, 1820; and the first marriage, that of Samuel Van Wickle and Harriet Freeman, in 1821. Hannah Scott taught the first school, in 1822. Josiah Whitman kept the first inn, in 1820, and Joseph B. Welch the first store, in 1823. The first saw mill was erected on Black Creek, by Elias Hull and David Peterson, in 1823.

[8] Christopher Tyler settled in 1819, Austin and Asa Cowles in 1820, in the W. part of the town—all from Otsego co. The first birth was that of Almond W. Cowles, in 1820; the first marriage, that of Daniel Kellogg and Sophia Hitchcock, in 1825; and the first death, that of a child of Luther Austin, in 1823. The first school was taught by Austin Cowles, in 1820-21. Hollis B. Newton kept the first inn, in 1831, and Newton & Cowles the first store, in 1825. The first saw mill was built by Asa and Austin Cowles, near the village, on Genesee Creek, in 1822, and the first grist mill by Asa Cowles, at the village in 1824.

[9] Formerly called *Whitney Valley.*

the Canaseraga Academy,[1] a newspaper office,[2] several mills, and about 200 inhabitants. It is a station on the Buffalo Div. of Erie Railway. **Burns,** (p. o.,) on the E. line of the town, contains 1 church and about 25 dwellings. It is also a R. R. station. **Whitneys Crossings,** is a p. o. in the W. part. The first settlement was made at Whitney Valley, in 1805, by Moses and Jeremiah Gregory, John Gaddis, and Samuel Rodman.[3] The first religious meeting (M. E.) was held at the house of Moses Gregory, by Robert Parker, in 1806; and the first church (Bap.) was formed at Whitney Valley, by Rev. Jesse Braman, in 1817.

CANEADEA—was formed from Angelica, March 11, 1808. Friendship was taken off in 1815, Rushforth in 1816, "*Orrinsburgh*" (now Belfast) in 1824, and a part of Belfast in 1831. It is an interior town, lying N. W. of the centre of the co. Its surface is divided into two ridges by Genesee River, which flows in a northerly direction through the centre. Upon Caneadea Creek is a valuable stone quarry. **Oramel,** (p. o.,) upon the Genesee, in the S. part, was incorp. June 9, 1856. It is an important canal village, and contains 2 churches, several mills, and 289 inhabitants. **Caneadea,** (p. o.,) at the mouth of Caneadea Creek, contains 1 church, 3 mills, and 236 inhabitants. **Houghton Creek,** is a p. o. in the N. part. The first settlement was made about the commencement of the century, by a Mr. Schoonoven, from Penn.[4] The first religious meeting (Bap.) was held by Elder Ephraim Sanford, in his own house, at Oramel Village, in 1804.

CENTERVILLE—was formed from Pike, (Wyoming co.,) Jan. 15, 1819. It is the N. W. corner town of the co. Its surface is a moderately hilly upland. Six Town Creek and its branches from the principal drainage. **Centerville,** (p. o.,) contains 2 churches and 167 inhabitants. The first settlements were made by Jos. Maxson, of R. I., in April, 1808, and by James Ward, in the fall of the same year.[5] The first religious meeting (Bap.) was held by Rev. John Griffith. The first church (Presb.) was formed in July, 1824, by Rev. Silas Hubbard.

CLARKSVILLE—was formed from Cuba, May 11, 1835. It lies upon the W. border of the co., S. of the centre. Its surface is a mountainous upland, divided into several steep ridges by the narrow valleys of the streams. The highest summits are 700 to 1,000 feet above the canal at Cuba. Dodges Creek and its branches form the principal drainage. Considerable pine lumber is still made in town. **Clarksville Corners,** (West Clarksville p. o.,) near the centre, is a hamlet. The first settlement was made a little S. of the centre, in 1822, by John and Horatio Slayton, from Warsaw, Wyoming co.[6] The first religious meeting (M. E.) was held at the house of Nelson Hoyt, in 1828, by Rev. Mr. Cole, from Friendship; and the first church (Bap.) was organized by Rev. Holden E. Prosser, in 1842.

CUBA—was formed from Friendship, Feb. 4, 1822. Genesee was taken off in 1830, and Clarksville in 1835. It lies upon the W. border of the co., S. of the centre. Its surface is broken by steep and narrow valleys. Oil Creek and its branches form the principal drainage.[7] The canal and R. R. both extend through the narrow valleys of this town. The highest sum-

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[1] This institution was formed in 1856, and is in charge of the Baptist denomination.

[2] *Canaseraga Advertiser*, monthly; Wm. H. Harris, ed. and pub.; size 19 by 24; terms 50 cents.

[3] Wm. Carroll and Wm. Hopkins settled at South Valley, Elijah and Daniel Abbott, Elias Van Scoter, and Thomas Quick, all from Penn., at De Witts Valley, and Samuel Boylan, at Whitney Valley, in 1806. The first child born was Lewis W. Carroll, Aug. 1, 1807; the first marriage, that of John Gregory and Betsy Doty; and the first deaths, those of Jeremiah Gregory, who was killed by the fall of a tree, April 4, 1812, and his twin-brother, killed in the same manner, Sept. 17 of the same year. The first school was taught at Canaseraga, by Wm. Crooks, in 1810. S. DeWitt Brown kept the first inn, at *DeWitts Valley*, (now Burns Village,) in 1826, and Isaac N. Town the first store, at Canaseraga, in 1828. Daniel Schull erected the first grist mill, in 1810, and David McCardy the first saw mill, in 1813.

[4] Ephraim Sanford, Jr., Zephaniah Hough, David Sanford, and Nehemiah Sears, settled in 1803, and Ezra Sanford and others soon after. The first children born were Moses V. Chamberlain and Betsey Sanford, both in 1806. The first school was taught, near the centre, by Asa Harris, in 1811. The first inn was kept by widow Bradley, from Penn., at the centre, in 1801; and the first store, at the same place, by —— Hunt, in 1812. John Hoyt erected the first saw mill at the mouth of Caneadea Creek, in 1[illegible]; and David Hitchcock put the first carding machine in operation, in 1810, on Caneadea Creek.

[5] Calvin P. Perry, from Berkshire co., Mass., settled near Mr. Maxson, in 1809. Abraham and David Jolatt, brothers, were the next settlers in the order of time; and next were Zaccheus, Thomas, and Strong Warner, Perkins B. Woodward, from Ashford, Conn., settled a little N. of the centre, Sargent Morrell, from Vt., in the S. part of the town, in 1810, and Benj. Blanchard, from Vt., on lot 25, in 1811. The first birth and the first death in town were those of a child of Calvin P. Perry, in June, 1809; and the first marriage, that of Wm. Foy and Ruth Morrill, in 1811. Perkins B. Woodward taught the first school, in the winter of 1813-14; Benj. and Mark Blanchard and Eber Hotchkiss erected the first sawmill, on Six Mile Creek, in 1815, and Russell Higgins and Packard Bruce the first gristmill, in 1817, on the same stream. —— Thatcher kept the first inn, at the centre, in 1810, and Sparrow Smith the first store, at the same place, in 1820.

[6] James McDougal, from Steuben co., settled a little E. of the centre, and Jabez Survey near the same place in 1827. The first child born was Jos. P. Slayton, in 1826; the first marriage, that of Van Rensselear Delivan and Harriet Palmer, in 1827; and the first death, that of Mrs. Sally Olds, in 1831. The first school was taught by Maria McDougal, E. of the centre, in 1827; Daniel S. Carpenter kept the first inn, near the centre, in 1828; and Samuel King erected the first sawmill, on Dodge Creek, in 1832.

[7] The Oil Spring in the W. part of this town, celebrated in former times, is situated upon the Indian Old Spring Reservation, and explorations for oil have been made at great expense.

mits are 600 to 800 ft. above the level of the canal. **Cuba,** (p. o.,) on Oil Creek, incorp. Nov. 11, 1850, contains a national bank, and a banking house, 6 churches,[1] a newspaper office,[2] a tannery, and several mills, pop. about 1,500. It is a place of much trade. **North Cuba,** (Seymour p. o.,) in the N. part, contains 30 houses. **Cuba Summit,** is a R. R. station. Settlement was commenced in 1817, by Salmon Abbott, —— Freer, and —— Hall, from Conn.[3] The first religious meeting was held by Rev. Robt. Hubbard, in 1818; and the first church (Bap.) was formed in 1824.[4]

FRIENDSHIP—was formed from Caneadea, March 24, 1815. Cuba was taken off in 1822, Bolivar in 1825, and a part of Wirt in 1838. It is an interior town, lying a little S. W. of the centre of the co. Its surface is broken by high, mountainous ridges, the summits of which are 600 to 800 feet above the valleys. It is drained by Van Campens Creek and its branches. **Friendship,** (p. o.,) near the centre, contains a bank, 4 churches, the Friendship Academy, 2 newspaper offices,[5] 2 flouring mills, several sawmills, and 474 inhabitants. **Nile,** (p. o.) in the S. part of the town, contains a church, and 50 dwellings. The first settlement was made in Nov. 1806, by Richard Frair, from Kingston, Ulster co.[6] The first religious service was held in a barn, by Samuel Vary, in July, 1810; and the first church (Presb.) was formed by Rev. Robert Hubbard, in the spring of 1813.

GENESEE—was formed from Cuba, April 16, 1830. It is the S. W. corner town in the co. Its surface is very broken and mountainous; and the highest summits are 1,000 to 1,400 feet above the valleys.[7] The streams are Little Genesee, Dodges, Deer, Windfall, and Oswaya Creeks—all flowing through narrow, mountainous ravines. Lumbering is still an important business. **Little Genesee,** (p. o.,) in the S. E. part of the town, contains a church, sawmill, and about 40 dwellings. **Ceres,** (p. o.) on the S. line, is a small village. The first settlement was made on Genesee Creek, on Lot 3, in the E. part of the town, in 1823, by Jabez Burdick, from Rensselaer co.[8] The first religious services (Seventh Day Bap.) were held by Rev. John Green, in 1826; and the first church (Seventh Day Bap.) was organized, in 1827, by Rev. Henry P. Green.

GRANGER—was formed from Grove, as "*West Grove,*" April 18, 1838. Its name was changed March 6, 1839. It is the central town upon the N. border of the co. It is a hilly upland, divided into several distinct ridges. Genesee River forming a portion of the W. boundary, is bordered by abrupt hillsides 600 to 800 feet high. **Short Tract,** (p. o.,) is a hamlet in the S. part of the town, **Granger,** a p. o. in the N., and **East Granger,** a p. o. in the E. The first settlement was made near Short Tract, in Feb. 1816, by Reuben Wilcox, Isaac Smith, and Rufus Trumbull, from Vt., and Elias Smith, from Otsego co.[9] The first religious meeting was held at the house of Elias Smith, in 1818, by Rev. Mr. Hill, (M. E.,) and the first church (M. E.) was organized about 1830.[10]

GROVE—was formed from Nunda, (Livingston co.,) March 8, 1827, as "*Church Tract.*" Its name was changed in 1828, and Granger was taken off in 1838. It lies upon the N. border of the co., near the N. E. corner. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into several distinct

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1 Bap., Presb., R. C. Prot. Epis., Meth. Ep., and Universalist.

2 *The Cuba True Patriot,* (Rep.) F. G. Stebbins, Ed. & Pub., size 24 by 36 inches. Terms $2.00. Established in 1862.

3 The R. R. crosses the Genesee Valley Canal in this town, near the reservoir built to feed the summit level of the canal. The reservoir—built at a cost of $150,000, by the erection of a dam across Oil Creek—is 60 ft. high. It raises a pond that covers an area of 500 acres, and finds an outlet near its head, so that no water runs over the dam. Its capacity when full is estimated to be equal to 200 mi. of canal.

4 John Bennett, Andrew Hawley and Stephen Cole came about the same time. The first death was that of Andrew Hull. The first school was taught by David Row, in 1822. Stephen Cole kept the first inn, near the centre, in 1814, and King & Graves the first store, in 1821 or '22. The first sawmill was built by Wm. Dovner, on Oil Creek, in 1815; and the first gristmill by Cady & Baldwin, on the same stream in 1822.

5 *Friendship Register,* (weekly) J. J. Barker, Ed. and Pub. Size 12 by 18. Terms 50 cts. Established 1869. *Allegany Musical Journal,* (monthly) 16 pages, size of page 7 by 10 inches. A. N. Johnson, Ed., J. Baxter & Co. Pub. Terms 50 cents.

6 John Harrison and Simon and Zebulon Gates settled in June, 1807. The first birth was that of Sherman Haskins, in a sugar camp, in march, 1808; the first marriage, that of Jas. Sanford and Sally Harrison, in Dec. 1806, and the first death that of Hattie Frair, in Dec. 1806. The first school was taught by Pelatiah Morgan, in the winter of 1810-11. Simon Gates opened the first inn, in May, 1808, and Stephen Smith the first store in the spring of 1813. Sylvanus Merriman and Aaron Axtell built the first gristmill, in 1810; and Ebenezer Steenrod the first sawmill, in 1815, and a mill for wool carding and cloth dressing, in 1816.

7 Upon a high summit near the centre is a locality known as "Rock City." It consists of a tract of 40 acres covered with conglomerate, composed of milkwhite pebbles broken into regular layers, forming alleys and streets.

8 Roswell Streeter, from Rensselaer co., settled in 1825, and Ezekiel Crandell and Joseph Wells, from R. I., in 1826, on Windfall and Genesee Creeks. Joseph Maxson, from R. I., and John Cook, settled in the W. part in 1827. The first child born was Edward W. Burdick, in 1826; the first marriage, that of Joseph Allen and Phebe Maxson, in the same year; and the first death, that of Arvilla Burdick, in 1824. The first school was taught by Henry P. Green, near the mouth of Windfall Creek, in the winter of 1826-27. Lewis P. Coon kept the first inn, in 1842, at Genesee Valley, and Albert Langworthy the first store, in 1831. The first sawmill was built on Genesee Creek, by Newman Crabtree, in 1820. No liquor license has ever been granted in the town; and it is claimed that no inhabitant has ever been sent to a prison or a poorhouse.

9 The first birth was that of a child of Elias Smith, in March, 1817; and the first death, that of Olive Lince, in 1817. The first school was taught in the Smith Settlement, by Miss Williams, in 1819. Elias Smith kept the first inn, in 1819, and the first store, in 1820. Luzon and Lewis Van Nostrand erected the first grist mill, in 1833, and Isaac Van Nostrand the first saw mill, in 1819.

10 There are two churches: M. E. and Wes. Meth.

ridges. A valley in the E. part is known as Chautauque Valley. Branches of Black and Canaseraga Creeks form the drainage. **Swainsville,** (Swain. p.o.) on the R. R., in the E. part of the town, and **Chautauque Valley,** on the R. R., in the N. E. part. **Grove Centre,** is a hamlet. John White, from Herkimer co., made the first settlement, in May, 1818, in the N. W. part.[1] The first religious meeting (M. E.) was held at the house of Mr. White, by Rev. Cyrus Story, in 1820; and the first church (M. E.) was formed in the White Settlement, in 1821.

HUME—was formed from Pike, (Wyoming co.,) Feb. 20, 1822. It lies upon the N. border of the co., W. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland. Genesee River flows through the S. E. corner and forms a portion of the E. boundary. It is bordered by abrupt hills rising to a height of 400 to 700 feet. The other principal streams are Six Town and Cold Creeks. **Cold Creek,** (Hume p. o.,) near the centre of the town, contains 2 churches, a saw and gristmill, and 254 inhabitants; **Fillmore,** (p. o.,) a canal village at the mouth of Cold Creek, contains a church, a saw and gristmill, and 215 inhabitants. **Wiscoy,** on Wiscoy Creek, pop. 193, and **Mills' Mills,** in the N. part, are p. offices. **Mixville,** at the mouth of Wiscoy Creek, is a small village. An immense water-power at this place is but little used. The first settlement was made at Mills' Mills, in 1807, by Roger Mills, from Montgomery co.[2]

INDEPENDENCE—was formed from Alfred, March 16, 1821. Andover was taken off in 1824, and a part of Willing in 1851. It is the S. E. corner town in the co. The surface is a mountainous upland, broken by deep, narrow valleys. The highest summits are 800 to 1,200 ft. above the valleys. The streams are Cryder and Chenunda Creeks. **Whitesville,** (p. o.,) S. E. of the centre, contains 2 churches and several mills and manufacturing establishments. Pop. 220. **Spring Mills,** (p. o.,) in the S. E. corner, is a small village, **Greens Corners,** (Independence p. o.,) in the N. part, contains a church, cheese factory, store, and 20 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1798, by John Cryder, who built a house, a sawmill, and made other improvements, and soon after abandoned them and left the country. The first permanent settlement was made by Samuel S. White, from Madison co., in the spring of 1819, at Whitesville.[3] The first religious meeting was held at the house of Sam'l S. White, by Rev. Daniel Babcock, (Seventh Day Bap.,) Jan. 1 1820.

NEW HUDSON—was formed from Rushford, April 10, 1825, as "*Haight.*" Its name was changed April 4, 1837. It lies on the Genesee Valley Canal upon the W. border of the co., a little N. of the centre. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by valleys extending N. E. and S. W. The principal streams are Black, Oil and Rush Creeks. Dairying is now the chief business, and there are 4 cheese fac. making half a million of pounds annually. **McGrawville,** (New Hudson p. o..) on the N. line, and **New Hudson Corners,** (Black Creek p. o.,) in the S. part, are small villages. **North Valley,** is a hamlet near McGrawville. The first settlement was made on lot 49, in the S. part, by Spencer Lyon, from Waterbury, Vt., in 1820.[4] There are 5 churches in town.[5]

RUSHFORD—was formed from Caneada, March 8, 1816. New Hudson was taken off in 1825. It lies upon the W. border of the co., N. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into two distinct districts by Caneadea Creek, which flows E. through near the centre. The valleys of several smaller streams, tributaries of the Caneadea, divide the highlands into narrow ridges. Quarries of building stone, several sulphur springs, and a brown mineral paint resembling ocher are found in town. The dairying interest in this town is important

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[1] In the same year Alex. Bailey, from Vt., settled near Mr. White. The first child born was Laura Bailey, Dec. 25, 1820; and the first marriage, that of Elijah White and Lucy Dana, in 1822. The first school was taught by Emily Page, in 1826. Henry Andrews kept the first inn, in 1828, in the N. W. corner, and Thayer & Smith the first store, at or near the same place, in 1825. John S. Culver erected the first saw mill, in the N. part.

[2] The first school was taught in the barn of Roger Mills, Jr., in the summer of 1812, by Caroline Russell, from Montgomery co. Geo. Mills kept the first inn, at Mills' Mills, in 1815, and Elisha Mills the first store, at the same place, in 1809. Roger Mills erected the first saw mill, in 1807, and the first grist mill, in 1808.

[3] In the spring of the same year John Teater, from Dutchess co., David Wilson and Stephen Boyce, from Mass., settled in or near Whitesville. The first child born was Duguld C. White, Oct. 23, 1819; the first marriage, that of Daniel Remington and Eliza Eaton, Jan. 1, 1824, and the first death, that of Samuel W. Goodridge, Jan. 27, 1822. The first school was taught at Whitesville, by Deborah Covel, in the summer of 1822. Samuel S. White kept the first inn, in 1827, at Whitesville, and Josiah W. Green the first store, at Greens Corners, in 1822. Nathaniel Covel erected a saw mill on Cryder Creek, in 1822; and James Maxwell the first gristmill, at Spring Mills, in 1820.

[4] James Eastwood, John C. McKeen, and Jas. Davidson from N. H., settled in the S. part in 1821. The first birth, was that of Mary McKeen, in June, 1821; the first marriage that of Earl Gould and Catharine Eastwood, in June, 1822. The first school was taught by Mrs. Graham McKeen, in the summer of 1821. Wm. Andrews kept the first inn, near Black Creek Corners, in 1826, and Nelson McCall the first store, near the same place, in 1830. The first sawmill was erected by James Davidson, on Black Creek, in 1829.

[5] 3 Meth. Episc., and 2 Congregationalist.

and increasing. **Rushford,** (p. o.,) at the centre of the town, contains 4 churches, the Rushford Academy, and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 543. **East Rushford,** (p. o.,) is a small village. The first settlement was made on lot 30, in 1808, by Enos Gary, from Vt.[1] The first religious meeting was held by Rev. Mr. Sanford, (Bap.,) in 1813; and the first church (Bap.) was formed in 1815, by Rev. Nathan Peck, a missionary from Boston.

SCIO—was formed from Angelica, Jan. 31, 1823. A part of Amity was taken off in 1830, a part of Willing in 1851, and a part of Wellsville in 1855. In 1868, a part was annexed to Wellsville. It is an interior town, lying, S. E. of the centre of the county. Its surface is upland, the highest summits being 700 to 1,000 ft. above the valleys. The streams are Genesee, River and Knight, and Vandemark Creeks. **Scio,** (p. o., and station) on Genesee River, contains 3 churches,[2] mill stave and heading fac.; tub fac. and 1,000 inhabitants. The first settlement was made at the mouth of Knights Creek, in 1805, by Joseph Knight and his son Silas, from Oneida co.[3] The census reports 5 churches.

WARD—was formed from Alfred and Amity, Nov. 21, 1856. It is an interior town, lying S. E. of the centre of the co. The surface is a hilly upland, the highest summits being 500 to 800 feet above the valleys. The streams are Philips and Vandemark Creeks. **Philips Creek,** (p. o.,) in the N. part, contains 2 churches and 16 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1817, by Abraham Waldruff, from Ontario co.[4] The first church (M. E.) was organized at an early period.

WELLSVILLE—was formed from Scio, Andover, and Willing, Nov. 22, 1855. A part of Scio was annexed in 1868. It is an interior town, lying S. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is very broken and mountainous, the highest summits being 800 to 1,200 feet above the valleys. The streams are Genesee River, and Dike and Chenunda Creeks, all flowing in narrow and deep winding valleys. **Wellsville,** (p. o.) On **Genesee** (station,) on Genesee River, was incorp. Oct. 12, 1857; it contains 5 churches,[5] 2 newspapers,[6] 3 tanneries, a shingle fac. sash and blind factories, planing mills, and 2,034 inhabitants. The first settlements were made in the valley of the Genesee, about the commencement of the century.[7]

WEST ALMOND—was formed from Angelica, Almond, and Alfred, April 15, 1833. It is an interior town, lying a little N. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a broken and elevated upland. The streams are Angelica, Black, Philips, and Karr Valley Creeks—all flowing in narrow ravines bordered by steep hillsides. This town is best adapted to dairying. **West Almond,** (p. o.,) contains a few shops, a church, and 18 houses. The first settlement was made at the centre, in 1816, by Daniel Atherton.[8] It has two churches; Meth. and Bap.

WILLING—was formed from Independence and Scio, Nov. 19, 1851. Alma was taken off in 1854, and a part of Wellsville in 1855. It lies upon the S. border of the co., E. of the centre. Its surface is a broken and mountainous region, the highest summits being 800 to 1,200 ft. above the valleys. The streams are Genesee River, Cryder, Chenunda, and Fords Creeks, all flowing in narrow valleys bordered by steep mountain declivities. A considerable part of the surface is still covered with forests, and lumbering is extensively carried on.

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[1] Chas. Sniff, Abel Belknap, Amos Rose, and Joshua Wilson, from New England, were settlers in the town in 1809-10. Levi Benjamin, from Windsor, Vt., settled on Lot 30, near Rushford Village in 1813. Bethiah Belknap born in the Spring of 1810, and Sam'l Gordon, June 12, 1810, were the first births in town; Wm. Rawson and Lawrence Swift were the first married, in 1811. Phina Bannister taught the first school near the centre, in the winter of 1813-14. Levi Benjamin kept the first inn, a little N. of Rushford Village, in 1813, and Jas. McCall the first store, at the same place, in 1814. The first sawmill was built by Mathew P. Cady, on Caneadea Creek, in 1815; and the first gristmill by Jas. McCall, on the same stream, in 1813.

[2] Bap., Presb., and Meth. Episc.

[3] Silas Bellamy and Silas Palmer settled in 1809,—the former at Scio Village and the latter in the N. part of the town. Polly, daughter of Silas Knight, was the first child born, in 1806, and the first one that died, in 1808; the first marriage was that of Silas Bellamy and Betsey Knight, in 1809. The first school was taught by Lucy Moore, near the village, in 1816. Alfred Johnson kept the first inn, in 1821. The first sawmill was erected in 1822 and the first gristmill in 1823, by Benj. Palmer.

[4] Daniel Hart and Hezekiah Ward settled in the N. part in 1817-18. Geo. Waldruff kept the first inn, at Philips Creek Village, and Waldruff & Cartwright the first store.

[5] Presb., Bap. Meth., Prot. Episc., and R. C.

[6] *Genesee Valley Free Press* (Rep.) weekly, Charles M. Beecher, Pub. Terms $1.50. Size 28 by 42 inches. Established in 1852. *Allegany Democrat*, (Dem.) weekly, Eddy & White, Pubs. Size 24 by 36. Terms $1.50. Established in 1849.

[7] The first child born was Rachael Dyke, in 1705; and the first death that of Thos. Brink, in 1807. The first school was taught near the E. line, by Ithamer Brookings, in 1814. Nath'l Dyke built the first gristmill and sawmill, in 1803, on Dyke Creek, near the E. line.

[8] Jason Bixby, Isaac Pray, and Daniel Hooker settled on the road leading from Almond to Angelica, and John Alfred, from N. J., near the N. line, all previous to 1816. The first child born was Jerusha, daughter of Daniel Atherton, in the fall of 1817; and the first death, that of Jason Bixby, in the spring of 1818. The first school was taught in the E. part, by Jasper White, in 1818. Daniel Atherton kept the first inn, in 1817, at the centre, and Samuel M. Eddy the first store at the same place, in 1832. The first sawmill was erected by Enoch Hawks, on Augusta Creek, in 1833.

Beanville, (Shongo p. o.,) on the Genesee, has a hotel, gristmill, sawmill, tannery, shingle mill, several shops, and about 100 inhabitants; and **Hallsport,** (p. o.,) in the N. E. corner, a sawmill, a Meth. church, and 75 inhabitants. **Stannard's Corners,** (p. o.,) in the N. W. corner is a small village. Elijah Robinson, from Brookfield, Madison co., settled on the Genesee, adjoining the State line, in 1825. He built a sawmill, made other improvements for four or five years, when he became deranged, and left the town.[1] The first religious meeting (Prot. Meth.) was held at the house of Daniel Baker, by Rev. Seneca Fish, in 1834.

WIRT—was formed from Bolivar and Friendship, April 12, 1838. It is an interior town, lying S. W. of the centre of the co. Its surface is upland, divided into three general ridges extending N. and S. The streams are headwaters of Van Campens, Little Genesee, and Dodges Creeks. **Richburgh,** (p. o.,) in the S W. part of the town, contains 2 churches, the Richburgh Academy,[2] 2 steam gristmills, 2 sawmills, and 50 dwellings. **Wirt Centre,** is a p. o., near the centre of the town. The first settlement was made in the N. part of the town, in 1812, by Benj. Crabtree and Levi Abbott, from Amsterdam, Montgomery co.[3] The first religious meeting (Bap.) was held at the house of Benj. Crabtree, in 1816, by Rev. Jonathan Post. The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1826.

BROOME COUNTY.

THIS county was formed from Tioga, March 28, 1806, and named in honor of Lieut. Gov. John Broome.[4] Owego and Berkshire were annexed to Tioga co. March 21, 1822. It is situated near the centre of the S. border of the State, centrally distant 110 mi. from Albany, and contains 706 sq. mi. Its surface is diversified, with rolling uplands, broad intervales, and the narrow valleys. The hills extend from the Penn. line northerly through the co., their summits rising from 300 to 600 feet above the Susquehanna, and 1,200 to 1,500 feet above tide. They are generally bounded by gradual slopes, and the summits are broad, rolling uplands. The wide valley of the Susquehanna divides the co. into two distinct parts, the southern of which is more hilly than the northern. The hills in the central and western parts of the co. are rounded and arable to their summits. The narrow valleys that break the continuity of the ridges are usually bordered by gradually sloping hillsides.

The rocks all belong to the Chemung and Catskill groups. The former—consisting of slaty sandstone and shales—occupy all the N. and W. portions of the co.; and the latter—consisting of gray and red sandstone, red shale, and slate—crown all the summits in the S. and W. portions, both in places being covered with drift. Fruitless searches for coal and brine have been made.

The principal rivers are the Susquehanna,[5] Chenango, and Tioughnioga.[6] The Susquehanna enters the co. from the N., and flows in almost a due S. direction through Colesville and Wind-

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[1] The first death was that of a child of Austin Butler, in 1837. The first school was taught near Beanville, in 1836, by Betsey Lovell. Allen Gifford kept the first inn, in 1839, at Beanville, and Jas. R. Wood, the first store, at the same place, in 1839. Elijah Robinson erected the first sawmill, near the Penn. line, on the Genesee.

[2] This institution has lately been incorp. with the common school system.

[3] Azel Buckley, from Unadilla, Otsego co., settled in 1814, and Daniel Willard, from Mass., in 1815. Mr. W. is the oldest settler now living in town. The first child born was Benj. Crabtree, Jr., in 1813; and the first marriage, that of Hyra Axtell and Lucy Crabtree, in 1814. The first school was taught in the N. part of the town, by Sophia Hitchcock, 1820. Alvan Richardson erected the first sawmill in 1824, and the first gristmill, in 1825, on Genesee Creek, near Richburgh. Mr. Richardson also kept the first inn, in 1824, and Francis L. Leroy the first store in the same year.

[4] For the compliment Lt. Gov. Broome presented the co. with a handsomely executed silver seal, appropriately designed by himself.

[5] Called by the Indians Ga-wa-no-wa-na-neh, at the Great Island.

[6] Indian name, O-nan-no gi is ka. Shagbark hickory.

sor to the Great Bend in Penn., whence, turning N., it again enters the co. in a N. W. direction, and thence westerly to the W. border of the co. The upper valley is narrow and bordered by high and steep declivities; but further W. it expands into broad intervales. The whole valley is celebrated for its beauty. The majestic river, with its strong current of clear, sparkling water, the deep, rich intervales, and the beautiful slopes all together form a landscape rarely equaled for beauty and quiet repose. The Delaware forms a small portion of the E. boundary. It flows through a deep, rocky valley bordered by steep hills. Chenango River enters the co. from the N. and flows in a general southerly direction until it enters the Susquehanna at Binghamton. A broad intervale extends along the lower part of this river, but farther N. the high ridges shut close in on either side, confining the valley to narrow limits. The Tioughnioga enters the co. from Cortland and flows S. E. until it unites with the Chenango at Chenango Forks. The valley of this river is very narrow, and is bordered by high and steep hillsides. The Otselic, Nanticoke, Oquaga and other streams of less extent drain the rest of the county.

The soil along the river S. is very fertile, and the hilly portions are well adapted to dairying.[1] Fruit is cultivated with great success, and the present facilities for transportation render it well located for manufacturers.

The co. seat is at Binghamton. The jail is on Hawley st., at a little distance from the court-house; was built in 1858. A fireproof co. clerk's office is situated adjacent to the court-house. The co. poorhouse is located upon a farm of 130 acres 3 mi. W. of Binghamton, where a new brick building was built in 1870, replacing a dilapidated wooden structure.

An act passed in 1871, allowed the purchase of grounds for public purposes adjacent to the court house, and fine improvements are in preparation upon the premises and grounds adjoining the county buildings.

The principal public works are the Chenango Canal, to Utica, with an "extension" westward along the S. bank of the Susquehanna, begun but of doubtful prospects and questionable utility; the Erie Railway, crossing the S. E. corner and a much larger part of the S. W. the Del. Lack. & Western R. R. from Great Bend, Pa. by way of Binghamton to Syracuse, with a branch to Utica; the Alb. & Susq. R. R. leased to the Del. & Hud. Canal Co., and a branch of the latter R. R. now building from Ninevah, down the Susquehanna directly to the coal regions of Penn. Most of these roads are heavily engaged in the coal trade. These various routes furnish all necessary facilities for traveling and commercial purposes, and bring the agricultural lands of the co. into close proximity to the great Eastern markets.[2] There are 10 newspapers published in the co.

That portion of this co. E. of the Chenango was included in the purchase from the Oneidas and Tuscaroras in 1785; the N. W. part is a part of the tract known as the "Boston Ten Towns," and the W. and E. parts were granted to Hooper, Wilson, Bingham, Cox and others. Settlement began in 1785, and the early settlers endured great hardships, from their remote situation and distance of markets. The substantial prosperity of the county began on the completion of the canal, and first railroad, and has been greatly advanced by each additional route that has been opened through it. Binghampton was designated by G. O. 52, dated July 7, 1862, as the recruiting rendezvous for the 24th Senatorial District, embracing Broome, Tioga and Tompkins counties. The 109th and 137th Regiments were organized there under the above order. Besides this the 27th, 89th, 155th, and 161st Infantry, 6th Cavalry, 16th Battery and Rocket Battalion, were in part enlisted in this county.

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[1] There were in 1869, 4 cheese factories in this co., of which 3 used the milk of 1,025 cows.

[2] Binghamton (then *Chenango Point*) was a half-shire of Tioga co. previous to the erection of Broome co. The co. was divided into 2 jury districts in 1801, and a court-house was built in 1802. Previously the courts had been held a part of the time at the house of J. Whitney, in Binghamton. A court-house was built in 1826, which was superseded by the present elegant brick edifice, erected in 1857, at a cost of $52,000. It is 96 feet long by 58 wide. The front is ornamented by a portico supported by 4 Ionic pillars 6 feet in diameter and 36 feet high. The basement is built of stone, and the upper stories of brick. The rooms are all large, convenient, and well ventilated.

POPULATION *of towns (and City of Binghamton,) since* 1860 *and their* POLITICAL VOTE *for President in* 1860, *and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time.* (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

Towns and City.	Total Population.			Vote for Governor. (Republican and Democrat.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Barker	1,090	1,339	1,396	200	87	180	111	201	133	203	156	195	149	184	141
Binghamton	9,919	10,092	2,066	861	764	870	612	1,095	759	1,179	916	241	143	194	167
" (City)	.....	.....	12,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,215	1,036	1,236	1,128
Chenango	1,841	1,671	1,680	256	93	226	85	276	114	259	93	234	104	230	96
Colesville	3,250	3,202	3,400	468	291	463	276	136	109	467	340	628	374	440	336
Conklin	1,146	1,282	1,440	150	93	168	107	468	294	131	117	155	115	118	140
Fenton	1,345	1,503	1,499	191	82	181	95	233	106	241	97	243	134	214	157
Kirkwood	1,389	1,440	1,402	173	131	135	134	150	134	160	154	152	166	119	143
Lisle	1,791	2,066	2,525	376	91	380	75	399	127	421	117	455	149	438	161
Maine	1,609	2,061	2,038	271	134	264	130	341	135	340	126	360	146	321	140
Nanticoke	797	972	1,058	138	73	133	63	138	65	162	65	162	81	127	94
Sanford	3,061	3,262	3,249	318	315	259	286	303	333	324	324	352	361	315	295
Triangle	1,693	1,875	1,945	230	113	274	104	312	146	279	152	304	177	289	179
Union	2,092	2,542	2,538	298	205	290	218	335	242	336	262	275	292	305	249
Vestal	2,211	1,939	2,221	203	194	181	205	226	219	255	234	242	157	227	224
Windsor	2,672	2,697	2,958	376	213	341	232	382	228	416	222	435	244	357	247
Total	35,906	37,933	44,107	4,554	2,874	4,265	2,733	4,994	3,144	5,173	3,375	5,608	3,928	5,104	3,897

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN BROOME COUNTY *during twelve years as returned to the Comptroller's office.*

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

Year.	Acres of land assessed.[1]	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on $1 valuation in cents.
1859	427,694	$6,564,305	$854,421	$7,418,726	.....	$15,467.26	$26,190.50	$6,356.28	$14,872.33	0.85
1860	429,828	6,575,122	876,766	7,451,888	$8,391,423	6,686.64	25,773.93	6,293.56	25,873.56	0.77
1861	431,081	6,403,490	854,585	7,258,075	8,391,423	7,444.00	23,904.63	6,293.56	26,223.20	0.76
1862	432,010	6,422,529	862,832	7,285,361	9,012,963	6,100.51	25,293.00	6,759.72	36,051.85	0.82
1863	434,073	6,434,983	833,985	7,453,331	9,021,100	26,008.88	27,664.00	6,765.82	38,339.68	1.03
1864	423,370	6,519,032	1,084,242	7,805,796	8,803,985	127,678.92	30,054.00	6,662.99	39,977.93	2.86
1865	423,370	6,519,032	1,084,242	7,805,796	3,082,711	127,678.92	30,054.04	6,062.03	31,623.61	3.04
1866	430,147	6,596,349	1,007,086	7,744,256	8,080,711	95,132.23	144,311.54	6,060.53	38,888.43	3.53
1867	431,411	6,763,498	936,343	7,745,829	8,169,256	59,660.81	120,529.85	10,211.57	51,874.78	2.97
1868	429,717	6,824,383	861,301	7,685,684	7,349,841	36,473.39	94,643.52	9,187.30	33,441.79	2.36
1869	431,353	6,907,970	797,186	7,705,538	7,845,684	42,048.33	99,053.67	9,857.11	34,499.85	2.35
1870	431,353	6,907,970	797,186	7,705,538	8,047,186	42,048.88	99,055.67	10,058.98	40,386.29	2.48

BARKER—(named from John Barker, an early settler,) was formed from Lisle, April 18, 1831. A part of Greene was annexed April 28, 1840. It lies upon Tioughnioga River, N. W. of the centre of the co. The surface consists of a high, broken plateau divided into two distinct parts by the valley of the river. The highest point, in the N. W. part of the town, is about 1,400 feet above tide. The river valley is very narrow, but the limited amount of intervale is excellent land. Halfway Brook flows through a narrow valley in the E. part of the town. Weak brine springs have been found, but of no value. The soil in the valley is a rich alluvium, and that upon the hills is a rich alluvium, and upon the hills is a clayey loam mixed with disintegrated slate and shale. **Chenango Forks,** (p. o.,) is situated mostly in this town, at the fork of Chenango and Tioughnioga Rivers. It is a station on the D. L. & W. R. R, and the point where a branch from Utica unites with another from Syracuse.

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[1] The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 401,404. The area of cities and villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming land in the county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	158,392	131,070	289,462
1855	196,840	205,209	404,049
1860	186,530	121,500	308,030
1865	230,632	171,622	402,254

Barker, is a small village in the central part of the town. The first settlement was made in 1791, by John Barker, from Branford, Conn.[1] There are three churches in town.[2]

BINGHAMTON CITY (p. o.)—was formed from the town of Binghamton, April 9, 1867, and is divided into 5 wards. It is named from Wm. Bingham of Phila,[3] former proprietor, and lies at the junction of the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers. The city is beautifully situated on the Susquehanna at its junction with the Chenango and the settled portion chiefly between the two rivers. The city elections are held on the 2d Tuesday of Feb. and the officers enter upon their duties one week after. Population according to census of 1870: number of dwellings 2,405; families 2,651; voters 2,982. The city has an excellent school department,[4] a successful system for supply of water.[5] There are in the city 3 national banks with $500,000, and 1 State bank with $100,000 cap.; 2 Savings Banks, a Building and Loan Fund Asso., 10 churches,[6] 7 newspapers,[7] and a large amount of manufactures.[8] Besides the Erie Railway which affords communication east and west, it has branches of the Del. Lackawana & Western R. R. extending s. in the Coal Regions and northward to Syracuse and Oswego by one route, and to Utica by another, and it is the western terminus of the Albany and Susquehanna R. R. It is at the southern end of the Chenango canal as now completed. About 6 miles of street R. R. have been projected, but none built at time of writing. Binghamton has an important trade with the surrounding country for a great distance and the wholesale trade of 28 firms in 1869, amounted to $3,363,161, not including the business of this kind, done by retail merchants. The State Inebriate Asylum,[9] and Susquehanna Valley Home,[10] are the principal public institutions now in operation, although others are in prospects.[11] **Port Dickinson,** (p. o.,) is a small canal village near the north line.

BINGHAMTON, (Town.)—was formed from Chenango, December 3, 1855. A part of Vestal was annexed Nov. 24, 1862, and it was reduced to its present limits by the erection of the city, in 1867. It lies on the south border of the county, and its surface is much broken. **Hawleyton,** (p. o.,) is a small village near the line of Pennsylvania.

CHENANGO—was formed Feb. 16, 1791. Windsor was taken off in 1807, Conklin

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[1] Simeon Rogers, John Allen, Asa Beach, and Sol. Rose, from Conn., settled in town in 1792. The first marriage was that of Simeon Rogers and a daughter of John Barker, in 1792; the first birth, that of Chauncey, a son of Simeon Rogers, in 1793; and the first death, that of Thos. Gallup, the same year. Simeon Rogers opened the first inn, in 1795, kept the first store, and built the first mill. The first school was taught by Thos. Cartwright, in 1795.

[2] Two M. E., and Cong.

[3] For details of early history see *Wilkinson's Annals of Binghamton.*

[4] Organized under a village charter. The Binghamton Academy has been merged in the Free Schools, and by an act of March 30, 1870, the city was allowed to borrow $75,000 for the erection of a high school. It will be finished the present year. The city reports 9 districts, 30 teachers, and an attendance of 2,094.

[5] Finished in 1869, at a cost of $155,000. The supply is derived from the Susquehanna by the Holley machinery, and serves the purpose of engines in case of fires. The fire department require only hose and hook and ladder companies for their purpose. There are eighteen miles of street mains, (cement pipe,) and about 1,500 consumers are supplied.

[6] Two Presb., 1 M. E., 1 Free Meth., 1 Prot. Episc., 1 R. C., 1 Cong., 1 Bap., and 2 African Meth. The Catholics have a convent school.

[7] *Binghamton Daily Republican,* (Rep.) daily; Mallette & Reid, proprietors; size 25 by 40; terms $7.00.

Binghamton Standard; by the same; semi-weekly; size 25 by 40; terms $2.50; and the

Broome Republican; by the same; weekly; 8 pages, size 30 by 42; terms $1.75.

Binghamton Daily Democrat, (Dem.) W. S. & G. L. Lawyer, pubs.; size 22 by 31; terms 3 cents per number.

The Binghamton Democrat; by the same; weekly; size 27 by 41; terms $2.00

The Binghamton Times, (Repub.) weekly; "Times Association," pubs.; size 27 by 40; terms $1.75. Begun April 6, 1871.

The Democratic Leader, (Dem.) weekly; Carl & Freeman, pubs.; 8 pages, size 25 by 36; terms $1.50.

[8] Each river affords a limited water power, but from the convenience of coal, steam power is chiefly used. There are 2 large tanneries, 5 shoe factories, 4 foundries and machine shops, and extensive establishments for the manufacture of weighing scales, carriages, building materials, hoes, plows, combs, sash-locks, tobacco, cigars, kerosene and lubricating oil, patent axles, curtain frames, machines of various kinds, and the usual variety of mechanic shops.

[9] The New York State Inebriate Asylum was incorp. in 1854, and is designed for the medical treatment and restraint of inebriates. The building is located s. of the city, on a beautiful site, 240 feet above the river. It is 365 feet long by 62 feet broad, built of stone and brick in the Tudor castellated style of architecture. The citizens donated a farm of 250 acres, upon which the buildings are erected. It affords a quiet home for those endeavoring to reform from habits of intemperance, and has been measurably successful. The report for 1870 shows that 229 patients had been received the year before. In asylum Jan. 1, 1870, 59. It has recently been made a State institution, its former trustees having deeded it over to the State. The trustees, after the first classification, are appointed by the Governor and Senate for a term of 3 years.

[10] Incorp. March 15, 1869, under the general act, as the "Susq. V. Home and Industrial School for Indigent Children." Opened for inmates Sept. 7, 1870, in the premises of the Susquehanna Seminary. It receives orphans from Broome, Cortland, Delaware, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins and Chenango cos. The trustees have recently bought 45 acres on the s. side of the Susquehanna, with a large dwelling house upon the tract, at $19,000, and are fitting it up for the reception of inmates. The sum of $20,000 has been granted by the State for this purpose.

[11] *Place College,* incorp. April 22, 1867, by special act, as a female college, under the control of the Methodists, has recently acquired the premises erected for the "Susquehanna Seminary," but afterwards sold and bid in by the State. This edifice is of brick, four stories high, pleasantly located N. W. of the city, upon an eminence overlooking the valley. It was temporarily assigned for the Blind Asylum, (since located at Batavia,) and at the time of writing is occupied by the "Susquehanna Home," but other arrangements for the use of the latter are in progress.

in 1824, and Binghamton and Fenton, (then Port Crane,) in 1855. A part of Union was annexed Feb. 26, 1808, and a part of Maine, Nov. 27, 1856. It lies upon the w. bank of Chenango River, a little w. of the centre of the co. Its surface consists of the river intervale and several high ridges extending in a N. and S. direction, and separated by the narrow valleyes of small streams. It is productive, but best adapted to grazing. **Castle Creek,** (p. o.,) is on a creek of the same name, in the w. part of the town. **Glen Castle,** (p. o.,) on a branch of the same stream, is in the central part. **Chenango,** (Chenango Bridge p. o.,) on Chenango River, is a station on the D. L. & W. R. R. **Kattelville,** (p. o.,) is a hamlet on Kattel Creek. The first settlement was made just after the Revolution, by Daniel Cole.[1] There are 5 churches in town.[2]

COLESVILLE (named from Nathaniel Cole, an early settler,)—was formed from Windsor, April 2, 1821. It lies upon the Susquehanna, in the N. E. part of the co. Its surface consists principally of a high and broken upland divided into two parts by the deep valley of the river. It is generally much better adapted to pasturage than tillage. A tunnel on the Alb. & Susq. R. R., in this town, is 2, 252 feet in length. It is a little E. of *Tunnel Sta.* **Harpersville,** (p. o.,) on Susquehanna River, contains 3 churches, and has a pop. of 218. **Centre Village,**[3] (p. o.,) on the Susquehanna, has a pop. of 146. **New Ohio,** (p. o.,) and **North Colesville,** (p. o.,) in the N. part of the town, **Osborne Hollow,** (p. o.,) is a sta. on the Alb. & Susq. R. R., in the w. part, **West Colesville,** (p. o.,) in the s. w. part, **Colesville,** (p. o.,) s. of the centre, **Ovaquaga,** (p. o.,) **Nineveh,** (p. o.,) on the Susquehanna, pop. 93, **Vallonia Springs,** (p. o.,) and **Unitaria,** are small villages. A coal branch of the Alb. & Susq. R. R. down the river from Nineveh, is under construction. The first settlement[4] was made in 1785, by John Lamphere, from Watertown, Conn. The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Joseph Badger, in 1793. There are 10 churches in town.[5]

CONKLIN[6]—was formed from Chenango, March 29, 1824. A part of Windsor was taken off in 1831; a part was annexed from Windsor in 1851, and Kirkwood erected in 1859. It lies upon the Susquehanna, s. of the centre of the co. Its surface consists of the fine broad intervale of the river, and high, broken uplands. **Kirkwood,** (p. o.,) is situated on the E. bank of the Susquehanna, in the s. part of the town. It is a station on the Erie R. R., and contains about 25 houses. **Conklin Centre** and **Corbettsville,** are post offices, and **Millburn** and **Conklin,** are hamlets. The settlement of the town was commenced in 1788, at the mouth of Snake Creek, by Jonathan Bennett, Ralph Lathrop, and Waples Hance.[7] The first religious services were conducted by Revs. David Dunham and John Leach, Methodist missionaries. There are two churches in town: Presb. and Bap.

FENTON, named in honor of Gov. Reuben E. Fenton—was formed from Chenango, Dec. 3, 1855, and first named "Port Crane." Changed March 26, 1867. It lies upon the E. bank of the Chenango River, extending from the central portions of the co. N. to the borders of Chenango. Its surface consists principally of a high and rolling upland region. The valley of the Chenango is very narrow. Page Brook flows in a southerly direction through the centre of the town, dividing the uplands into two distinct ridges. **Port Crane,** (p. o.,) is on the Chenango Canal, in the s. part of the town. **Doraville,** (p. o.,) in the N. part, is a hamlet. **North Fenton,** is a p. o. Settlement was commenced in 1788, by Elisha Pease.[8] The first religious services were conducted by Rev. John Camp, in 1798. There is a M. E. church in town.

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[1] Stephen Palmer and Jared Page were among the earliest settlers. The first white child born in town was Moses, son of Daniel Cole, before 1786.

[2] Four M. E. and one Bap.

[3] At this place is a tannery, which turns out 50,000 sides of leather per annum.

[4] Lemuel and Nathaniel Badger and Casper Spring, settled in the town in 1786; Nathaniel and Vena Cole, Daniel Picket, Jed. Merchant, Bateman S. Dickinson, —— Wilmot, Daniel Crofoot, and Titus Humiston, in 1795; John Ruggles and Isaac Tyrell, in 1796; and Eli Osborne and Peter Warn, in 1800. The first birth was that of Louisa Badger, May 26, 1789; the first death, that of John Lamphere, the same year; and the first marriage, that of Benj. Bird and Mrs. John Lamphere, in 1794. Benj. Bird kept the first inn in 1794, and Bateman S. Dickinson the first store, in 1805. The first school was taught by Job Bunnel.

[5] Four M. E., 2 Bap. 2 Union, Prot. E., Presb.

[6] Named from Judge John Conklin, one of the early settlers.

[7] Among the early settlers were Gerret Snedaker, David Bound, Daniel Chapman, Peter Wentz, Asa Rood, Nathaniel Tagot, Asa Squires, John Bell, Silas Bowker, Joel Lamoreaux, Abraham Sneden, David and Joseph Compton, Abraham Miller, Ebenezer Park, Noel Carr, and Thomas Cooper. The first birth was that of William Wentz, Feb. 13, 1795; the first marriage, that of Noel Carr and Sally Tousler, in 1803; and the first death, that of Silas Bowker. The first gristmill was built at "Fitchs' Creek," in 1790. The first school was taught by George Lane, in 1801.

[8] Jared Page and —— Vining were among the first settlers. The first birth was that of Chester Pease, in 1793; the first marriage, that of Gardner Wilson and Polly Rugg, in 1800; and the first death, that of Mrs. Pease, in 1789. Elisha Pease erected the first sawmill, in 1797, and Thomas Cooper kept the first store, in 1813. The first school was taught by Ozias Masch, in 1800.

KIRKWOOD—was formed from Conklin, Nov. 23, 1859, including all of that town E. of the Susquehanna. It consists of an intervale and upland, and along the former the D. L. and W. R. R. Co. built a railroad in 1869, connecting Binghamton and Great Bend, Pa. **Kirkwood,** (p. o.,) and **Kirkwood Centre,** (p. o.,) are small villages on the line of this road. There are 3 churches in town: 2 M. E. and 1 Christian.

LISLE[1]—was formed from Union, April 7, 1801. Nanticoke, Barker, and Triangle, were taken off in 1831. The line of Berkshire was altered in 1812, and a part was annexed to Union in 1827. It is the N. W. corner town of the co. The surface is mostly a hilly and broken upland, divided by the valley of the Tioughnioga River into two unequal parts. Dudley or Yorkshire Creek flows easterly through near the centre of the town, its narrow valley breaking the continuity of the W. ridge. The declivities of the hills are usually too steep for easy cultivation, and the soil upon the summits is a moist clay loam, better adapted to grazing than grain growing. **Lisle,** (p. o.,) is situated on the W. bank of the Tioughnioga. It is a station on the D. L. & W. R. R., and contains about 40 houses. The old Catskill & Ithaca Turnpike, built in 1796, crossed the river at this point. **Yorkshire,** (Centre Lisle p. o.,) near the centre of the town, contains about 30 houses. **Killawog,** (p. o.,) in the N. part, on the Tioughnioga, is a station on the D. L. & W. R. R. The first settlement was made in 1791, by emigrants from N. E.[2] The first religious services were conducted in 1795, by Rev. Seth Williston. There are 5 churches in town.[3]

MAINE—was formed from Union, March 27, 1847. A part of Chenango was taken off in 1856. It is the central town upon the W. border of the co. Its surface consists of ranges of hills divided by numerous narrow valleys, the principal of which extends in a N. and S. direction. These hills are 400 to 600 feet above the valley of Chenango River. The principal streams are Nanticoke, Bradley, and Crocker Creeks. **Maine,** (p. o.,) situated on Nanticoke Creek, W. of the centre, contains 3 churches. Pop. 303. **East Maine,** is a p. o. The first settlement was made in May, 1707, by Daniel Howard, Alfred and Russell Gates, and Winthrop Roe.[4] There are 4 churches in town: 2 M. E., Bap., and Cong.

NANTICOKE.[5]—was formed from Lisle, April 18, 1831. It lies upon the W. border of the co., N. of the centre. Its surface consists of an upland broken by a few narrow ravines. The summits of the highest hills are 100 to 300 feet above the river and 1,200 to 1,400 feet above tide. The town is drained principally by the two branches of Nanticoke Creek, which flows S. through the central portion of the town. The settlements are principally confined to the valleys. **Lambs Corners,** (P. O.,) in the central part of the town, contains about 12 houses. **Nanticoke Springs,** is in the S. part, and **Glen Aubrey,** is a (P. O.) The first settlement was made on Nanticoke Creek, in 1793, by Philip Counselman and John Beachtle, from Luzerne co., Penn., and Henry Stoddard, from Conn.[6] There are 2 churches in town; Bap. and M. E.

TRIANGLE[7]—was formed from Lisle, April 18, 1831. It is situated in the extreme N. part of the co., bordering upon both Cortland and Chenango. Its surface contains a hilly and rolling upland divided into ridges by the valleys of Otselic River and Halfway Brook. This town is better adapted to grazing than to tillage. **Whitneys Point,**[8] (p. o.,) situated at the junction of Otselic and Tioughnioga Rivers, contains 3 churches, a newspaper,[9] and has a pop. of 480. **Upper Lisle,** (p. o.,) on the Otselic, in the N. part of the town, has 273 inhabitants, and **Triangle,** (p. o.,) on Halfway Brook, in the S. E. part, 3 churches and 273 inhabitants. The first settlement was made at Whitneys Point, in 1791,

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1 Named from Lisle, in France.

2 The first settlers were Josiah Patterson, Ebenezer Tracy, Edward Edwards, David Manning, Eliphalet Parsons, and Whittlesey Gleason. The first birth was that of Henry Patterson, in 1793; the first marriage, that of Solomon Owen and Sylvia Cook; and the first death, that of Wright Dudley. The first gristmill was built in 1809, by Jacob Hill. The first store was kept by Moses Adams, and the first tavern by O. Wheaton, in 1799.

3 Two Bap., Cong., Presb., and M. E.

4 Benjamin Norton settled in the town in 1793. The first birth was that of Cynthia, daughter of Winthrop Roe, in July, 1797. The first school was taught by Betsey Ward, in 1802. Daniel Howard built the first gristmill, in 1810; Jared Ketchum kept the first store, in 1825, and Oliver Whitcomb the first tavern, in 1829.

5 This name is derived from the Indian name of Nanticoke Creek.

6 The first birth was that of Betsey Stoddard, July 1, 1794, and the first death, that of Sally Bird, sister of Mrs. Stoddard, Jan. 16, 1809.

7 This name was applied to the tract S. of the Military Tract and "Twenty Towns" and between the Chenango and Tioughnioga Rivers. It was bought by Col. Wm. Smith, at 3 shillings 3 pence per acre. The Chenango Triangle embraces Smithville, and part of Greene in Chenango co., and Triangle and Part of Barker in Broome.

8 Named from Thos. Whitney.

9 *The Broome Gazette*, (weekly.) Alph. S. Foote, Ed. and Prop. Size 24 by 36. Terms $1.50.

by Gen. John Patterson, from Berkshire co., Mass.[1] The first religious services were conducted by Deacon Josiah Lee, in 1792; and the first sermon was preached by Rev. Seth Williston, in 1795. There are 9 churches in town.[2]

SANFORD—was formed from Windsor, April 2, 1821. It is the S. E. town of the co., bordering upon Delaware River. Its surface is principally occupied by the high, mountainous range that extends between Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers.[3] The deep narrow valley of Oquaga Creek, flowing S. through the centre of the town, separates the highlands into 2 parts. This valley and that of Delaware River are both bounded by nearly precipitous mountain declivities. In its course the creek has numerous falls, furnishing an abundance of water power. Considerable portions of the central and S. parts of the town are still unsettled. Lumber and leather are largely manufactured. **Deposit,** (p. o.,) is situated partly in this town and partly in Tompkins, (Delaware co.) The depot, printing office[4], several hotels, and about half of the dwellings are in this town. Pop. in this town, 790. **Sanford,** in the central part of the town, **N. Sanford,** in the N. part, **Gulf Summit,** in the S., and **McClure Settlement,** in the central part, are p. offices. Settlement commenced in 1787, by Wm. McClure, from N. H., —— Whitaker, and Capt. Nathan Dean.[5]

UNION—was formed Feb. 16, 1791. A part of Norwich and Oxford (Chenango co.) were taken off in 1793, a part of Greene (Chenango co.) in 1798, Tioga (Tioga co.) in 1800, Lisle in 1801, a part of Chenango in 1808, Vestal in 1823, and Maine in 1848. A part was annexed from Tioga, (Tioga co.,) April 2, 1810, and a part from Lisle, April 11, 1827. It lies upon the N. shore of the Susquehanna, S. W. of the centre of the co. The surface consists of the Susquehanna intervale and the hilly region N. of it. The highlands are nearly centrally divided by the deep valley of Nanticoke Creek. **Union,** (p. o.,) situated near the Susquehanna, in the S. part of the town, is a station on the Erie Railway, has a newspaper,[6] several shops, and about 800 inhabitants. **Union Centre,** (p. o.,) on Nanticoke Creek, partly in this town and partly in Maine, contains two churches and about forty houses. **Hooper,** (p. o.,) in the S. part of the town, is a station on the Erie Railway. A free bridge was built by Union and Vestal in 1870, in place of a toll bridge swept off by ice and flood two years before. The first settlement was made in 1785, by Joseph Draper, Nehemiah Crawford, Bryant Stoddard, Nathan Howard, Jabesh Winchop, Caleb Merriman, and Winthrop Roe.[7] The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was organized in 1789, at Union Village, and Rev. John Manley was the first settled preacher.

VESTAL—was formed from Union, Jan. 22, 1823. A small part was annexed to Binghamton in 1862. It lies upon the S. bank of the Susquehanna, and is the S. W. corner town of the co. The surface consists of the river intervals and the hilly region immediately S. of it. There are in this town a large tannery, 3 grist mills, 3 steam saw mills. It is adapted to both grain raising and grazing. **Vestal,** (p. o.,) near the mouth of Big Choconut Creek, contains 1 church and about 50 dwellings, **Vestal Centre,** (p. o.,) on the same stream, 1 church and about 25 houses, and **Tracy Creek,** (p. o.,) in the W. part, 1 church and about 10 houses. **Choconut Centre,** is a p. o. Settlement was commenced in 1785, by emigrants from New England.[8] The M. E. church at Vestal was the first religious organization in town.

WINDSOR—was formed from Chenango, March 27, 1807. Colesville and Sanford were taken off in 1821, and a part of Conklin in 1851. A part of Conklin was annexed April 18,

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[1] In 1792. David Seymour and family settled at Whitney Point; and between 1794 and 1797, Timothy Shepherd, Asa Rodgers, Benj. and Hendrick J. Smith, and John Landers, settled at Upper Lisle. The first death was that of Mrs. Hannah Lee, in 1791. The first school was taught by Martha Seymour, in 1793.

[2] 4 Bap., 2 M. E., 2 Cong. and 1 Univ.

[3] The highest point between the two rivers, by the State Road Survey, is 1589 feet above tide.

[4] *The Deposit Courier*, (Rep.) weekly, size 24 by 36 inches, Watson & Sto, Ed's. and Pub. Terms $1.50. Established in 1862.

[5] Among the first settlers were Daniel Race, Noah Carpenter, Nathan Austin, Simeon Alexander, Russel Farnham, S. P. Green, Anthony West, Joseph Page, John Pinney, J. P. Appleton, Silas Seward, Capt. Parker, Isaac Denton and Dexter May. The first marriage was that of Conrad Edict and Elizabeth Whitaker, in April 1787; the first birth, that of Phebe Edict, in 1788; and the first death, that of Stephen Whitaker, Oct. 24, 1793. Capt. Dean built the first sawmill, in 1791, the first gristmill in 1792, opened the first store in 1794, and kept the first inn. The first school was taught by Hugh Compton, in 1793.

[6] *The Union Weekly News*, (Rep.) M. B. Robbins, Prop. Size 24 by 36. Terms $1.50.

[7] Among the early settlers were Joshua and John Mersereau, Gen. O. Stoddard Nehemiah Spaulding, Walter Sabin, Capt. Wm. Brink, Moses Chambers, Ezekiel and Oliver Crocker, Jeremiah and Benj. Brown, Amos Patterson, Abner Rockwell, and Medad and Elisha B. Bradley. The first death was that of Mary J. Fisk, June 13, 1789. James Ross and Jabesh Winchop built the first gristmill, in 1791, and the latter opened the first tavern the same year. The first school was taught by Flavel Sabin, in 1797. The first birth was that of Joseph Chambers, July 4, 1790.

[8] Samuel and Daniel Seymour, David Barney, Daniel Price, Wm. Coe, Ruggles Winchel, and Asa Camp, were the first settlers. Sam'l. Coe kept the first inn, in 1791, and R. Winchel built the first gristmill, in 1836. The first school was taught by John Bouch, in 1794.

1831. It lies upon the s. border of the co., s. E. of the centre. Its surface is principally occupied by 2 high ridges separated by the valley of the Susquehanna.[1] The declivities of the hills are generally quite abrupt, and the valley of the river is generally narrow. Portions of the E. and s. parts of the town are yet uncultivated. **Windsor,** (p. o.,) situated on the Susquehanna, near the centre of the town, contains 4 churches,[2] a graded school, and has a considerable amount of business.[3] Pop. 375. **Stillson Hollow,** (West Windsor, p. o.,) contains about 25 houses. **Randolph Centre,**[4] (p. o.,) is a hamlet. **Cascade Valley,** (p. o.,) is on the Erie Railway in the s. E. corner of the town. A R. R. is under construction along the Susquehanna to connect the coal fields of Pa. and the Alb. & Susq. R. R. The first settlement was made on the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Doolittle Creek, in 1786, by John Doolittle, from Conn.[5] In this town the place known as "Oquago" by the Indians was located.[6] The first church (Cong.) was organized Aug. 15, 1793, by Rev. Mr. Judd. There are 10 churches in town.[7]

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

THIS county was formed from Genesee, March 11, 1808. It lies upon the Penn. line, near the s. w. corner of the State. It is 260 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,334 sq. mi. The surface is a hilly upland, separated by deep valleys into distinct ridges, having a general N. and s. direction. The valleys deepen toward the s. and the hills rise abruptly to a height of 800 to 1,300 feet above them and 2,500 to 3,000 feet above tide. Nearly the whole co. is very broken; and many of the hills, though arable to their summits, are too steep for profitable cultivation. Toward the N. border the extreme mountainous character is somewhat modified, and the summits of the hills spread out into high, rolling uplands. Allegany River enters the s. E. corner of the co. from Penn., flows in a N. W. direction to near the centre, thence s. w. to the s. border. It receives Four Mile, Trout, Tunegawant, Red House, Tunessassa, and Split Rock Creeks from the s., and Oswaya, Dodges, Haskill, Ischua, Five Mile, Mill, Wrights, Little Valley, Cold Spring, and Bone Run Creeks from the N. Cattaraugus Creek, forming the N. boundary, receives Buttermilk and South Middle Branch Creeks. Conewango Creeek, draining the w. border, flows into Chautauqua co. Most of these streams afford water power.

The rocks of this co. mostly belong to the shales and sandstones of the Portage and Chemung groups, the latter showing the conglomerate character observed in the Catskill Mountains. Good building stone is not found to large extent. Indications of petroleum are common, and many attempts to obtain it have ended in failure. The soil is best adapted to dairying, and since the decline of the lumbering business, this becoming the leading industry of the county, especially in the Northern part. In 1865 but 3 cheese fac. were reported in the co. using the milk of 1,474 cows. In 1869, they had increased to 49, of which 27 used the milk

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[1] The surface of the Susquehanna in this town is about 910 feet above tide.

[2] Meth. Epis., Free Meth., Presb., and Episc.

[3] A foundry, a planing mill, a gristmill, 2 spoke fac., 2 cabinet shops, a whip fac., and several mechanic shops, 2 hotels, and 6 stores.

[4] So called from its being the centre of Randolph's Patent.

[5] David Amabhad and Cyrus Hotchkiss, John Gurnsey and —— Switt, settled in town in 1787. The first birth was, that of David Doolittle, Dec. 27, 1786; the first marriage, that of Capt. Andrew English and Miss Rachael Moore; and the first death, that of Mrs. Ashley, the interpreter at the Oquaga Mission, in Aug. 1787. Josiah Stow opened the first inn and store, in 1788, and Nathan Lane built the first gristmill, in 1797. The first school was taught by Stephen Seymour, in 1789.

[6] Sometimes written On-oh-ogh-wa-ge or Ogh-qua-ga. There is here a hill or mountain on both sides of the river gently sloping from a beautiful vale of 3 or 4 mi. in length and a mi. to a mi. and a half wide. When first settled, it bore evidence of having long been occupied by the Indians. Apple trees of great age were found growing, and traces of fortifications existed, supposed to have been erected by Gen. Clinton. Missionary labors were directed to this locality about the middle of the last century, and in 1753 the Rev. Gideon Hawley was sent hither from Mass.—*Doc. Hist.*, III, 1031: *Wilkinson's Binghamton*, p. 142.

[7] 5 M. E., 1 F. W. Bap., 1 Bap., 1 Presb., 1 Free Meth., 1 Episcopal.

of 11,029 cows. The census in 1870, reported 47 cheese factories, making nearly 5,000,000 lbs. of cheese.

The county seat was removed from Ellicottville to Little Valley, and first courts held at the latter place in June, 1868. The new c. h. is of brick 56 by 82 feet, with slate roof, and the record offices therein are fire proof. The cost of the buildings to the builder, is said to have been about $50,000, and his contract price $30,000. Little Valley paid $19,000, Napoli $3,000, and individuals $8,000.[1] The jail is a separate brick building adjacent, and both are being supplied with spring water from a source 1½ m. distant. The co. poorhouse is in Machias, in the N. E. part of the co. on a farm of 200 acres. A new stone building has been completed within the last year, at a cost of about $20,000. It is well arranged, and supplied by pipes with water in all parts.

The Erie Railway enters the co. from the E., and extends along Oil Spring and Ischua Creeks to Olean, thence along Allegany River to the mouth of Little Valley Creek, thence up the valley of that creek about 9 mi., and thence in a N. W. direction to the W. border of the co. It passes through the towns of Hinsdale, Olean, Allegany, Carrolton, Great Valley, Salamanca, Little Valley, New Albion, Persia, Dayton, and Perrysburgh. At Hinsdale it meets the Buffalo, N. Y., & Phila. R. R., now under construction, which will follow the valley to Olean, and thence pass southward into Pa., through Yorkshire, Machias, Franklinville, Ischua, Hinsdale, Olean, and Portville. At Carrolton, it meets the Buffalo, Bradford, and Pittsburgh branch, to Gilesville, Pa., about 7 miles in Carrolton. At Salamanca, it meets the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, passing through Salamanca, Red House, Cold Spring, Randolph, and Conewango. Other projects are under discussion, with more or less probability of completion.[2] The Genesee Valley Canal extends through Hinsdale and Olean, uniting with Allegany river at the latter place, and extending to Millgrove, 6 miles near the Pennsylvania line.

The design of this extension was to afford a connection with the navigable waters of the State of Pennsylvania; but the relative importance of this means of communication has greatly diminished since the introduction of railroads. The Allegany River is still used to a considerable extent for rafting timber, lumber, etc., but much less than formerly, as the valuable pine forests have disappeared before the advance of agricultural improvement.

This co. was included in Holland Land Co. purchase. Three reservations made within the limits of the co. are held by the Indians at the present day. The Oil Spring Reservation, containing 1 sq. mi., is partly in Ischua, Cattaraugus co., and partly in Cuba, Allegany co. The Allegany Reservation, containing 42 sq. mi., extends from the Penn. line 25 mi. N. E. along Allegany River. The tract is, on an average, about 2 mi. wide, and embraces nearly all of the river intervale,—the finest agricultural region in the co. It embraces portions of Allegany, Carrolton, Great Valley, Salamanca, Red House, Cold Spring and South Valley. A small portion of the Cattaraugus Reservation lies in the N. part of Perrysburgh. The Philadelphia Quakers established a mission on the Allegany Reservation, in what is now South Valley, as early as 1798. The first permanent settlement was made at Olean, by Maj. Adam Hoops and his brother Robert, from Albany, in 1804. For many years a large share of Western emigration was by way of the Allegany River and Pittsburgh; and, being at the head of boat navigation upon the river, Olean speedily became a place of importance. Upon the completion of the Erie Canal travel was diverted from this route and improvements advanced very slowly. The completion of the Erie, and other railroads, have done much towards developing the resources of this co. In the late war volunteers enlisted in this county, under orders of July 7, 1862, were to be organized at Jamestown, where the 112th and 154th Regiments, N. Y. Vols. were formed in this year. Parts of the 64th, 85th, 105th, 154th, 187th, and 194th Infantry, 5th, 9th, and 15th Cavalry, and 14th Artillery, were enlisted from this county.

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1 The site, (about 5 acres,) and $2,000 were given by Mr. John Manley. The old brick c. h., at Ellicottville, was sold to the town for $1,000, and is used as a town hall.

2 The "Cattarraugus R. R." from Machias to Great Valley follows a route on which much work was formerly done on an abandoned route. Towns have been bonded in aid of this road.

POPULATION *of towns since* 1860, *and their* POLITICAL VOTE *for President in* 1860, *and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time.* (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Allegany.....	2,129	2,151	2,485	178	244	145	190	179	238	197	209	205	256	146	268
Ashford.....	1,975	1,838	1,801	259	149	190	157	230	142	240	123	240	161	190	76
Carrolton.....	779	1,037	1,142	76	101	39	69	65	88	93	85	87	107	59	101
Cold Spring..	667	711	855	96	59	58	74	86	90	89	124	110	103	120	94
Conewango...	1,359	1,229	1,231	211	124	152	111	195	106	192	99	211	123	194	110
Dayton.....	1,294	1,217	1,267	198	90	156	90	170	93	176	77	194	103	164	86
East Otto.....	1,300	1,152	1,164	195	109	163	103	190	137	173	93	190	82	147	87
Ellicottville..	1,581	1,862	1,833	195	198	152	187	187	95	152	165	154	199	122	200
Farmersville..	1,309	1,197	1,114	233	65	184	53	212	53	205	49	209	59	191	63
Franklinville.	1,819	1,510	1,559	215	162	151	176	154	184	195	175	200	185	185	173
Freedom.....	1,424	1,399	1,271	252	72	221	73	237	72	241	63	262	67	203	57
Great Valley..	1,525	1,565	1,641	176	150	138	144	170	127	190	117	194	165	144	159
Hinsdale.....	1,703	1,645	1,491	207	155	172	138	190	151	181	150	167	202	155	203
Humphrey ...	963	948	1,065	105	85	82	100	88	86	91	85	118	113	100	97
Ischua.....	986	858	872	122	117	115	109	104	109	112	82	119	103	93	96
Leon.....	1,399	1,310	1,204	233	81	182	81	225	85	220	88	226	93	187	90
Little Valley..	1,206	1,010	1,108	148	49	117	56	144	71	151	52	168	74	148	77
Lyndon.....	1,161	1,011	894	186	52	143	57	162	65	161	47	175	43	134	44
Machias.....	1,275	1,190	1,170	210	58	165	67	183	74	202	64	204	71	162	80
Mansfield.....	1,265	1,217	1,135	210	62	171	69	193	74	117	68	205	65	137	68
Napoli.....	1,238	1,231	1,174	211	81	168	75	206	87	193	69	210	88	179	79
New Albion...	1,579	1,686	1,473	254	111	191	120	221	133	209	152	227	117	194	130
Olean.....	2,706	2,701	2,668	284	269	201	220	242	222	297	236	293	256	296	165
Otto.....	1,075	1,106	1,028	204	56	180	52	200	59	193	73	219	76	196	74
Perrysburgh,.	1,439	1,453	1,313	230	97	193	92	233	108	218	110	231	142	200	122
Persia.....	1,304	1,291	1,220	142	133	129	122	148	151	144	173	139	160	124	163
Portville.....	1,625	1,639	1,814	235	109	200	93	203	108	256	104	972	111	187	92
Randolph.....	1,954	1,846	2,167	240	151	221	120	265	141	288	146	231	160	303	161
Red House ...	.....	.....	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	56
Salamanca ...	900	1,801	1,831	71	74	103	85	187	146	138	139	241	230	168	159
South Valley.	718	639	743	75	56	71	38	70	43	87	23	80	51	71	46
Yorkshire	1,644	1,670	1,575	304	110	233	126	261	123	240	122	255	140	192	139
Allegany I. R..	.....	614	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Catt'gus do	.....	233	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	43,886	44,205	43,909	5,955	3,409	4,824	3,240	5,580	3,518	5,728	3,413	6,120	3,915	5,109	3,742

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN CATTARAUGUS COUNTY *during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.*

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.[1]	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on $1 valuation in cents.
1859..	801,311	$6,307,041	$ 401,809	$7,235,008	$.....	$21,412.60	$11,417.55	$ 4,965.12	$11,525.25	$0.68
1860..	801,261	6,379,689	484,566	7,313,765	6,620,148	21,630.84	10,229.71	4,965.11	20,412.12	0.86
1861..	801,302	6,808,871	419,292	7,230,563	6,620,148	27,768.50	10,575.00	4,965.11	20,687.96	0.97
1862..	801,407	6,319,623	503,194	7,379,097	8,574,454	23,991.59	7,766.90	6,430.04	34,297.82	0.85
1863..	802,407	6,893,640	632,564	7,516,554	8,548,366	25,366.62	6,800.66	6,411.27	36,330.56	0.89
1864..	802,407	6,883,640	632,564	7,516,554	8,732,564	25,366.62	6,800.66	6,549.42	39,296.54	0.89
1865..	802,407	7,235,035	701,393	7,936,447	7,855,345	56,805.03	304,695.06	5,891.26	30,742.07	5.07
1866..	802,407	6,605,786	615,503	7,221,313	7,806,045	85,689.69	87,742.83	53,857.53	37,566.60	2.53
1867..	802,407	5,958,243	545,572	7,175,681	7,271,299	49,707.66	19,586.28	9,039.11	46,172.68	1.71
1868..	802,407	6,691,885	541,794	7,220,720	7,225,599	43,964.20	33,196.37	9,032.00	32,876.49	1.65
1869..	802,407	6,018,335	537,102	7,231,594	7,234,679	54,102.16	37,986.00	9,042.10	31,647.34	1.84
1870..	803,407	6,018,335	537,102	7,231,594	7,537,102	54,102.16	37,963.00	9,421.38	45,319.24	1.95

ALLEGANY—was formed from Great Valley, as "*Burton*," April 18, 1831. Its name was changed March 28, 1851. Humphrey was taken off in 1836. It lies upon the s. border of the co., E. of the centre. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valley of Allegany River, which extends E. and W. through the centre. **Allegany,** (P. O.,) upon Al-

[1] The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 753,195. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in the county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	206,850	261,859	468,709
1855	266,436	432,621	699,057
1860	297,134	257,270	564,413
1865	324,750	386,172	709,922

legany River, E. of the centre, contains 2 tanneries, 2 breweries, a planing mill and sash fac., gristmill, sawmill, several mechanic shops, 5 churches,[1] and 746 inhabitants. It is a station on the Erie Railway. A Franciscan College, and a convent are located near the village.[2] The first settler was Ebenezer Reed, from Conn., who located near the mouth of Nine Mile Creek in 1820.[3] The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1820.

ASHFORD—was formed from Ellicottville, Feb. 16, 1824. A part of Otto was annexed April 13, 1835. It is centrally located on the N. border of the co. The surface is hilly, with ridges extending generally in a N. and S. direction. **Ashford Hollow,** (Ashford p. o.,) in the S. W. part of the town, contains a grist and sawmill, 2 churches, and 166 inhabitants. **East Ashford,** (p. o.,) contains 2 churches and 11 dwellings. **West Valley,** (p. o.,) has about 75 inhabitants. **Riverville,** about the same. The first settlers were Henry Frank and his two sons, Andrew and Jacob H., from Herkimer co., who located on lot 56, in 1816.[4] The first church (F. W. Bap.) was organized in 1821, by Elder Richard M. Cary. There are now 6 churches in town.[5]

CARROLTON (named from G. Carrolton one of the first proprietors,)—was formed from Great Valley, March 9, 1842. Part of Allegany Reservation was annexed in 1847. It is the central town upon the S. border of the co. Ball Hill, in the S. E. part, is 800 feet above the valley. The Allegany flows N. W. through the N. part, receiving as tributaries Tunegawant and Windfall Creeks. There is a large tannery, and a lumbering establishment. An oil well at Limestone, is said to pay expenses. **Limestone,** (p. o.,) in the S. part, and **Tuna,** in the N., are hamlets. **Carrolton Station,** is near the junction of the R. R. S. to Gilesville, Pa. **Vandalia,** (p. o.,) is a hamlet on the E. line. Charles Foster, Horace Howe, and Marcus Leonard, located upon lots 28 and 29 in 1814.[6]

COLD SPRING—was formed from Napoli, March 20, 1837. It is an interior town, near the S. W. corner of the co. The surface is a hilly and broken upland, the highest summits being 400 to 500 feet above the valleys. The Allegany flows S. W. through the N. E. corner, and receives from the N. Cold Spring Creek, which flows through the centre. **Cold Spring,** and **Steamburg,** (p. o.,) are small villages. Manufactures of shingles, spokes and hubs and lumber employ a considerable number of persons. The first settlements were made by Chas. Crook, with his 3 sons Chas., jr., Ira, and Nathan, from Vt., on lot. 32, and Joshua Basson, from Mass., on lot 22, in 1820.[7]

CONEWANGO—was formed from Little Valley, Jan. 20, 1823. Randolph was taken off in 1826, and Leon in 1832. It lies upon the W. border of the co., S. of the centre. The surface in the S. W. and W. parts is level and swampy, the Conewango Swamp being 30 to 50 feet below the bed of Allegany River at its nearest point. The remaining parts are hilly. It is drained S. by Conewango, Little Conewango, and Clear Creeks, and other small streams. **Rutledge,** (Conewango p. o.,) in the N. W. part, on Conewango Creek, is a small village. **Clear Creek,** is on the line of Chautauqua co. **Axville,** is a hamlet. Settlement was commenced in 1816, by Eliph. Follet, near Rutledge.[8] The first church (Presb.) was organized at Rutledge, in 1816.

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[1] Presb., Meth. Episc., Free Meth., German Lutheran and R. C.

[2] Finished in 1869, and located half a mile S. of the village near the R. R. It has 7 Professed brothers, 7 tertians, and 120 students. St. Elizabeth's Academy, 30 rods N. of the college, is under the Sisters of the 3d Order of St. Francis, has 60 pupils. A donation of 200 acres and $5,000 was made to the college by Nicholas Devereux.

[3] Among the other early settlers were Andrew L. Allen, Hiram Wood, James Strong, Isaac Eggleston, Amos B. and David Orton, who located on Five Mile Creek, in 1821. The first child born was Nathan Reed, Oct 2, 1820; the first marriage, that of Wm. B. Fox and Sally Strong, in 1825; and the first persons who died were children of Isaac Eggleston, in 1823. Leonard Cronkhite taught the first school, in a house of James Strong's, in the winter of 1825-26. Ebenezer Reed kept the first inn, in 1820; Aaron Wheeler the first store, in 1833; and Reuben Lamberton erected the first sawmill, on Five Mile Creek, in 1826.

[4] Among the other early settlers were John Goodemote, Saml. Flagg, Griffin and David Wyley, Amos, David, Thomas and Maley Sampson, David Oyer, Augustus Van Slyke, Isaac Woodruff, Marcena Brooks, Jacob and Michael Houghstader, John Quackenbush and his son Peter, all from Herkimer and Montgomery cos., and all of whom located in town in 1818. The first birth was that of Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob H. Frank, in the fall of 1817; and the first death that of Phebe, a child of Andrew Frank, Aug. 30, 1819. Dan'l Thomas and Norman B. Carter taught the first school, in 1822-23.

[5] 1 F. W. Bap., 1 Cong., 1 Free Meth., 2 Luth. and 1 R. C.

[6] John and Wm. Moore, Elias Stone, Peter Zeluff, —— Hecock, Isaac Farr, Aaron Kellogg, and Wm. Smith settled on Tuna Creek in 1820. The first birth was that of Merit Zeluff, in June, 1829; the first marriage, that of —— Brown and Emeline Fuller, in 1828; and the first death, that of Enoch Fuller, in 1823. The first school was taught by Milton Northrop, at Limestone, in the winter of 1830-31. Elias Stone kept the first inn, near the mouth of Tuna Creek, in 1828, and Charles Lewis the first store, in 1832. The first sawmill was built by Marcus Leonard, in 1826.

[7] Eastman Prescott and his father settled in the S. part and Isaac Morrill in the N. W. part, in 1821. The first birth was that of Martha, daughter of Charles Crook, Jr., in the spring of 1821; and the first death, that of Miss Jones, in the fall of 1821. Miss E. Sanford taught the first school, in the summer of 1824. Philenus Hall kept the first inn and the first store in 1822. Chas. Crook and Joshua Basson erected the first sawmill, in 1820, on Cold Spring Creek.

[8] Sampson Crooker, from Cairo, Greene co., settled near Rutledge in 1818, and Calvin Treat, H. Camp, Wm. Holbrook, and John Darling about the same time. The first school was taught by Olive Cheeney, in the summer of 1819. Eliphalet Follet kept the first inn, in 1817, near Rutledge, and H. Camp and Wm. Holbrook the first store, in 1822, at Olds Corners. The first sawmill was erected by Sampson Crooker, on Mill Creek, in 1819, and the first grist mill by Calvin Treat, near the centre of the town, in 1824. Mrs. Crooker, wife of Sampson Crooker, killed a wildcat at her hen roost with a pair of tongs in the winter of 1819.

DAYTON—was formed from Perrysburgh, Feb. 7, 1835. It lies upon the w. border of the co. near the N. W. corner. Its surface is generally a rolling and hilly upland. It is drained S. by two branches of Conewango Creek and other small streams. Lumbering and dairying are the leading pursuits. There are 3 cheese factories in town. **Dayton,** (p. o.,) on the Erie Railway, in the N. E. corner of the town, contains 1 church, 3 stores, a hotel, a large creamery, and about 30 dwellings; and **West Dayton,** (Cottage p. o.,) in the N. W. corner, a church, 2 sawmills, and 20 dwellings. **South Dayton,** is a p. o. The first settlement was made by Silas Nash and Simeon Bunce, from Otsego co., in 1810.[1]

EAST OTTO—was formed from Otto, Nov. 30, 1854. It lies upon the N. border of the co., a little W. of the centre. The surface is hilly and broken; Cattaraugus Creek forms the N. boundary; and South Middle Branch flows W. through the town, S. of the centre. There are 5 cheese factories in town. **Otto Corners,** (East Otto p. o.) a little S. W. from the centre, contains 3 churches (Bap. Meth. Presb.) and several stores and shops, and 27 dwellings, 3 m. north is a Free Meth. Ch. The first settlements were made by Ahaz Allen, before 1812.[2]

ELLICOTTVILLE—(named from Joseph Ellicott, agent of the Holland Land Co.,) was formed from "*Ischua,*" now Franklinville, April 13, 1820. Ashford was taken off in 1824. A part was annexed to East Otto, in 1858. It is an an interior town, lying a little N. E. of the centre of the co. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep and narrow ravines of the streams. The principal stream is Great Valley Creek, flowing S. through near the centre. **Ellicottville,** (p. o.,) on the creek, in the S. W. part of the town, was incorp. 1837, contains 4 churches,[3] 1 newspaper office,[4] and a graded school, and a few shops. Pop. in 1870, 579. **Plato** and **Ash Park,** are hamlets. The first settlements were made in 1815, by David Waldo, from Oneida co., and Orin Pitcher, from Mass.[5] The first church (Presb.) was formed Sep. 10, 1822.

FARMERSVILLE—was formed from "*Ischua,*" now Franklinville, March 29, 1821. It lies on the E. border of the co., N. of the centre. The surface is a hilly upland, forming the watershed between the streams flowing N. W. into Lake Erie, and those flowing E. into Genesee River, and S. into Allegany River. **Farmersville,** (p. o.,) near the centre, is a small village. **Fairview,** is a p. o. The first settlement was made by Peter and Cornelius Ten Broeck, and Richard Tozer,—all from Otsego co., on lots 4 and 36, in 1817.[6]

FRANKLINVILLE—was formed from Olean, June 16, 1812, as "*Hebe.*" Its name was changed to "*Ischua,*" April 17, 1816; and to Franklinville, March 3, 1824. A part of Perrysburgh was taken off in 1814, Ellicottville, Freedom, and Yorkshire, in 1820, Farmersville in 1821, and Lyndon in 1829. It is an interior town, lying N. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is undulating and hilly. It is drained S. by Ischua and Great Valley Creeks, and several other small streams. **Franklinville,** (p. o.,) on Ischua Creek, in the N. E. corner of the town, contains 3 churches, and about 500 inhabitants. The Ten Broeck Free Academy was incorp. April 19, 1862, and received an endowment from the late Peter Ten Broeck. **Cadiz,** (p. o.,) a church and several mills. The first settlement was made at the village of Franklinville, by Joseph McClure, originally from Vt., in March, 1806.[7] The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1823. There are three churches in town; Bap., Scotch Presb., and M. E.

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[1] Joshua Webb, from Madison co., settled on lot 56, Leman H. Pitcher, on lot 58, in the S. W. part; Ralph Johnson, Heman and Anson Merrill, and Timothy M. Shaw in the N. E. part—all in 1815. The first child born was Amos Nash, in June, 1811; the first marriage, that of Benj. Parsell and Mary Redfield, in March, 1818; and the first death, that of De Witt, son of Silas Nash, in Feb. 1812. Caleb Webb kept the first inn, in 1827, at West Dayton, and Wm. H. Leland, the first store in 1833, in the S. E. part of the town. Silas Nash erected the first sawmill, in 1817, at West Dayton.

[2] Soon after, Moses T. and Tyler M. Beach, Justice Bartholomew, Abraham Gibbs, and Sam'l. Tuthill, settled in the town. The first children born were Arzan and Brittania—twins—son and daughter of Justice Bartholomew; the first marriage was that of P. L. Pratt and Roby Shiffy in 1823; and the first death of an adult, that of Mrs. John Darling, in Dec. 1824. Hezekiah Scovel kept the first inn, near Otto Corners, in 1823, and Vine Plumb the first store, near the same place, in 1824. Moses T. Beach built the first sawmill in 1823, and the first gristmill, in 1824, on South Middle Branch, in the E. part of the town.

[3] There are now 4 churches here, viz: R. C., Episc. Presb., and Meth. Episc.

[4] *The Cattaraugus Union,* (Dem.) weekly, Robert H. Shankland & Son, Edr's. and Pubs. Size 23 by 33 inches. Terms $2.00.

[5] Grove Hurlbut built the first house, in 1815, on lot 57, and settled in March, 1816. Rickartson Burlingame and Ephraim Fitch settled in 1816. The first child born was Orlando F. Pitcher, in June, 1816. The first school was taught by Eunice Carpenter, at the house of Orin Pitcher, in the summer of 1817. Baker Leonard kept the first inn, in 1817, and the first store, in 1818, Orin Pitcher erected the first sawmill, in 1821, on Great Valley Creek.

[6] Levi Peet and Peleg Robins, from Otsego co., settled on lots 36 and 3, in 1817. The first child born was Addison, son of Richard Tozer, in 1817; the first marriage, that of Peter Ten Broeck and Polly Tremain; and the first death, that of Mrs. Magdalene Adams, Nov. 7, 1820. The first inn was kept in 1817, by Richard Tozer, and the first store, by Jacob Comstock, in 1820. James Worden erected the first sawmill, in 1824, on the outlet of Mud Lake.

[7] Mr. McClure was an agent and surveyor of the Holland

FREEDOM—was formed from "*Ischua*," now Franklinville, April 13, 1820. A part of Yorkshire was taken off in 1844. It is the N. E. corner town of the co. The surface is a rolling or moderately hilly upland. Clear Creek and the S. branch of Cattaraugus Creek are the principal streams. Several quarries of good building stone are found in different parts of the town. **Sandusky,** (p. o.,) on Clear Creek, in the N. part, and **Elton,** (p. o.,) near the S. W. corner, are small villages. **Freedom,** is a hamlet. The first settlements were made in 1811, by Warren Stanley, Ezekiel Reynolds, from N. H., and Earl Lawyer, Rufus Metcalf, and Enoch Howlett, from Vt.[1] The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1820.

GREAT VALLEY—was formed from Olean, April 15, 1818. "*Burton*," now Allegany, was taken off in 1831, and Carrolton in 1842. Part of Allegany Reservation was taken off in 1847. It is an interior town, lying a little S. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a mountainous and hilly upland. The highest summit, near the S. W. corner, is 1,300 feet above the river. The declivities are generally very abrupt, and many of them are too steep for cultivation. Allegany River flows through the S. W. corner, and receives as tributary Great Valley Creek. The manufacture of lumber, staves, shingles and chairs, form important items of business, although less than formerly. **Great Valley Station,** (Kill Buck p. o.) at the mouth of Great Valley Creek, in the S. part, contains 25 dwellings; and **Peth,** (Great Valley p. o.) 15. Settlement was commenced at the mouth of Great Valley Creek, by Judge James Green, in 1812.[2] There is but one church, (M. E.).

HINSDALE—was formed from Olean, April, 14, 1820. Ischua was taken off in 1846. It lies on the E. border of the co., S. of the centre. The surface is a hilly and broken upland. The hills are 500 to 600 feet above the valleys and are bordered by abrupt declivities. The highest points, on lots 23 and 24, are 500 feet above the R. R. at Hinsdale Village. Reservoir Lake is a small sheet of water near the S. E. corner. Ischua and Oil Creeks—the former from the N. E. and the latter from the N. W.—form a junction near the centre, and thence the united stream takes the name of Olean Creek, flowing S. through the town. **Hinsdale,** (p. o.,) at the junction of Ischua and Oil Creeks, contains 2 churches and several mills and manufacturing establishments. Pop. 321. It is a canal village and a station upon the Erie Railway, and on the proposed of the Buffalo N. Y. and Phila. R. R. **Scotts Corners,** in the N. part is a small village. **Haskel Flatts,** is a p. o. The first settlers were Horace Noble, Chas. Foot, and Thos. Lusk, who located near the present site of the village in 1806.[3]

HUMPHREY, named from Charles Humphrey, then speaker of Assembly—was formed from "*Burton*," now Allegany, May 12, 1836. It is an interior town, lying a little S. E. of the centre of the co. The surface is a broken and hilly upland, the highest summits being 600 feet above the R. R. at Olean. Its streams are Great Valley, Five Mile, Wrights, and Sugar Town Creeks. **Humphrey Centre,** is a hamlet. **Humphrey,** is a p. o. The first settlement was made in the N. W. corner, on lot 56, by Russel Chappell, in 1815.[4] The first religious association (M. E.) was formed in 1834.

ISCHUA—was formed from Hinsdale, Feb. 7, 1846, as "*Rice*." Its name was changed March 27, 1855. It lies upon the E. border of the co., a little S. of the centre. Its surface

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Land Co., and located his lot in 1805. He was a leading man in the town for many years, filled the principal town offices, served with the rank of captain on the Niagara frontier in the war of 1812, and represented the co. in the Assembly of 1814-15. His brother David settled in the town in 1806, Thos. Morris and Henry Conrad in 1807, and Timothy Butler, Jeremiah Burroughs, and Daniel Cortwright, soon after—all in the valley of the Ischua Creek. The first child born in the town and co. was Hiram W., son of David McClure, April 30, 1806. John McClure taught the first school, in 1809; Joseph McClure kept the first inn, in 1806, and Thos. Morris the first store, in 1816, at or near Franklinville Village. Henry Conrad built the first gristmill, in 1808, and sawmill, in 1809, at Cadiz.

[1] These settlers made improvements and put up log houses in 1811, and moved in with their families in the spring of 1812. The first child born was Rufus Metcalf, Jr., Dec. 24, 1812; and the first death of an adult was that of Peter Davis, Dec. 17, 1816. Elihu Daggart and Sally McKee, and Sylvester Davis and Miss Daggart, were all married at the same time, in 1817. The first school was taught in 1816, by Jemima Clark. Enoch Howlett kept the first inn and the first store, in 1821. He also erected the first sawmill, in 1821, on Clear Creek. Dr. Elihu Cruttenden erected the first gristmill, on the same stream, in 1822.

[2] Among the other early settlers were Dan'l McKay, Judge Benj. Chamberlin, and —— Hibbard, who located in 1813; Lewis Worcester and Laurin Norton, in 1814. The first child born was Ira Green, in 1813; and the first death, that of Mrs. Hibbard, the same year. The first school was taught at the house of James Green, by Joel Fairbanks, in the winter of 1817-18. James Green kept the first inn, in 1815, at the mouth of Great Valley Creek, and Lewis Worcester the first store, in 1815, at Peth. The first sawmill was erected by James Green, in 1812.

[3] Zachariah and Seymour Noble also settled in 1806. All the settlers at this time were from Ontario co., and originally from Mass. The first child born was Clarissa, daughter of Horace Noble, in the fall of 1808; and the first death, that of Bibbin Follett, in 1809. Rachael Turner taught the first school, at Scotts Corners, in 1818. Elihu Murray kept the first inn, near Hinsdale Village, in 1810, and Emery Wood the first store, in 1825. The first sawmill, was erected by Lewis Wood, in 1815; and the first gristmill, by Henry Conrad, in 1825.

[4] Among the early settlers were Alonzo Berry, Abijah Rowley, Nathan Howe, Thomas Scott, and Stephen S. Cole. The first school was taught by John Howe, at Sugar Town, in 1820. Mr. Howe has since been a member of Congress from Penn. Russel Chappell kept the first inn, in 1824, and Averill Lawyer the first store, at Humphrey Centre, in 1840. The first sawmill was erected by Foster B. Salisbury, on Wright Creek.

is a broken and hilly upland, the highest summits being 600 feet above the valleys. Ischua Creek flows s. through the town and receives several tributaries. The Buffalo & Washington R. R. is under construction through the town. Quarries of good building stone are found in the town. **Ischua,** (p. o.,) formerly called "*Rice*," on Ischua Creek, in the N. part, contains a gristmill and 22 dwellings. The first settlement was made on lot 45, on the creek, by Abraham M. Farwell, from Mass., in 1812.[1] The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1827. There are 2 churches in town, (Meth. Ep. and Free Meth.)

LEON—was formed from Conewango, April 24, 1832. It lies on the w. border of the co. a little N. of the centre. Its surface in the w. and N. w. is level and marshy, and in the remaining parts moderately hilly. It is drained s. by Conewango Creek and its tributaries. **Leon,** (p. o.,) near the centre, contains 2 churches and 18 dwellings. **East Leon,** is a p. o. **Thompsonville,** is a hamlet in the s. E. part. Settlements were made on Mud Creek, in 1819, by James Franklin and his son James, from Riga, Monroe co., and Abner Wise and his son Abner W., Thos. W. Cheney, and Ed. Dudley, from Otsego co.[2] The first church (Ref. Meth.) was formed by Rev. Ezra Amadon, in 1822.

LITTLE VALLEY—was formed from "*Perry*," now Perrysburgh, April 10, 1818. Conewango and Napoli were taken off in 1823, Mansfield and New Albion in 1830, and Bucktooth in 1854. It is an interior town, lying a little s. w. of the centre of the co. The surface is mostly a hilly upland, divided into two principal ridges by the deep valley of Little Valley Creek. The highest summits are 500 to 600 feet above the creek. Upon lot 77, in the s. E. part of the town, is a peculiar rock formation, known as "Rock City."[4] **Little Valley,** (p. o.,) in the N. w. corner, contains the new county buildings, a Meth. and a Cong. church, a private bank, a newspaper,[3] cheese box fac. sash & blind fac. steam mill, &c. and about 500 inhabitants. It is an important station upon the Erie Railway. **Little Valley Creek,** near the centre, contains a church and a few dwellings. The first settlements were made in the valley, in 1807, by John Green, Judge Benj. Chamberlin, and several other families, who left during the war of 1812.[5] The first church (F. W. Bap.) was formed by Elder Richard M. Cary, Oct. 8, 1826.

LYNDON—was formed from Franklinville, Jan. 24, 1829. Its name was changed to "*Elgin*" April 7, 1857, and back to Lyndon April 16, 1858. It lies on the E. border of the co., N. of the centre. Its surface is hilly, the highest ridges, near the centre, being about 500 feet above the R. R. at Olean. It is drained by Oil Creek and branches of Ischua Creek. **Elgin,** (p. o.,) near the centre, and **Rawson,** (p. o.,) in the E. part, are hamlets. The first settlement was made by Solomon and Wm. Rawson, who located upon lots 6 and 7 in 1808.[6] There are 3 churches in town: Free Will Bap. Wesleyan Meth. and Presb.

MACHIAS—was formed from Yorkshire, April 16, 1827. A part of Yorkshire was annexed in 1847. It is an interior town, lying N. E. of the centre of the co. The surface

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[1] Seymour Boughton, from Westchester co., settled at the village in 1815, and William Kimball, Amos Pitcher, and Jonathan Davis, about the same time. The first child born was C. Adeline, daughter of A. M. Farwell, in 1816; and the first death, that of Henry Boughton, by the fall of a tree, in 1811. The first school was taught on the premises of Mr. Farwell, by Caroline Putnam, in the summer of 1821. Mr. Farwell erected the first sawmill, on lot 45 in 1814, and Cook & Tyler the first gristmill, in 1826, both on Ischua Creek. The first store was opened by Albert Lawrence and Henry Stephens, in 1832, and the first inn by Seymour Boughton, in 1816.

[2] Robert Durfee, from R. I., settled on lots 50 and 57, in 1819, where he still resides; and John Fairbanks and John Battles, in 1819-20. The first birth was that of Edward Dudley, July 26, 1820; the first marriage, that of Abner W. Wise and Laura Davison, in 1823; and the first death that of Laura, daughter of Capt. John Fairbanks, in 1821. Richard Outhout taught the first school, in the winter of 1822-23. Asa Franklin kept the first inn, in 1823, and Johnson Noyes the first store, in 1826. Ebenezer Collar erected the first sawmill, in 1824, on Mud Creek; and Jabez Thompson, the first gristmill, on the same stream, in 1832.

[3] Rock City is situated upon the nearly level summit of a hill 400 feet above the valley and 2,000 feet above tide, and covers an area of about 100 acres. The rock, consisting of conglomerate, is arranged in regular blocks, with sharp angles and perpendicular sides, presenting the appearance of courtyards or squares in the midst of numerous streets and alleys. In a more minute description of the place, Prof. Hall, in his "*Geology of New York*," says, "The large trees which stand upon the top of the immense blocks have often sent their roots down the sides, where they are sustained by the deep soil, supporting the huge growth above upon an almost barren rock. The rectangular blocks, composed of pure white pebbles conglutinated, are from 30 to 35 feet in thickness, and, standing regularly arranged along the line of outcrop, present an imposing appearance."

[4] *Cattaraugus Republican*, (Rep.) weekly, A. W. Ferrin, Ed. & Pub. Size 24 by 36. Price $2.00. Circulation 2,400. Removed from Ellicottville May, 1863.

[5] Among the first settlers before the war, were Luther Stewart, Wm. Gilmore, David Powers, and Alpheus Bascom. After the war, Stephen Crosby from Madison co., located on lot 39, in Feb. 1816; and Noah Culver, Enoch, David and Alvin Chase, and John Stratton, from New England, soon after. David Powers built the first saw and gristmill, in 1809, on Little Valley Creek.

[6] Among the other early settlers were J. Simons, David, Seth, and Jephtha Markham, from Penn., who settled on lot 7, in 1809. The Markhams were originally from Conn. The first child born was Nattelia, daughter of Solomon Rawson, in Aug. 1809; the first marriage, that of Wm. Markham and Rachael Phillips, March 1, 1815; and the first death that of James Markham, the father of the 3 Markhams among the first settlers in 1811. Sally Osborne taught the first school, in the summer of 1815, in the E. part of the town. The first inn was kept by Wm. Rawson, in the E. part, in 1825, and the first store by Chas. Gillmore, at the centre, in 1827. The first sawmill was built by Jason Sherman, in 1843.

forms a portion of the elevated table land dividing the waters of Allegany River from those of Cattaraugus Creek. Lime Lake, in the N. E. part, 1,100 feet above Lake Erie, discharges its waters N. into Cattaraugus Creek. Ischua Creek flows S. into the Allegany. Maple sugar is largely produced. **Machias,** (p. o.,) in the N. E. part, is a small village. **Lime Lake,** is a hamlet at the head of the lake of the same name. Timothy Butler and Jeremiah Ballard, from Me., located on lots 13 and 14, on the creek, below the village, in 1813.[1] The first church (M. E.) was organized in 1822.

MANSFIELD—was formed from Little Valley, Feb. 23, 1830. It is an interior town, a little N. W. of the centre of the co. The surface is hilly. The S. branch of Cattaraugus Creek flows W. through the N. part, and several small streams S. into the Allegany. **Eddyville,** is a small village, (p. o.,) in the N. part. The first settler was Amos Morgan, who located in the S. part in 1817.[2]

NAPOLI—was formed from Little Valley, Jan. 20, 1823, as "*Cold Spring.*" Its name was changed April 15, 1828; and the present town of Cold Spring was taken off in 1837. Its surface is a hilly upland, the highest summits being 600 feet above the valley. The principal stream is Cold Spring Creek. **Napoli,** (p. o.,) S. of the centre, contains a church and about a dozen houses. The first settlement was made on lot 27, by Major Timothy Butler, in 1818.[3] The first church (Cong.) was organized in 1820.

NEW ALBION—was formed from Little Valley Feb. 23, 1830. It is an interior town, N. W. of the centre of the co. The surface is a hilly upland. It is drained by streams flowing into Cattaraugus Creek on the N. and into the Allegany on the S. The soil is a clay loam on the hills, and a gravelly loam in the valleys. **New Albion,** (p. o.,) is a little S. of the centre. **Cattaraugus,**[4] (p. o.,) in the N. part, contains a bank, several mills, a R. C. and a Meth. church, a tannery and several shops. It is an important station upon the Erie Railway, and has grown up since this road was completed. The first settlement was made on the S. W. corner of lot 57, by Mathew Dimmick, in 1818.[5] There are 3 churches in town: Meth. Wesleyan Meth. and Meth. Prot.

OLEAN—was formed March 11, 1808, and at first included the whole territory of Cattaraugus co. "*Ischua,*" now Franklinville, was taken off in 1812, a part of Perrysburgh in 1814, Great Valley in 1818, Hinsdale in 1820, and Portville in 1837. It lies upon the S. line of the co., near the S. E. corner. The surface is a hilly upland, separated by the Allegany. It has 2 banks, a newspaper,[6] 2 foundries and machine shops, a flour mill, 3 saw mills, a tannery and many mechanic shops. An academy at this place has been merged in the public schools. Pop. in 1870, 1,327. Lumbering is the leading occupation. **Olean,** (p. o.,) on the Allegany, at the mouth of Olean Creek, was incorp. in 1854. It is a station upon the Erie Railway, and an important commercial point upon the river and canal. The first settlement was made prior to 1805. In that year Robert Hoops, agent of Adam Hoops, and David Heusten were residents near the river on small improvements, as early as 1804.[7] The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1820.

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[1] Joseph Kenney settled in 1815; Obadiah Vaughan in 1813; E. T. Ashcraft, Chas. Button, Chas. H. Briggs, and Wiggen M. Farrer soon after. The first marriage was that of Brigham Brown and Polly Mason, in April, 1823; and the first death, that of Esther Ashcraft, in Dec. 1819. Nath'l. Bowen taught the first school, in 1819, on lot 25. Andrew McBuzzell erected the first sawmill, in 1822, and Daniel Potter the first gristmill, in 1823—both on the outlet of Lime Lake. The first store was kept at the same place, by Howard Peck and Alva Jefferson; and the first inn, on Ischua Creek, by Widow Freeman, in 1820.

[2] Among the other early settlers were Nathaniel Fish, Sewell Ginn, and —— Bennett, who located in the S. part in 1817; and Samuel L. Hollister, from Great Valley, who located in the N. E. part in 1822. The first child born was Mahala Fish, Dec. 6, 1820; and the first marriage, that of Prince W. Fish and Lois Grover, Jan. 1, 1824. The first school was taught by Leo Chase, in 1821. Nathaniel Fish kept the first inn, on the old Johnson Road, in the S. E. part, in 1818, and Thos. H. McKay, the first store in 1840, at Eddyville. The first sawmill was erected by George and Munson Clark, in 1837, on the S. branch of Cattaraugus Creek.

[3] In 1819, Geo. Hill located on lot 29, Harvey Parmalee and Harlow Butler on lot 51, Sargent Morrill on lot 50, and Timothy Boardman on lot 43. The first child born was Joseph Foy, in June, 1820; the first marriage, that of Dr. Noble and Statira Canfield, in 1821; and the first death, that of a child of Timothy Butler, in 1820. The first school was taught by Fanny Boardman, in the summer of 1819. Moses Cook kept the first store, in 1826, and Eastman Prescott the first inn, in 1831. James Wait erected the first sawmill, in 1829, on a branch of Cold Spring Creek.

[4] Joseph Plumb, the owner of the lands on which the village is built, deeded the lots with the condition on penalty of forfeiture that no intoxicating liquors should be sold on the premises. It is, of course, a temperance village.

[5] David Hammond, jr. located on lot 53, and Jonathan Kinnecutt on lot 10, in 1818; A. Smith Waterman on lot 25, and James Godard on lot 9, about the same time; Benj. Chamberlin on lot 1, and David Hill and John A. Kinnecutt on lot 19, in Dec. 1820; Robert and Timothy P. Gay, subsequently located on lot 35. The first birth was in the family of Matthew Dimmick, in Dec. 1818. Capt. Roserantz, an Indian trader, froze to death in this town in the winter of 1819, while on his way from the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek to Olean. The first inn was kept by Jas. Godard, on lot 9 in 1819, and the first store by Erastus Hooth, in 1833, at the centre. Matthew Nealy built the first sawmill on S. branch of Cattaraugus Creek, and Charles Sibley the first gristmill, on lot 49, in 1836.

[6] *The Olean Times and Cattaraugus Freeman,* (Rep.) weekly; C. F. Dickinson, ed. and pub.; size 26 by 41; terms $2.00. Established in 1860.

Golden Rule, (Temperance) monthly; 32 pages 8vo.; terms $1.50. Established in 1869. Martha B. Dickinson ed. and pub.

[7] John Brooks, Jas. Green, Cornelius Brooks, Wm. Shepard, and Willis Thrall located in 1806. Jas. G. Johnson was the first settler in the village, in 1803. The first lumber was rafted down the Allegany in 1807, by Bibbins Follet, Jedediah Strong, and Dr. Bradley. The first birth in town

OTTO, (named from Jacob S. Otto, agent of Holland Land Co.)—was formed from Perrysburgh, Jan. 29, 1823. East Otto was taken off in 1854, a part of Perrysburgh in 1823, and a part of Ashford in 1835. It lies on the N. line of the co., W. of the centre. The surface is a hilly and broken upland. It is drained W. by Cattaraugus Creek, which forms its N. boundary, and several tributaries, the principal of which is the South Branch, forming the W. boundary. The town has 4 cheese factories. **Waverly,** (Otto p. o.,) in the S. part, contains a banking house. Meth and a Cong. ch. a woolen fact. tannery, flouring mill, foundry, sash and blind fac. sawmill, cheese fac. 2 wagon shops, 2 hotels, 11 stores, etc., and about 325 inhab. The first settlement was made on Cattaraugus Creek, in 1816, by Joseph Adams and his son Bina, and Joseph Bartlet.[1] The first church (Christian) was formed about 1826. There are now 3 churches in town: 2 Meth. Ep. and 1 Cong.

PERRYSBURGH—(named in honor of O. H. Perry of the navy)—was formed from Olean and "*Ischua,*" now Franklinville, April 13, 1814, as "*Perry.*" Its name was changed April 10, 1818. Little Valley was taken off in 1818, Otto in 1823, and Dayton and Persia in 1835. Part of Otto was annexed in 1823. It is the N. W. corner town in the co. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland. Cattaraugus Creek forms the N. boundary. The streams are small branches of Cattaraugus and Silver Creeks. **Perrysburgh,** (p. o.,) S. of the centre, contains 2 churches. It is a station on the Erie Railway. **Versailles,** (p. o.,) on Cattaraugus Creek, in the N. E. part, is a small village. The rapid descent in the creek at this point affords an extensive water-power. The first settlement was made in 1815, by John Clark.[2] The first church was formed in 1821.

PERSIA—was formed from Perrysburgh, Feb. 7, 1835. It lies on the N. line of the co., W. of the centre. The surface is a hilly upland, with a general inclination toward the N. The highest points are about 650 feet above Lake Erie. The principal streams are Cattaraugus Creek, forming the N. boundary, and South Branch. **Gowanda,**[3] (p. o.,) formerly "*Lodi,*" on Cattaraugus Creek, in the N. W. corner, was incorp. Dec. 7, 1847. It contains 2 churches, a newspaper office,[4] and several mills and other manufacturing establishments. The population of that part of the village in this county, was 581 in 1870. **Persia,** (p. o.,) is a R. R. Sta. The first settlement was made a little above Gowanda Village, in 1811, by John Russell, from Vt. The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1826, at Gowanda.

PORTVILLE—was formed from Olean, April 27, 1837. It is the S. E. corner town of the co. The surface is mostly a hilly upland, the highest summits being 500 to 600 feet above the valleys. The Allegany River enters the town upon the S. border, flows N. to near the centre, and thence N. W. to the W. border. It receives as tributaries Osway Dodges, and Haskell Creeks. Lumbering is the leading pursuit. **Portville,** (p. o.,) on the Allegany, contains 2 churches, 2 sawmills, a tannery, and several stores, etc. Pop. 450. **Mill Grove,** S. of Portville, on the Allegany, contains 2 sawmills, a shingle mill, a gristmill, and 20 dwellings. **Westonville,** is the seat of an extensive lumbering establishment. Pop. about 300. The first settlement was made in 1805, by James Green, on Haskill Creek, in the N. part of the town.[5] The town has 3 churches: Meth. Presb. and 7th Day Bap.

RANDOLPH—was formed from Conewango, Feb. 1, 1826, and named from a town in Vt. A part of South Valley was taken off in 1847. It lies upon the W. border of the

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was that of Olean, daughter of Wm. Shepard, May 22, 1807; and the first death, that of Wm. B. Shepard, Sept. 24, 1809. Sylvanus Russell kept the first inn, in 1809, at Olean Point, and Levi Gregory the first store, in 1811, at Olean Village. Wm. Shepard and Willis Thrall erected the first sawmill, in 1807, on Olean Creek; and Adam Hoops the gristmill, in 1809, at the mouth of the Creek. Mr. Hoops was a proprietor of lands, and a pioneer settler.

[1] Stephen, Isaac, and Benj. Ballard, from Vt., and Ephraim Brown, settled in 1816, in different parts of the town. David S. Elliott kept the first inn, and Vine Plumb the first store, in 1823, at Waverley. The first sawmill was erected by Isaac W. Sherman, in 1822; and the first gristmill, by Stephen Rogers, in 1823, at Waverly.

[2] Among the other early settlers were Edward Russell, Phineas Spencer, Hugh Campbell, Ralph Griswold, William Cooper, John Sprague, and Simon Waterman, who came in about 1816; and Elisha Ward, Stephen Crocker, and Freeman Edwards, who located near Perrysburgh Village, in 1817. The first school was taught by Oliver Barto, in the summer of 1819. Benjamin Waterman kept the first inn, in 1816, and Cobb, Cook & Pelton the first store, at the village, in 1827. The first sawmill was erected on the branch of Silver Creek, by Isaac Balcomb; and the first gristmill, at Versailles, about 1820.

[3] Thomas Farnsworth located in 1814, and Merrill Aldrich and Daniel Wheeler in 1815. The first child born was Anice Farnsworth, in the summer of 1815. The first school was taught by Polly Redfield, in 1817. Abaz Allen erected the first sawmill, in 1814; the first clothing works, in 1821, and first gristmill, in 1823, on Cattaraugus Creek. Phineas Spencer kept the first store, about 1825, at Gowanda. "Point Peter" is the name given to a locality 1 1-2 mi. above Gowanda, that marks the site of an ancient fortification.

[4] *Gowanda Gazette,* (Repub.) weekly; J. S. Fidler, pub., W. B. Howland, ed.; size 24 by 36; terms $2.00.

[5] The first child born was Hannah, daughter of James Green, April 23, 1807; the first marriage was that of Jonathan Dodge and Eunice Atherton, in 1809; and the first death, that of David Heusten, in the spring of 1807. Anna Carpenter taught the first school, in 1822. Luman Rice kept the first inn, in 1822, and Allen Rice the first store, in 1823. The first sawmill was erected by James Green and Alpheus Dodge, on Haskill Creek, in 1807; and the first gristmill, by Samuel King, on Dodge's Creek, in 1830.

co., s. of the centre. Its surface is an undulating and hilly upland. Little Conewango Creek is the principal stream. **Randolph,** (p. o.,) incorp. in 1867, on Little Conewango Creek, in the N. part, contains a sawmill, 3 churches, and about 800 inhabitants. **East Randolph,** (p. o.,) in the N. E. corner contains a newspaper office.[1] Several mills and shops, a furnace, machine shop, tannery, and about 800 inhabitants. Chamberlain Institute situated upon an eminence about midway between the villages, was named from Benj. Chamberlain who intended to endow it largely, but the institution in part failed to realize the grant. Its name was changed April 10, 1866, from the Randolph Acad. Asso. The first settlement in town was made at Randolph Village, by Edmund Fuller, from Oneida co., in 1820.[2] The first church (M. E.) was organized in 1823.

RED HOUSE—was formed from Salamanca, Nov. 23, 1869. It lies on the Southern border of the co. and consists mostly of a broken upland, chiefly watered by the Red House and Tunessassa Creeks. It has 5 large lumber mills and 3 shingle factories. **Red House,** (p. o.,) is a station on the Erie Railway in the N. W. corner of the town.

SALAMANCA[3]—was formed from Little Valley, Nov. 19, 1854, and derives its present name from a Spanish banker. It lies upon the s. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is mostly a broken and mountainous upland, the highest summits being 800 to 1,000 feet above the valleys. Allegany River flows w. and s. w. through the central part. Much of the town is forests still; and lumbering forms the leading pursuit. **Salamanca,** (p. o.,) contains an Episcopal and a R. C. ch., a barrel fac. and several stores. **East Salamanca,** (p. o.,) derives its importance from its being the Junction of the Atlantic & Great Western, with the main line of the Erie Railway. There is here an extensive tannery and lumbering establishment, repair shops, &c. In both villages there are about 1,500 inhabitants. There are in town 2 large and several smaller sawmills, and about half a dozen shingle factories. The Allegany Reservation which extends along the river on both sides of the R. R. many miles retards the growth of this town.

SOUTH VALLEY—was formed from Randolph and Cold Spring, April 2, 1847. A part of Cold Spring was annexed in 1848. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. The surface is mountainous and broken. Allegany River flows s. w. through the town and receives as tributaries Split Rock, Hotchkiss, Tunessassa, Pierce, Sawmill, and Bone Run Creeks. Lumbering is the principal occupation.[4] **Onoville,** is a p. o. The first settlement was made under the auspices of the Friends' Mission, upon the Allegany Indian Reservation. The Mission was established in 1798, by the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia Friends; and Joel Swayne, Holiday Jackson, and Chester Simmons, from Chester co., Penn., settled upon the Reservation, in the N. part of the town.[5] The Presb. missions on the Reservation, however, have an extensive range in the valley of the Allegany.

YORKSHIRE—was formed from Franklinville, April 13, 1820. Machias was taken off in 1827. A part of Freedom was annexed in 1844, and a part of Machias was taken off in 1847. It lies upon the N. border of the co., E. of the centre. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland. Cattaraugus Creek forms the N. boundary. South Branch flows through near the centre and receives several tributaries. There are 3 cheese factories in this town. **Yorkshire Corners,** (Yorkshire p. o.,) on Cattaraugus Creek, contains 38 dwellings. **Yorkshire Centre,** (p. o.,) a little E. of the centre, **West Yorkshire,** (p. o.,) on the N. line, are small villages. The first settlement was made in 1810, on lot 1, in the N. E. corner, by Abner Bomp, from Vt.[6] The first church (M. E.) was formed about 1814.

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1 *Randolph Register* (Repub.) weekly; A. L. Topliff, ed. and pub.; size 24 by 36; terms $2.00.

2 The first child born was Jas. Fuller, in June, 1822; and the first death was that of Zalmon C. Smith, June 17, 1824, while at work on mills of Chauncey C. Helms. The double marriage of David Salisbury and Clement Russell with daughters of Thos. Harvey, at the same time, was the first in town. The first school was taught by Sally Morton, at Randolph Village, in the summer of 1822. Benj. Clark kept the first inn, in 1823, and Robert Helms the first store, in 1837. Thomas Haavey erected the first sawmill, in 1823; Chauncey C. Helms, the first gristmill, in 1826; and Jonathan Wood, the first carding and cloth dressing mill, in 1827.

3 Changed from "*Bucktooth*," April 17, 1862.

4 There were in 1870 ten sawmills and 3 shingle mills in town now mostly confined to the coarser kinds of lumber.

5 Soon after the first settlement the Yearly Meeting at Philadelphia purchased 300 acres of land of the Holland Land Company and built a saw and gristmill. The mills did work for white settlers on the usual terms, and furnished lumber and ground corn for the Indians free. The Indians were also instructed in agriculture and the arts of civilized life. The mills were built by Jacob Taylor and Jonathan Thomas. Robert Clendenon, from Chester co., Penn., occupied the Mission Station in 1812.

6 Benj. and Wm. Felch, Edward Bomp, Thos. Dow, and Luther Thompson were among the first settlers. Saml. G. Sutton and Robert Steel, from N. H., settled in 1818, and are now the oldest residents in town. The first store was kept by Henry L. Baker, in 1823, and the first inn by Prescott Williams, in 1826,—both at Yorkshire Corners. Isaac Williams erected the first grist and sawmill, in 1814, on Cattaraugus Creek.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

This county was formed from Onondaga, March 8, 1799. Seneca was taken off in 1804, and a part of Tompkins in 1817. It is a long, narrow co., lying w. of the centre of the State, and extending from Lake Ontario s. to near the head of Cayuga Lake. It is centrally distant 140 mi. from Albany, and contains 756 square mi. The co. is named from one of the Six Nations of Indians that once inhabited here. The N. half is mostly level, or gently undulating, and contains numerous marshes, especially along the outlet of the Cayuga Lake, across which the canal, two railroads, and a few other communications have been made at great expense. A series of small ponds or lakes connects with these waters, the principal of which is Cross Lake. The S. half is rolling, and gradually rises until it attains an elevation of 500 to 800 ft. above the level lands of the N. These highlands are divided by Oswasco Lake into two general ridges which have an elevation of 1,000 to 1,200 ft. above tide. Their E. declivities are often steep, forming in some places bold bluffs upon the shores of the lakes, but their W. declivities are more sloping. The S. part of the W. ridge is divided near its centre by the valley of Salmon Creek, which is bordered by steep banks 50 to 200 feet ft. high. Skaneateles Lake, upon the E. line, is 840 ft. above tide, and is bordered by bluff shores within the limits of the co. Owasco Lake, near the centre, is 758 ft. above tide, and its shores are bordered by cultivated farms, and present a beautiful scenery. Cayuga Lake, on the western border, is 387 ft. above tide, and along nearly its whole extent in the co. the land slopes beautifully and evenly upward from its surface to the summits of the ridges. The water of these lakes is clear, and this lake region, with its beautifully rolling surface of rich and productive soil, with its green lawns and cultivated farms, presents some of the finest landscapes in this country. Seneca River flows eastward and receives Cayuga and Owasco Outlets from the S. and numerous smaller streams from both the N. and S. The swamp region, known as the Montezuma Marshes, extends along the whole course of the river.[1] The streams that drain the central ridges are small brooks.

The lowest formation is the Medina sandstone, which outcrops upon the shore of Lake Ontario and covers the N. half of Sterling. Above this successively appear the Oneida, conglomerate, and Clinton groups in the S. part of Sterling; the Lockport group in Victory; the red shale of the Onondaga salt group in Cato, Brutus, Conquest, and Mentz; the gypsum of the same group in Auburn, Aurelius, and Springport, and for a distance of 10 miles along Cayuga Lake; the waterlime and Oriskany sandstone in Owasco, Auburn, Fleming, and Springport; and, successively above the Onondaga and corniferous limestone, the Marcellus and Hamilton shales, Tully limestone, Genesee slate, and the Portage and Ithaca groups, the last occupying the summits of the southern hills. Weak springs of brine are found in the Medina sandstone upon the borders of Lake Ontario, and also in the red shale of the salt group along the course of Seneca River. The salt springs of Montezuma, have been wrought to some extent, and are reserved and owned by the State. They are quite insignificant in extent and value, when compared with the Onondaga salines. In the central part of the co. and along the shores of Cayuga Lake, are numerous quarries, which furnish a good quality of waterlime, quicklime, and gypsum. The red sandstone and the Onondaga and corniferous limestone, are quarried extensively for building stone. Thin layers of corniferous limestone and of sandstone, are extensively quarried along Cayuga Lake, and make an excellent quality of flagging. The rocks in this co. generally are nearly horizontal, but in some places they are broken. Their edges appear one above the other, forming the declivities of the hills that rise toward the S.

The soil in the N. half of the co. is generally a fine quality of sandy or gravelly loam, intermixed with clay, muck, and alluvium; and in the S. it is a gravelly and clay loam, and very productive. The whole co. is well adapted to either grain raising or pasturage. Until

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[1] Efforts have been made by the State to drain these marshes, with but partial success. A company was organized some years since to utilize the peat and vegetation of these marshes, but without profitable result.

within a few years wheat has been the staple production; but the business of dairying is becoming important.[1] The cultivation of fruit, for which the climate and soil are admirably adapted, is beginning to receive considerable attention. Its manufactures are becoming very important, especially at Auburn.

The county seat is located at the city of Auburn. The court house, built in 1836, at a cost of about $30,000, is an elegant stone building surmounted by a circular lantern, with Ionic columns and dome. It is located upon a commanding site in the S. W. part of the city, and presents a fine view from the country around. A fireproof clerk's office is adjacent, and a substantial stone jail, (erected in 1833,) in the rear. The county poorhouse is located upon a farm of 96 acres, in Sennett, 3 miles N. E. of Auburn. It is of brick, 4 stories with basement, 100 feet front, with 2 wings, each 70 ft; valued at $20,000 with the farm. The *Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children*, was founded in 1852, and the present building erected in Auburn, in 1857. By act of March 28, 1862, the supervisors were directed to support the children liable to public charge, at this place. It is well managed by a Board of Trustees and lady managers. Average number of inmates about 80. The school in this institution is under the charge of a teacher employed and paid by the Board of Education of the city of Auburn. The Erie Canal crosses the towns of Brutus, Mentz, and Montezuma. The direct branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R., extends through Brutus, Mentz, and Montezuma, and the Auburn branch through Sennett, Auburn, and Aurelius. The Southern Central R. R. has been recently opened through from Athens, Pa. to Auburn and Weedsport, and it is expected that it will be finished to Fair Haven, on Little Sodus Bay, during the present year. The projected Shore Line R. R., from Oswego westward, will cross the town of Sterling. A branch of the N. Y. & Oswego Midland, S. E. from Auburn, has also been surveyed.

This co. formed a portion of the Military Tract, and included the original townships of *Cato*, (now Victory, Venice, and the N. parts of Conquest and Cato); *Brutus*, (now Mentz and Brutus, and parts of Conquest, Cato, Montezuma, Throop, and Sennett); *Aurelius*, (now Fleming, Auburn City, and Owasco, most of Throop, and Sennett, part of Aurelius, and one lot in Montezuma); *Scipio*, (now Scipio and Venice, S. part of Ledyard, 5 lots in Niles, and a small point (N. W. cor.) of Moravia); *Sempronius*, (now Moravia, Sempronius, and the greater part of Niles); and parts of *Milton*, (Genoa); and *Locke*, (Locke, and Summer Hill.) *Sterling*, afterwards granted as a compensation for parts of the original grant, which upon survey had been found to fall within a tract known as the "Boston Ten Towns," in the southern border of the State, included the present town of Sterling, and the E. part of Wolcott and Butler, in Wayne co.

Before the advent of the whites it formed the chief hunting grounds of the Cayuga Nation. The first white settlers were soldiers, who had served during the Revolution, and who drew lots upon the Military Tract, or those who had purchased soldiers' warrants. The first immigration was by the way of Oneida Lake and River, and from the S. by way of Cayuga Lake; but in 1796 a State road, extending from Whitestown to Geneva by way of Auburn was cut through; and in 1800 the celebrated Cayuga Bridge[2] was built, the new route speedily becoming the great highway of Western emigration, great impulse being given to it by the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825. The first inhabitants were principally from New England and the eastern cos. of New York.

Early in 1861, (the first year of the war,) the 19th Vols. (3d Artillery,) was raised in this co. A regimental camp was formed at Auburn, Sept 5, 1861, under Col. John Dodge, and the 75th Regiment was formed there. The 1st Independent Battery was also formed in this county, in 1861. Auburn was designated by G. O. 152, dated July 7, 1862, as the recruiting rendezvous for the 25th Senatorial District, comprising Cayuga and Wayne counties. The 111th, 138th, [9th Artillery,] and 160th Regiments N. Y. Vols., were organized under that order, and partly by enlistments from this county. The 24th Cavalry regiment was organized at Auburn, in January, 1864, by enlistments from Oswego, Erie, Monroe, Chemung, Oneida, Otsego, Ontario, Onondaga, Livingston, and Albany counties.

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[1] There were 6 cheese fac. in this co., in 1869, of which 5 used the milk of 1,700 cows.

[2] The Cayuga Bridge was finished Sept. 4, 1800, by the Manhattan Company. It was 1 mi. and 8 rods long, 22 feet wide and 22 feet between the trestles. It was built in 18 months, and cost $170,000. The bridge was destroyed in 1808, but afterward rebuilt. For a great number of years it was considered one of the greatest public improvements in the State. It was abandoned in 1857, and the lake is now crossed by a ferry in summer, and usually upon the ice in winter. Further up, towards the head of the lake, Cayuga lake seldom freezes.

POPULATION *of towns (and City of Auburn,) since* 1860 *and their* POLITICAL VOTE *for President in* 1860, *and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time.* (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

Towns and City.	Total Population.			Vote for Governor. (Republican and Democrat.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Auburn (city)	10,936	12,567	17,225	1,195	742	1,056	692	1,296	916	1,463	343	1,726	1,142	1,717	1,249
Aurelius	2,586	2,470	1,952	280	250	232	271	234	372	256	263	260	314	164	224
Brutus	2,593	2,593	2,621	319	295	292	194	338	216	377	172	294	224	376	251
Cato	2,350	2,192	2,094	338	117	306	147	341	158	352	109	358	167	284	163
Conquest	1,892	1,809	1,821	262	200	207	185	229	186	244	139	226	222	200	222
Fleming	1,231	1,248	1,207	210	44	172	70	204	64	192	66	187	92	159	101
Genoa	2,429	2,362	2,295	485	101	404	120	440	130	447	125	447	151	361	142
Ira	2,239	2,175	2,014	321	227	254	195	303	207	275	191	294	214	276	190
Ledyard	2,219	2,065	2,221	353	72	267	112	349	99	333	107	346	119	312	110
Locke	1,325	1,125	1,077	215	81	193	70	205	63	215	61	220	72	202	73
Mentz	2,232	2,366	2,278	277	231	218	239	293	244	292	251	292	267	276	296
Montezuma	1,439	1,314	1,292	202	154	141	157	154	163	117	123	150	169	114	169
Moravia	1,917	1,891	2,169	315	159	253	168	305	160	313	158	337	188	311	202
Niles	2,013	1,876	1,912	312	192	244	203	253	195	286	195	297	224	249	226
Owasco	1,351	1,284	1,261	175	98	154	94	162	103	161	81	187	97	263	75
Scipio	2,066	2,047	2,070	325	107	265	95	305	127	286	46	293	133	252	149
Sempronius	1,262	1,203	1,165	204	76	169	91	196	80	199	81	137	93	142	91
Sennett	1,923	1,722	1,743	253	114	199	128	249	145	252	117	262	129	210	128
Springport	2,129	2,184	2,174	317	148	239	172	270	189	251	210	232	229	226	193
Sterling	8,008	2,915	2,840	435	212	328	211	370	217	403	189	411	232	325	176
Summer Hill	1,194	1,112	1,036	222	62	200	58	217	73	213	61	212	69	165	70
Throop	1,303	1,291	1,302	156	123	118	138	157	140	156	113	165	144	133	120
Venice	2,012	1,943	1,830	360	87	320	91	375	91	352	90	356	107	292	115
Victory	2,077	1,991	1,890	309	162	240	154	236	115	300	150	304	196	247	157
Total	55,767	55,730	57,549	7,922	3,954	6,441	4,072	7,560	4,408	7,723	4,075	8,193	4,971	7,120	4,806

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN CAYUGA COUNTY *during twelve years as returned to the Comptroller's office.*

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

Year.	Acres of land assessed.[1]	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on $1 valuation in cents.
1859..	415,823	$15,562,727	$3,633,228	$19,214,844	.....	$12,871.10	$46,726.56	$14,411.13	$33,625.98	0.56
1860..	415,823	15,562,727	3,633,228	19,214,844	$19,214,844	12,871.10	46,726.56	14,411.13	59,245.77	0.68
1861..	416,045	15,234,595	3,418,399	16,652,994	19,214,814	10,317.64	38,490.63	14,411.11	60,046.29	0.64
1862..	416,045	15,234,595	3,418,399	18,652,994	21,912,079	10,317.64	38,490.63	16,856.55	87,768.32	0.70
1863..	416,073	15,347,247	3,784,806	19,222,053	22,292,079	64,674.50	47,940.12	16,719.05	94,741.34	1.00
1864..	414,762	15,711,353	4,343,241	20,059,594	21,704,306	295,773.89	211,139.47	16,388.60	93,031.63	2.85
1865..	414,762	15,711,353	4,348,241	20,059,594	20,743,701	295,773.89	211,139.47	15,557.77	81,159.73	2.91
1866..	414,447	15,753,778	4,293,697	20,052,475	20,952,475	111,596.71	306,320.80	15,714.36	100,833.78	2.55
1867...	414,307	16,019,177	4,311,950	20,331,127	20,996,841	43,813.88	207,500.03	26,233.55	133,266.43	2.43
1868..	413,597	16,192,342	4,167,794	20,350,136	21,131,127	73,072.52	201,650.50	26,413.91	96,146.64	1.88
1869..	413,446	16,291,162	4,068,698	20,350,519	22,150,136	101,498.69	173,015.94	27,687.67	96,906.84	1.80
1870...	413,446	16,281,162	4,068,698	20,350,519	21,068,698	101,498.69	173,015.94	26,335.87	126,682.30	2.03

[1] The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 414,678. The area of cities and villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the acres of farming land in the county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	298,633	99,563	398,196
1855	315,796	87,238	403,034
1860	315,183	91,325	406,508
1865	323,105	97,287	420,392

AUBURN CITY—was formed as a town from Aurelius, March, 28, 1823. It was incorp. as a village April 18, 1815, and as a city March 21, 1848. A part of Aurelius was annexed in 1869, and a part of Sennett in 1871. It lies upon Owasco Outlet, near the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling, with an inclination toward the N. Owasco Outlet, flowing N. W. through near the centre, descends about 180 ft., and furnishes an abundance of water-power, which is used at 10 dams. Along its course are valuable quarries of waterlime, Oriskany sandstone, and Onondaga and corniferous limestone. The city is finely laid out upon both sides of the creek, is situated in the midst of a rich farming country, and it has a large share of internal trade. Its manufactures are very extensive,[1] and it supports 5 national banks, 1 banking house not incorp. 2 savings banks, 8 public schools, one of which forms the high school and 1 the primary department, 16 churches,[2] a theological seminary,[3] an orphan asylum, a home,[4] and a private ladies seminary. Its educational affairs are under a board of education, and its police consists of about a dozen men, appointed by the mayor. There are 2 daily and 4 weekly papers published in the city.[5] The city has a bonded debt of $500,000 contracted in aid of the Southern Central R. R. Its charter was revised and amended in 1869, and again in 1870. It is divided into 7 wards, and in 1870 had a population of 17,225: of whom 3,519 were in the 1st ward; 2,034 in the 2d; 2,882 in the 3d; 3,485 in the 4th; 1,590 in the 5th; 1,830 in the 6th; and 976 in the 7th. The city is supplied with water by a company who use the Holley apparatus, and draw their supply from Owasco Outlet above the city.[6] The works furnish water under pressure sufficient for the fire department. There is a fire alarm system with 15 stations. The city is supplied with gas, of which about 12,000,000 cubic feet are used annually. It is the seat of the oldest State prison now existing in the State. This prison was located in 1816, mainly through the influence of John H. Beach, then in Assembly. Its site was given by Samuel Dill, Davis Hyde, John H. and Ebr. Beach, on the outlet of Owasco lake. Their deed (Dec. 22, 1816,) was for 6 acres, 20 perches of land and half the water power. The first prisoners (53 in no.) were received in 1817, and 87 more in 1818. It was mostly done in 1823. The other half of the power was bought in 1829, but the s. side was afterwards sold. In 1834, 12 acres were bought. An *Asylum for Insane Convicts* was opened February 2, 1859, and by law of 1867, insane female convicts from Sing-Sing and Utica were to be removed to this asylum, and an enlargement of the premises is in progress. The asylum is on a lot adjacent to the prison grounds, 500 feet square separately enclosed by a wall 12 feet high. The main building is 44 by 60 feet, with wing 27 by 100 feet and transepts 25 by 26 feet. The front is of stone and the side and rear walls of brick.

In the prison proper, there are shops for the manufacture of hames, shoes, tools, cabinet ware, sash and blinds and machinery. The convicts are hired to contractors, and work under the eye of keepers. The main central building is 387 feet long, with extensive shops extending at right angles from this to the rear. The property is valued at $706,211, and the average number of convicts about 950. The entire premises are enclosed by a high stone

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[1] According to the census of 1870, the principal of these are: four manufactories of reapers and mowers, employing 850 hands; 3 of shoes, 325; 1 of woolens and carpets, 222; 2 of woolen goods, 200; 2 of tools, 182; 1 of saddle hardware, 140; 1 of carriage axles, 85; 2 of castings and machinery, 53; 2 of files, 43; 1 of carriage bolts, 42; 3 of carriages, 40; 1 of reaper knives, 40; 1 of horse collars, 35; 5 of tobacco and cigars, 34; 2 of brick, 26; 3 of beer, 12; 1 of machine cards, 9; and various other shops of less extent, employing altogether about 2,500 persons, besides convicts in the State Prison, employed in mechanical business.

[2] Four Presb., 3 R. C., 2 Meth., 2 Prot. Episc., 2 Bap., 2 Af. Meth., and 1 Disciples.

[3] The Theological Seminary of the Presb. ch. of central and western N. Y., on elevated grounds in the northern part of the city, is a large stone structure, of 166 ft. front, 3 stories, and consists of a central building, with wings and transept. It has 5 professors, about 40 students, and a library of 4,000 volumes.

[4] The *Orphan Asylum*, at the corners of Walnut, Bradford and Owasco streets, is a fine 3 story brick building, surrounded by ample gardens and grounds. It was first opened in 1852, in a wooden house on the E. side of James street, until the erection of the present edifice in 1857.

The *Home for the Friendless*, established in 1864, as a home for aged and indigent females, and young girls out of employment. Expenses about $2,500 per annum.

[5] *Auburn Daily Advertiser*, (Repub.) Knapp & Peck, proprietors; size 28 by 40; terms $8.50.

Auburn Journal, (weekly issue by the above,) size 31 by 49; terms $2.00.

Auburn Daily Bulletin, (Ind.) daily, Sundays excepted; K. Vail & Co., eds. and pubs.; size 20 by 27; terms $5.00. Established in 1870.

Auburn Weekly Democrat, (Dem.) G. N. Bailey & Co., eds. and pubs.; size 26 by 41; terms $2.00.

Northern Christian Advocate, (Religious,) weekly; under auspices of Meth. Episc. Gen. Conference, by Wm. J. Moses; Rev. D. D. Lore, D. D., editor; 8 pages; size 29 by 42; price $2.00.

Northern Independent, (Religious,) weekly; Wm. Hosmer, ed. and pub.; 8 pages; size 24 by 36; price $1.50.

[6] Company formed in 1859, but not begun till 1863. They have 16 miles of mains, and about 1,000 customers. The works serve the purpose of a forcing engine in case of fires.

wall, and power is supplied from a dam on the Owasco Outlet. The settlement of Auburn was commenced in 1793, by Col. John Hardenburgh from Ulster Co., and the place first known as "Hardenburgh's Corners," until 1805.[1] **Clarksville,** a suburb, was annexed to Auburn in 1869, from Aurelius.

AURELIUS—was formed Jan. 27,. 1780. Brutus, Cato, Owasco, and "*Jefferson*" (now Mentz) were taken off March 30, 1802, Auburn and Fleming in 1823, a part of Springport in 1833, and a part of Throop in 1859. A small part was added to Auburn in 1869. It lies upon Cayuga Lake, near the centre of the W. border of the co. Its surface is undulating, with a slight inclination toward the N. and W. Owasco Outlet flows through the N. E. corner; and upon its course are several fine mill privileges. Hugh's Creek and several other small streams take their rise in the town. **Cayuga,** (p. o.,) upon Cayuga Lake, near its outlet, was incorp. in 1858. It is an important station upon the "Central" R. R., and is connected with Ithaca by two daily lines of steamers. It contains 4 churches,[2] a store house, malt house, and 435 inhabitants. **Fosterville,** (p. o.,) in the N. part, contains a church and about a dozen dwellings; and **Aurelius,** (p. o.,) in the S. E. part, is a small village. **Aurelius Sta.,** is on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. near the centre of the town. The first settlement was made at Cayuga in 1788, by John Harris, from Harrisburgh, Penn.[3] The first church was formed in 1804, by Rev. David Higgins.

BRUTUS—was formed from Aurelius, March 30, 1802. Sonnett was taken off in 1827. It lies on the E. border of the co., N. of the centre. In the N. and W. its surface is level, with an average elevation of not more than 10 feet above Seneca River, which forms its N. boundary, The portions immediately bordering upon the river are generally swampy. In the S. E. the surface is rolling and broken by isolated drift hills 50 to 75 feet above the general level. The principal streams are Bread Creek and Cold Spring Brook, both flowing into Seneca River. The former is a canal feeder, and along its banks are outcrops of limestone and plaster, which are quarried to some extent. **Weedsport,**[4] (p. o.,) was incorp. April 26, 1831. It is situated upon the Erie Canal, and is a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., and the S. C. R. R. It contains a bank, 2 newspaper offices,[5] union school, 4 churches, and a considerable amount of manufactures. The Southern Central R. R. crosses the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. at this place. Pop. 1,348. The first settlement was begun in 1800, by Wm. Stevens, from Mass., on lot 76.[6] The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1816.

CATO—was formed from Aurelius, March 30, 1802. Sterling was taken off in 1812, and Conquest, Ira and Victory, in 1821. A part of Ira was annexed in 1824. It lies upon the N. border of the co., N. of the centre. Its surface is level in the S. and gently rolling in the N. Cross Lake, upon the E. border, is a shallow body of water about 5 mi. long, through which flows Seneca River. Otter Lake and Parkers Pond, in the N. part, discharge their waters through Otter Creek, into Seneca River. **Meridian,**[7] (p. o.,) in the N. part of the town, was incorp. Oct. 17, 1854. Pop. 249. **Cato,** (p. o.,) is on the line of Ira, in the N. W. corner, and contains 2 churches, (Bap. and Presb.) Pop. 550. It is a R. R. sta. on the S. C. R. R. The first settlement was begun in 1800, by Samson Lawrence, on lot 32.[8] The first church (Bap.) was formed Oct. 26, 1810; Rev. Daniel Palmer was the first Pastor.

CONQUEST—was formed from Cato, March 16, 1821. It lies on the W. border of the co., N. of the centre. The surface is gently rolling, the ridges extending N. and S. The S.

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[1] Among the early settlers were Col. Brinkerhoff, Dr. Hackelah Burt, William Bostwick, Barnabas Caswell, and Lyman Paine, who came about 1795. John Hardenburgh built the first gristmill, in 1794; and Wm. Bostwick kept the first inn, in 1796.

[2] Presb., Meth., R. C., and Prot. Episc.

[3] Mr. Harris established the first ferry across Cayuga Lake. Wm. Harris and John Richardson came in the same year. The first marriage was that of John Harris and Mary Richardson, in 1789; the first birth, that of John Harris, Jr., in 1790; and the first death, that of —— Depuy, in 1797. Hugh Buckley taught the first school, in 1797. John Harris kept the first inn, in 1799, and the first store, in 1799.

[4] Named from Elisha and Edward Weed, first settlers at the village.

[5] *Weedsport Dispatch*, weekly; R. S. Blanchard & Co., eds. and pubs.; size 22 by 29; terms 50 cts. Established in 1869. *Weedsport Sentinel*, weekly; S. D. Lee, ed. and pub.; size 24 by 36; terms $1.50. Established in 1867.

[6] Among the other early settlers were Caleb, Nathan, and Jonah Rood, and —— Powers, from Saratoga co., who located at and near Weedsport; John Hamilton, from Washington co., on lot 64, in March, 1802; Edward Horton, Peter Douglass, and Samuel Moore, from N. J., on lot 86; Adam Helmer, from Herkimer co., on lot 67, in 1804; and —— Van Dyck and Daniel Miller, from N. J., on lot 76, in 1805. The first child born was Burnett Stevens, Nov. 13, 1801; the first marriage, that of Peter Douglass and Polly Hamilton, Jan. 12, 1804; and the first death, that of an infant child of Sunderland Sweet, in 1809. Harriet Phelps taught the first school in 1806; Walter and Elisha Weed kept the first store; and Lewis Putnam built the first sawmill and gristmill, on Bread Creek.

[7] Formerly *Cato Four Corners*.

[8] Among the other early settlers were Solomon Knapp, on lot 100, L. Sheldon, on lot 84, Jacob Labertuux, from Penn., on lot 57, in May, 1803; Jesse Elwell and Abner Holbster, at Meridian, in 1805. The first child born was Elvira Stockwell, May 4, 1805. She and her mother were burned to death in 1867, on the farm where she was born. The first marriage, that of Andrew Stockwell and Sybil Root, June 4, 1804; and the first death, that of Stephen Olcott, in 1805. Solomon Knapp kept the first inn at Cato, in 1803; and Jesse Elwell, the first at Meridian, in 1805. Daniel M. Bristol kept the first store, in 1806; and Samuel Woodford erected the first gristmill, on the outlet of Otter Lake, in 1811.

part along the course of Seneca River is marshy, and a swamp about one-fourth of a mi. wide extends N. and S. through the town along the course of the small stream which flows through Mud Pond. Duck Pond, in the N. W., is about 1 mi. in diameter. Howlands Island, in Seneca River, contains 2,700 acres, one-third of which is swampy, and overflowed during high water. **Conquest Centre,** (Conquest p. o.,) and **Pineville,** in the W. part, are small villages. The first settlers were George Snyder, from Schoharie co., who located on lot 37, and Israel Wolverton, from Tompkins co., on lot 4, in 1800.[1] The first church (Prot. Meth.) was formed at Conquest Centre, in 1803; Rev. Joshua Beebe was the first settled preacher.

FLEMING, (named from George Fleming, an early resident,)—was formed from Aurelius, March 28, 1823. It lies W. of the foot of Owasco Lake, a little S. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling, with inclination toward the N. and E. The banks of the lake slope upward for about three-fourths of a mi. The highest portions are 150 to 250 feet above the lake, and 800 to 1,000 feet above tide. Wheeler and Crane Creeks are the principal streams. The S. C. R. R. passes through this town. **Fleming,** (p. o.,) near the centre, contains 2 churches and about 30 dwellings. **Owasco Lake,** is a p. o. **Wyckoffs,** is a sta. on the S. C. R. R. The first settlements were made in 1790-91.[2] The first religious services were held by Elder Daniel Irish (Bap.) about 1794.

GENOA—was formed as "*Milton,*" Jan. 27, 1789; and its name was changed April 6, 1808. Locke was taken off in 1802. It is the S. W. corner town of the co., lying upon the E. bank of Cayuga Lake. The surface is a rolling region, gradually rising from the lake to a height of about 600 ft. and divided into ridges by the valleys of Big and Little Salmon Creek, which extend through near the centre.[3] The declivities that border upon the streams in some places are steep and 50 to 150 ft. high. **Genoa,** (p. o.,) on Big Salmon Creek, is a thriving village, with several mills and other manufactories. **Northville,** (Kings Ferry p. o.,) is situated in the N. W. part of the town. **Five Corners,** (p. o.,) contains about 40 dwellings. **East Genoa,** (p. o.,)is a hamlet. The first settlements were made anterior to the organization of the co. Jabez Bradley was the first settler at Northville.

IRA—was formed from Cato, March 16, 1821, and a part was annexed to Cato in 1824. It lies upon the E. border of the co., N. of the centre. Its surface is rolling, the summits of the ridges being 50 to 75 ft. above the valleys, and 225 to 275 feet above Lake Ontario. The streams are small brooks and creeks. **Ira,** (p. o.,) contains 1 church, and about 150 inhabitants. **Bethel Corners,** (p. o.,) is a small village in the N. W. corner of the town. **Cato,** (p. o.,) on the S. line, has three churches, and 180 inhabitants. The first settlements were made by David, Eleazur, and Andrew Stockwell, 3 brothers from Whitehall, on lot 58, Wm. Patterson, on lot 32, and Henry Conrad, (a German,) on the same lot, all in 1800.[4] The first church (Cong.) was formed at Ira Corners, July 7, 1807, by Rev. Francis Pomeroy; Rev. Silas Barnes was the first preacher.[5]

LEDYARD—named from Benjamin Ledyard, clerk and agent for disposal of military lots, was formed from Scipio, Jan. 30, 1823. It lies upon the E. bank of Cayuga Lake, S. W. of the centre of the co. Its surface inclines toward the W., its extreme E. border being ele-

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[1] Among the other early settlers were Jas. Perkins, from Onondaga co., on lot 3, Ephraim Witherill, from Tompkins co., on lot 4, Theophilus Emerson, on lot 27, and Clement B. Emerson, on lot 15, in 1802; Dijar Wilcox, from Saratoga co., on lot 74, Wm. McCollom and John Crowell, from Newburgh, on lot 76, in 1805; and William Crowell, on lot 77, in 1807. The first child born was Amos Wolverton, in 1803; the first marriage, that of Gilbert Perkins and Betsey Snyder; and the first death, that of a traveler and stranger, at Musquito Point. John Perkins taught the first school, at Conquest Centre, in 1807; Ephraim Witherill kept the first inn, in 1803; Jonathan Davis, the first store, at Conquest Centre, in 1827; —— Twitchell erected the first sawmill, in 1808, and Abram Cherry the first gristmill, in 1810. The first settlers joined in making a canoe which would hold 60 bush. of grain; and in this they carried the grists of the whole neighborhood to Springport, by the way of Seneca River, to be ground. The journey usually took 4 days. In 1813 John Filkins took a load of wheat to Albany, but was obliged to sell the wheat and one horse to defray the expenses of the journey. In 1804 James Perkins built the first framed house, sawing out the whole lumber with a whip saw. The building still stands (1859), a monument of persevering industry.

[2] Among the early settlers were Benj. Irish, Joseph Grover, Edward Wheeler, Ichabod and Abel Wilkinson, and James Herrington. The first child born was Aurelius Wheeler, in 1791; and the first death, that of Mrs. West, in 1762. John Herring taught the first school, in 1794; Abel Wilkinson kept the first inn, in 1792; and Joseph Grover the first store, in 1797.

[3] The S. part of the town was settled by emigrants mostly from Penn. and N. J., and the N. part by emigrants from New England. In 1800 the town had a population of 3,553; in 1810 it rose to 5,425; in 1820, after its territory was reduced to its present limits, the pop. was 2,565; and in 1855, 2,352.

[4] Among the other early settlers were Daniel Parker, on lot 69, John C. Barnes and Rev. Silas Barnes, on lot 70, and Zadock Barnes, on lot 83, all from Marcellus, and Edward Wood, from Sennett, on lot 89, in 1802; Archibald and Chas. Green, on lot 70, in 1803; Eli Mattison and Abraham Wiley, from Conn., on lot 34, Henry Ferris and his son, Augustus, from Saratoga co., on lot 71, in 1804; and Thomas Barnes, from Washington co., at Ira Corners, in 1805. Dr. Squire, the first physician, taught the first school, in 1805; David Stockwell kept the first inn, in 1800; Samuel and Israel Phelps the first store, at Ira Corners, in 1813; and John Hooker erected the first gristmill, in 1818. The first child born was Polly, daughter of David Stockwell, in April, 1802; the first marriage was that of Eleazar Stockwell and Margaret Noble, March 7, 1802; and the first death, that of the wife of Rev. Silas Barnes, in 1802.

[5] There are 4 churches in town: 2 Methodist., Bap., and Christian or Disciple.

vated 500 to 600 ft. above the surface of the lake. The slopes of the hills are generally gradual, but are steep in a few places. Its streams are small, rapid brooks, the principal of which is Paines Creek, flowing through a narrow ravine in the s. part. **Aurora,** (p. o.,) incorp. May 5, 1837, is beautifully located on the E. bank of Cayuga Lake. Its fine situation and the comparative mildness of its climate have made it a place of considerable resort; and it contains some of the finest residences to be found in the interior of the State. It has a national bank, several manufactories, &c., and is the seat of Wells College,[1] and of the Cayuga Lake Academy. Pop. 450. **Talcotts Corners,** (Ledyard p. o.,) near the S. E. corner, contains 2 churches and about a dozen dwellings. **Levana,** (p. o.,) is a steamboat landing 2 mi. N. of Aurora. Roswell Franklin, from Wyoming, settled at Aurora in 1789, and was the first settler in Cayuga co. Benj. Avery was the first settler at Talcotts Corners.[2] Rev. Seth Williston (Presb.) conducted the first religious services; and Rev. H. Woodruff was the first settled minister.

LOCKE—was formed from "*Milton*," (now Genoa,) Feb. 20, 1802. Summer Hill was taken off in 1831. It lies upon the high ridges which border upon Owasco Inlet, in the s. part of the co. The inlet flows through near the centre in a deep, narrow valley, bordered by steep hills rising 200 to 400 ft. above it. The summits of the hills spread out into a beautifully undulating region with a mean elevation of about 1,000 ft. above tide. **Milan,** (Locke p. o.,) situated on the s. branch of Owasco Lake Inlet, contains 2 churches, 2 woolen factories, 2 gristmills, and several mechanics' shops. **Centreville,** is a hamlet. **Locke,** is a sta. on the S. C. R. R. The first settlement was made by Ezra Carpenter, Jas. Cook, Jas. Durell, and Solomon Love, in 1790.[3] The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1819.

MENTZ—was formed from Aurelius, as "*Jefferson*," March 30, 1802. Its name was changed April 6, 1806. Montezuma and a portion of Throop, was taken off in 1859. It lies upon Seneca River, N. W. of the centre of the co. Its surface is generally flat, with a few low sand ridges near the s. border. A swampy region extends along Seneca River. Owasco Outlet, flowing through the centre, is the principal stream. Limestone, gypsum, and red shale are the underlying rocks. **Port Byron,** (p. o.,) incorp. 1837, and 1855, is situated upon the Owasco Outlet and Erie Canal, near the centre of the town. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. station is 1 mi. N. of the village. It contains 3 churches, a newspaper office,[4] a woolen factory, manufac. of staves and heading, a flouring mill, &c. Pop. 1,089. **Centerport,** is a canal village on the E. line. The first settlement was made in 1797.[5] There are three churches in town; Bap., M. E., and Presb.

MONTEZUMA—was formed from Mentz, April 8, 1859. It lies on the N. W. angle formed by the great easterly bend in Seneca River, on the W. border of the co. Its surface is mostly low and flat. An extensive swamp, known as the Montezuma Marshes, extends along the river. The only considerable stream is Cayuga Brook. Brine springs are found along Seneca River. **Montezuma,** (p. o.,) was incorp. in 1866, and is located upon Seneca River, in the W. part of the town. The Seneca and Cayuga Canals here unite with the Erie Canal. Salt and some other articles are manufactured.[6] Pop. 473. The first settlement was made in 1798.[7] The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1803, by Rev. John Jeffries. There are 3 churches in town; 2 M. E. and Bap.

MORAVIA—was formed from Sempronius March, 20, 1833. It lies upon Owasco Lake and Inlet, in the E. part of the co. The greater part of its surface is a rolling upland,

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[1] Incorporated March 28, 1868, as a female seminary, with power to confer degrees, and changed from "Wells Seminary" to the present name, March 29, 1870.

[2] Elisha Durkee, and Atwell and Edward Paine, settled at Aurora, in 1790. The first settler, Mr. Franklin, was in the battle of Wyoming, at which his wife was killed, and his youngest child taken prisoner by the Indians. He died at Aurora, in 1791, under the weight of his misfortunes. Betsy Durkee, (now Mrs. Swertland,) was the first child born in town. The first inn was kept by Joshua Patrick, at Aurora, in 1793, in a house still standing. Abiathar Hull kept the first store, and T. Wheeler erected the first mill, a little N. of Aurora.

[3] A daughter of James Durell was the first child born; Aaron Kellogg kept the first store, at Milan; James Cook, the first inn; Lyman Brown erected the first factory, at Milan, in 1810, and Mr. Durell the first gristmill. The traces of an Indian burying ground, half a mi. W. of Milan, between 2 deep gulfs, covering about 2 acres, are still visible. The graves are ranged in rows E. and W.

[4] *Port Byron Times*, (Rep.) weekly; R. S. Blanchard, ed., T. S. Longyer & Son, pubs.; size 22 by 30; terms $1.50.

[5] Among the early settlers were Philip King, Seth Higby, from Saratoga co., on lot 72, Josiah Patridge, from Mass., on lot 73, in 1797; Charles Annes, Aholiab and Elijah Buck, from Chemung co., on lot 73, (now Port Byron,) in 1798; Daniel Loveland, from Vt., on lot 49, in 1799; Peter Ransler and Moses Lent, from Owego, on lot 62, in 1800; James Dixon and Joseph Hamilton, from Washington co., Caleb Hopkins, from N. J., and Ira Hopkins, from Washington co., on lot 85, from 1800 to 1804.

[6] Salt was first manufactured in Montezuma about 1798; but the business was abandoned about 1840, in consequence of the brine becoming too weak to successfully compete with the salt springs of Syracuse and Salina. The salt was also found too deliquescent for profitable use.

[7] Among the early settlers were Peter Clark, from New York city, Comfort Tyler, and Abram Morgan, at Montezuma, in 1798, who located there to manufacture salt.

broken by the deep and narrow valleys of Owasco Inlet and its branches.[1] These valleys are 300 to 400 ft. below the summits of the hills, and are bordered by steep and in many places nearly perpendicular sides. Upon the streams in their course through the ravines are several beautiful cascades, furnishing an abundance of water-power. Mill Brook, just below its junction with Trout Brook, flows over a precipice of 80 ft. Upon the E. tributary of the outlet, near the S. border, is a cascade known as Dry Falls which presents points of interest to the traveler. A large spring of inflammable gas occurs upon the lowlands near the lake. **Owasco Valley,** (p. o.,) is a small village on the line of Venice. **Moravia,** (p. o.,) is situated on Mill Brook, in the valley 3 mi. S. E. of the head of Owasco Lake, is a sta. on the S. C. R. R. The rapids and cascades in the stream at this point furnish an abundance of water-power. The village is incorp. and contains a bank newspaper office,[2] the Moravia Institute, and Union school, and several mills and other manufacturing establishments. **Montville,** a small village 1 mi. E. of Moravia, contains 15 houses. The first settlement was made at Moravia Village, by John Stoyell, in 1791.[3] The first church (Cong.) was formed March 12, 1806.

NILES—was formed from Sempronius, March 20, 1833. It lies between Owasco and Skaneateles Lakes, S. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is principally a rolling and hilly upland. The highest summits are 700 ft. above Owasco Lake. The declivities are gradual toward Owasco but more abrupt toward Skaneateles Lake. Dutch Hollow Brook, flowing N. through near the centre, is bordered by high, steep banks.[4] **Kellogsville,** (p. o.,) in the extreme S. part, contains 2 churches and about 30 dwellings. **New Hope,** (p. o.,) in the S. E. part, contains a church, gristmill, sawmill, and a dozen dwellings. **Niles,** (p. o.,) in the N. part, **West Niles, Twelve Corners,** and **Nine Corners,** are hamlets. The first settlements were made in 1793.[5] There are 4 churches in town; 2 M. E., Bap., and Univ.

OWASCO—was formed from Aurelius, March 30, 1802. It lies E. of the foot of Owasco Lake, S. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling and inclined to the N. W. From the lake it slopes gradually upward, and the highest summits attain an elevation of 500 feet. Owasco Creek, flowing W. across the S. part, and Millers Brook, in the N. part, are the only streams. **Owasco,** (p. o.,) in the S. E. corner, contains 2 churches and about 50 dwellings. The first settlements were made in 1792.[6] The first church was formed in 1798, by Rev. Abram Brokaw.[7]

SCIPIO—was formed March 5, 1794. Sempronius was taken off in 1799, a part of Marcellus (Onondaga co.) in 1804, Ledyard, Venice, and a part of Springport, in 1823. It lies on the W. shore of Owasco Lake, S. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling, the highest summits being 500 ft. above the lake. A steep bluff, 20 to 50 ft. high, extends along the lake, and from the summit the surface slopes gradually upward for about one mi. The streams are mere brooks. **Scipio Centre,** (Scipio p. o.,) contains 2 churches and 80 inhabitants. **Scipioville,** (p. o.,) near the W. line, about 90 inhabitants. **Sherwoods,** (p. o.,) is a small village near the S. W. corner. **The Square,** is a (p. o.,) in the N. W. part, and **Bolts Corners,** a hamlet in the S. **Culvers Point,** and **Cascade,** are stations on the S. C. R. R. The first settlements were made in 1790.[8] The first religious services were held by Elder David Irish, in 1794; and the first church (Bap.) was formed the same year.

SEMPRONIUS—was formed March 9, 1799. A part was annexed to Marcellus (Onondaga co.) March 24, 1804, and Moravia and Niles, March 20, 1833. It lies upon

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[1] The Owasco Flats were in part cultivated by the Indians anterior to the settlement by the whites, and still bear traces of the ancient occupation.

[2] *Moravia Valley Register*, (Rep.) weekly, Manville E. Kenyon Ed. & Pub., size 24 by 36. Terms $1.50.

[3] Among the other early settlers were Winslow Perry, Amos Stoyell, and John L. Bottom, in 1793; Gershom Morse in 1794; and Cotton Skinner, in 1795. The first child born was Seth Perry, in 1794; the first marriage, that of Jonathan Eldridge and Sally Perry, in 1795; and the first death that of Cynthia Wright, in 1795. Levi Goodrich taught the first school, in 1797; Zadock Cady kept the first inn, in 1801, David Wright the first store, and John Stoyell built the first mill.

[4] On the highest point of land, 3 mi. E. of Owasco Lake, is a quarry of fine flagging stone.

[5] Among the early settlers were Garret Conover and his sons John and Aaron, Isaac Selover, James Brinkerhoff, and William Bowen. The first child born was Sally Amerman, in 1798.

[6] Among the early settlers were Samuel and Benj. De Puy, Moses Cartwright, and Jacob and Rochlff Brinkerhoff. Cornelius Delamater kept the first inn, in 1800; James Burrows the first store, in 1807; and Daniel Bovier built the first gristmill, in 1798.

[7] There are 3 churches in town: M. E., Reformed and Baptist.

[8] Among the early settlers were Elisha Durkee, Henry Watkins, Gilbert and Alanson Tracy, Sam'l Branch, Ebenezer Witter, and Gideon Allen. The first child born was Betsey Durkee, Dec. 5., 1790; and the first marriage, that of Wm. Allen and Betsey Watkins, June 25, 1793. Wm. Daniels taught the first school, in 1798, and Dr. Strong kept the first store, in 1803.

Skaneateles Lake, in the S. E. part of the co. From the valley of the lake and inlet the hills rise abruptly to a height of 800, to 1,000 feet, and from their summits the surface spreads out into a rolling and hilly upland. The highest points are about 1,700 ft. above tide. Mill Brook, flowing W., Bear Swamp Brook, N., and Fall Brook, S., all have excavated deep valleys in the drift deposits and shales. **Dresserville,** (p. o.,) located on Mill Brook, in the S. part of the town, contains about 30 dwellings. **Vansville,** (Sempronius, p. o.,) is a hamlet. **Glen Haven,** is a small village near the head of Skaneateles Lake. The first settlement was made in 1794, by Ezekiel Sales,[1] Lotham Bassett, and Seth Burgess. The first church (Bap.) was formed Feb. 29, 1798; Rev. John Lasure was the first preacher.

SENNETT—was formed from Brutus, March 19, 1827; it was named from Judge Daniel Sennett, a pioneer settler. A portion of Throop was taken off in 1859 and a part was annexed to Auburn in 1871. It lies upon the E. border of the co., N. of the centre. Its surface is level or gently undulating, the ridges rising in long, gradual slopes 50 to 100 ft. above the valleys. The streams are all small brooks. **Sennett,** (p. o.,) a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., contains 2 churches and about 40 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1794, by Ebenezer Healy, Jos. Atwell, Thos. Morley, and Thos. Morley, jr., from Conn., on lot 21.[2] The first church (Bap.) was organized Sept. 12, 1799, by Rev. Manasseh French, who was the first preacher. There are now 3 churches in town; Presb. Bap. and Meth.

SPRINGPORT—was formed from Scipio and Aurelius, Jan. 30, 1823. It lies upon the E. shore of Cayuga Lake, S. W. of the centre of the co. Its surface rises in gradual slopes from the water to the E. border, where it attains an elevation of 400 to 500 ft. Waterlime, plaster, and limestone used for building, are quarried along the shore of the lake and in the adjoining ravines. Two immense springs flow from the ground near the village, furnishing a valuable water-power.[3] The lake is so deep that it rarely freezes, and the warmth of the water essentially moderates the intensity of the frosts of winter.[4] **Union Springs,** (p. o.,) is beautifully situated upon Cayuga Lake, S. of the centre of the W. border of the town. It contains a bank, an insurance office, the Howland School for young women,[5] an Academy for both sexes, and a union school, several manufactories, a newspaper office,[6] and many fine residences. Pop. 1,150. The first settlement was made in 1800, by Frederick Gearheart, Thos. Thompson, and Jas. Carr.[7] The first church (Cong.) was formed by Rev. Joshua Lane, the first preacher.

STERLING—named from Lord Sterling, of the Revolution—was formed from Cato, June 19, 1812. It lies upon Lake Ontario, in the extreme N. part of the co. Its surface is rolling and has a slight inclination toward the N. The summits of the ridges in the S. are 200 to 300 ft. above the lake; and Big Bluff, upon the lake shore, has about the same elevation. The streams are Little Sodus Creek and its branches, flowing into Little Sodus Bay, and Cartright Brook, flowing into Blind Sodus Bay.[8] Little Sodus Bay is about 2 mi. long by 1 mi. wide, and is one of the best harbors upon the S. shore of the lake. An extensive swamp, covering several hundred acres, extends along the lake shore, E. of the bay, and another lies on the S. border of the town. Outcrops of Medina sandstone[9] and Oneida conglomerate are quarried in this town for building stone. **Sterling Centre,** (Sterling p. o.,) is a village of 237 inhabitants. **Fair Haven,** (p. o.,) on Little Sodus Bay, is the northern terminus of the Southern Central R. R. **Martville,** (p. o.,) near the S. E. corner, has 126 inhabitants.

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[1] The first child born was Benj. Sales, in 1794; the first marriage, that of Sam'l Rice and Matilda Summertson; and the first death, that of Sam'l Rice. Cyrus Powers taught the first school, in 1800; John Husted kept the first inn and store, and Artimus Dresser erected the first mill.

[2] In 1795, Judge Dan'l Sennett, Amos Bennett, and Jacob Rufus, and Dan'l Sheldon, from Conn., settled on lot 99. In 1797 Jacob Hicks, a Revolutionary soldier, who drew lot 90, settled on it; Benj. Miller, also a Revolutionary soldier, on lot 17; and Jabez Remington and Hezekiah Freeman, from Vt., on lots 21 and 10. The first child born was Sally Smith in 1795; the first marriage, that of Nehemiah Smith and Mindevill Morley, in 1794; and the first death, that of Thos. Morley, in 1795. Betsey Morley taught the first school, in 1795; Joseph Atwell kept the first inn, the same year; and Sheldon & Lathrop the first store.

[3] These springs are about ten rods apart. From the larger flows a stream of sufficient size to furnish water-power for running a flouring mill with 6 run of stones, a plaster mill, sawmill, and several other kinds of machinery. The stream from the smaller spring drive the machinery of a planing mill, sawmill, and tannery. From the springs the town and village both derive their names.

[4] Fruit growing, to which the climate and soil are admirably adapted, begins to attract attention. The vine is successfully cultivated.

[5] Endowed by Geo. Howland, of New Bedford, Mass. It has a competent corps of professors, and an endowment of $100,000.

[6] *Union Springs Advertiser*, weekly, J. B. Hoff, Ed & Pub. Size 22 by 32 inches. Terms $1.50. Established in 1866.

[7] Amos Comely taught the first school, near Union Spg's; Thomas Collins kept the first inn; Laban Haskins and Walter Low, the first store; Philip Winegar erected the first woolen factory.

[8] After work commenced on the Ontario, Auburn & N. Y. R. R. an effort was made to change the name of this bay to Ontario Bay.

[9] This stone is much used for the underpinnings of houses and farm buildings. It has been observed that hogs are very fond of licking the stone whenever they have access to it, and in consequence they foam at the mouth, and can only be fatted with great difficulty.

Sterling Valley, (p. o.,) has 172 inhabitants. **North Sterling,** (p. o.,) is a hamlet. The first settler was Peter Dumas, who located upon lot 19 in 1805.[1] The first church (Asso. Ref. Presb.) was formed in 1818.

SUMMER HILL—was formed from Locke, as "*Plato*," April 26, 1831; its name was changed March 16, 1832. It is the S. E. corner town of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, 1,000 to 1,100 ft. above tide. Fall Brook, the principal stream, flows S. through the E. part. Its valley is 300 to 400 ft. below the summits of the hills, and forms the only considerable break in the general level of the surface. Summer Hill Lake is a small pond in the N. E. part, discharging its waters into Fall Brook. **Summer Hill,** (p. o.,) in the S. part of the town, is a small village. The first settlement was made in 1797, by Hezekiah Mix, from Genoa, on lot 37, near the village.[2] The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1807; Elder Whipple was the first pastor.

THROOP, (named from Gov. Enos T. Throop,)—was formed from Aurelius, Mentz, and Sennett, April 8, 1859. It is an interior town, lying a little N. W. of the centre of the co. Its surface is generally level, broken in a few places in the W. and N. by sand and gravel ridges. Its principal streams are Owasco Outlet and Cayuga Brook. **Throopsville,** (p. o.,) on Owasco Inlet, S. E. of the centre, contains 2 churches, (Meth. and Disciple,) grist and 2 saw mills, a cheese fac., wheelbarrow fac. &c. Pop. 126. The first settlement was made on lot 2, in 1790, by Ezekiel Crane and his son Shadrach, from N. J.[3]

VENICE—was formed from Scipio, Jan. 30, 1823. It is an interior town, lying S. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, the highest summits being 300 to 400 ft. above Owasco Lake. Salmon and Little Salmon Creeks flows S. in deep valleys, dividing the surface into distinct ridges. Owasco Lake borders upon the N. E. corner. The declivities bordering upon the lake and upon the W. bank of Salmon Creek, are steep, but generally the hillsides are long, gradual slopes. **Venice,** (p. o.,) in the N. E. part of the town, is a small village, and **Poplar Ridge,** (p. o.,) upon the highest summit in the N. W. contains several small manufactories. **East Venice,** (p. o.,) and **Venice Centre,** (p. o.,) are hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1800.[4] The first church (Bap.) was formed at Stuarts Corners, in 1800, by Elder Irish, the first preacher. Upon the ridge E. of Salmon Creek, near the S. border of the town, are the remains of an ancient fortification. Upon the creek, near the centre of the town, were cleared and cultivated fields at the first advent of the whites. Near these fields was an Indian burial ground.

VICTORY—was formed from Cato, March 16, 1821. It lies upon the W. border of the co., N. W. of the centre. Its surface is gently undulating, the highest points being scarcely 50 ft. above the general level. Little Sodus and Red Creeks are the principal streams. The underlying rocks are red shale and blue limestone, covered deep with drift. A swamp in the S. W. part covers several hundred acres. **Victory,** (p. o.,) near the centre of the town, has 170 inhabitants; and **Westbury,** (p. o.,) on the line of Wayne co. **North Victory,** is a p. o. The settlement of the two was commenced in 1800, by John McNeal, from Montgomery

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[1] Mr. Dumas was a Frenchman, who came to this country with La Fayette and served during the Revolution. For his services he received a lot in the Military Tract, and drew lot 19, in Sterling. Capt. Andrew Rassmusen, settled the same year on lot No. 1. He was killed on board of an American vessel, on Lake Ontario, during the War of 1812. Francis Decamp located near Martville, in 1806; Wm. Divine, Nathan Wilmot, and Jehiel Peck, on lot 11, in 1807; Jacob Wilsey, from Saratoga co., on lot 14, in 1808; John Cooper on lot 12, John Duzenbury, on lot 44, Curtis Stoddard, on lot 19, John McFarland and son, from Washington co., on lot 27, John and Matthew Harsha, from Washington co., at Martville, in 1810; Wm. Cooper, Jos. Bunnell, and John Turner, from Long Island, in 1811; and Geo. Cooper, from Saratoga co., in 1812. The first child born was Isaac Hopkins, March 16, 1807; the first marriage, that of Matthew Harsha and Charity Turner; and the first death, that of Ezra, son of Peter Dumas, July 21, 1806. The first school was taught by Benj. Clark, in 1812; Wm. Cooper kept the first inn in 1810; John Cooper erected the first sawmill, in 1817, and the first gristmill, in 1815.

[2] Among the early settlers were Nath'l Fillmore, (father of Millard Fillmore, Ex-Pres. U. S., who was born in this town.) Martin Barber, Wm. Webster, Jos. Cone, Wm. Honeywell, Jos. Savage, Harvey Hough, and Josiah Walker. The first child born was Millard Fillmore or Anson Cone; the first marriage, that of Ebenezer Crowl and Rosanna Mix, in 1803; and the first death, that of Amos Mix, killed by the falling of a tree, in 1798. Jos. Cone kept the first inn, in 1803; Chas. Crane, the first store; and Ebenezer Bennett erected the first mill, in 1816.

[3] Among the other early settlers were Isaac Barnum, Othniel Palmer, and his son, from Conn., Israel Clapp, from Mass., on lot 16; Jas. Leonard and Wm. Duvall from N. J., on lots 2 and 4, Benoni Clark, from Oneida co., on lot 4, Jonas Ward and his son Caleb, from N. J., on lot 92, in 1796; Christopher and Rev. John Jeffries, from Saratoga Springs, on lot 16, Ephraim Wethy, from Dutchess co., on lot 4, in 1799; Amos and David Cudner on lot 14, in 1801. The first marriage was that of Shadrach Crane and Hannah Palmer; and the first birth, that of Ezekiel Crane, Edward Carpenter taught the first school, in 1804; Israel Clapp kept the first inn, in 1800; Luther Harden the first store, in 1804; and Prentice Palmer erected the first saw and gristmill, in 1799.

[4] Among the early settlers were Henry Hewit, Ezekiel Landon, Samuel Robinson, and Zadock Bateman, at Stewarts Corners, Samuel Childsey, and Amos Rathbun, at Poplar Ridge, Luke Taylor, and Thomas Carman, all of whom came in between 1790 and 1800. The first child born was Lemon Cole; and the first death, that of ——Herrick, one of the pioneer settlers; he was killed by the fall of a tree. The first inn was kept by Samuel Robinson. The first mill was erected at Venice Village, in 1835.

co., and John and Samuel Martin, from Ireland, on lot 65.[1] The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1813, Rev. Zenas Jones, the first preacher.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

THIS county was formed from Genesee, March 11, 1808. It lies upon the shore of Lake Erie, and is the S. W. corner co. of the State. It is centrally distant 288 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,099 sq. mi. The surface is mostly a hilly and rolling upland. A bluff, with a mean elevation of 20 ft., extends along the lake; and from its summit the land spreads out into an undulating region, gradually rising for a distance of 3 or 4. mi. This comparatively level tract is bordered by the declivities of a hilly upland, which occupies the centre and S. part of the co. The highest summits are 1,000 to 1,200 feet above Lake Erie, and 1,800 to 2,000 ft. above tide. The uplands are broken by several deep valleys, the principal of which are those of Chautauqua Lake and Conewango Creek. The summits of the hills, 4 to 6 mi. S. of the lake shore, form the watershed which divides the waters of Lake Erie from those of Allegany River. The declivities bordering upon the valleys are in many places too steep for profitable cultivation.

Conewango Creek, flowing along the E. border and receiving Cassadaga Creek and Chautauqua Outlet, is the largest stream in the co. The other principal streams are Cattaraugus, Silver, Walnut, Canadaway, Little Cattaraugus, and Twenty Mile Creeks, flowing into Lake Erie. French and Little Broken Straw Creeks, tributaries of Allegany River, and Prendergast Creek, flowing into Chautauqua Lake. Besides these and their tributaries are numerous smaller streams flowing directly into Lake Erie. Chautauqua Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, 18 mi. long and 1 to 3 mi. wide, occupying a deep valley in the highland region about 10 mi. S. E. of Lake Erie. It is 726 feet above Lake Erie. The hills that surround it are 500 to 600 ft. above its surface. Its outlet forms a branch of Conewango Creek, which latter stream is a tributary of Allegany River. Several other small lakes are located among the highlands, the principal of which are Bear, Cassadaga, Mud, and Finleys Lakes, all 700 to 900 ft. above Lake Erie.

The rocks of this co. belong to the Portage and Chemung groups,—the former occupying the N. half of the co. and the latter the S. half. The summits of the highest hills in the S. are crowned with conglomerate, belonging to the Chemung group and affording the only good building stone in the S. part of the co. The sandstones of the Portage group are quarried to some extent in the N. part. Lime is obtained in limited quantities from limestone boulders and Marl beds. One of the most peculiar geological features of the co. is the numerous springs of carburetted hydrogen gas found in various localities, and especially along the shore of Lake Erie. It comes from the shales of the Portage group, and in some places it has been used for illumination. An attempt was made many years since to use this gas in one of the lighthouses on the shore of Lake Erie, but the illuminating power was found to be insufficient, and the supply uncertain. This gas has, from an early period, been used for purposes of illumination in Fredonia village.

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[1] Patrick Murphy, from Ireland, settled on lot 54, in Feb. 1806; Mathias Vanderhuyden, from Albany co., on lot 62, and Asahel Carter, from Vt., on lot 66, in 1810; John Ramsey, and Wm. and Dan'l Griswold, from Herkimer co., on lot 25, in 1811; Jacob W. and Martin De Forrest from Washington co., Conrad Phrozine, from Newburgh, on lot 43, Manasseh French, from Scipio, Judge C. Smith, from Saratoga co., on lot 40, Philander Phinney, from Saratoga co., Silas Kellogg, from Brutus, on lot 39, and Ebenezer Bird, from Onondaga co., on lot 29, all in 1812. Mrs. Jane Wood was the first child born in town, in 1804; and the first death, that of John McNeal, in 1800.

The soil upon the uplands is principally clay mixed with disintegrated shale, generally known as *flat gravel;* and in the valleys it is a fine quality of sandy and gravelly loam mixed with alluvium. Along the lake shore is a strip of productive clay loam. The uplands are arable to their summits, but are generally much better adapted to pasturage than tillage, and dairying has become an important business, more particularly in the southern and eastern part of the co. The Lake Erie slope is found admirably fitted for fruits and especially grapes, of which about 730 acres are under cultivation in Portland, 600 in Pomfret, and 270 acres in other towns on the Lake Erie slope. The manufactures are becoming quite important at Dunkirk, Jamestown and other points.[1]

The county seat is located at Mayville, in Chautauqua at the head of Chautauqua Lake.[2] The courthouse is a brick edifice erected in 1834. The jail is a brick building, with stone cells, south of the courthouse. The clerk's[3] and surrogate's offices are opposite the C. H. in separate buildings.

The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 231 acres, near De Wittville, 3½ mi. S. E. from Mayville, and is new and very well arranged. A building for the insane is about to be erected. The location of this establishment is unusually fine.

The Erie Railway extends through Hanover and Sheridan, to Dunkirk, and was formerly the main terminus of this great thoroughfare. But since the connections with Rochester, Buffalo, and the southwest have been established, this branch has become quite unimportant The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R. extends along the border of the co. a mile or two from the lake, through Hanover, Sheridan, Dunkirk, Pomfret, Portland, Westfield and Ripley. The Atlantic and Great Western Railway connecting with the "Erie" at Salamanca, passes through Poland, Ellicott, Busti and Harmony. It has been for some years managed as a part of the Erie Railway, but changes in this regard are probable. The Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh R. R. connects with the Lake Shore road at Brocton, and extends through Portland, Chautauqua, Sherman and Clymer, into the oil regions of Western Penn. The Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh R. R. passes through Dunkirk, Pomfret, Stockton, Gerry, Ellicott, Poland and Carroll, and at time of writing is not fully completed. A horse R. R. extends from Dunkirk to Fredonia. The best harbor on the lake in this co. is at Dunkirk, where large sums have been expended upon improvements in former times. Barcelona and Silver Creek, are harbors of less note. Chautauqua lake (18 mi.) and its outlet as far as Jamestown, (4 mi.) are navigated by small steamers, and form a pleasant route. One of the two steamers on the lake was wrecked by an explosion in August, 1871.

Settlement began in this co. about 1794. In 1802 a road was opened to the co. and soon after through it, which soon became the principal route of emigrants going west. A mail route was opened in 1806, between Buffalo and Erie, Pa. The lands were all embraced in the Holland purchase. A tract of 60,000 acres in the S. E. part was sold to Levi Beardsley, James O. Morse and Alvan Stewart. In 1835 the Holland Land Company sold their outstanding contracts and unsold lands to Trumbull, Cary & Co., of Batavia; and the new conditions imposed by them upon the extension of contracts became the pretext for a mob, which demolished the land office at Mayville and burned the records in the street. In 1838 the interests of the co. were transferred to Duer, Morrison & Seward, and the troubles were satisfactorily settled. Six of the towns of this co. are named from signers of the Declaration of Independence.

At the beginning of the late war, this co. took its full share in raising troops, and a regimental camp was organized at Westfield, Sept. 9th 1861, under Capt W. H. Knapp. The 9th cavalry regiment, (Stoneman's cavalry) was formed at this camp. Jamestown was designated in 1862, as the rendezvous for those enlisted in the 32d Senatorial district (Cattaraugus and Chautauqua cos.) The 112th, and 159th regiments N. Y. Vols. were organized in the summer and fall of 1862 at that place. Besides these, portions of the 15th and 22d cavalry, the 49th, 64th and 187th infantry and the 7th Independent Co. of sharp shooters, were raised in this county.

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[1] In 1865, 13 cheese factories were reported in this co., of which 10 used the milk of 3,003 cows, and 5 produced 702,250 lbs. of cheese. In 1869 there were 14, using the milk of 8,246 cows.

[2] This co. was united with Niagara from the date of its organization in 1808 until 1811. The first court was held June 25, 1811. The commissioners to locate the co. buildings were Jonas Williams, Isaac Sutherland, and Asa Ransom. The first co. officers were Zattu Cushing, *First Judge;* Matthew Prendergast, Philo Orton, Jonathan Thompson, and Wm. Alexander, *Associate Judges;* David Eason, *Sheriff;* and John E. Marshall, *Co. Clerk.*

[3] In 1858 the supervisors authorized the erection of a new clerk's office at a cost of $2,500.

POPULATION *of towns since* 1860, *and their* POLITICAL VOTE *for President in* 1860, *and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time.* (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

Towns.	Total Population.			Vote for Governor. (Republican and Democrat.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.[1]	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Arkwright	1,103	1,116	1,030	202	59	142	62	161	79	162	79	180	100	136	83
Busti	2,011	1,976	1,844	327	91	267	86	318	99	326	116	331	103	310	90
Carroll	1,525	1,454	1,548	291	34	261	35	297	44	310	42	326	65	269	63
Charlotte	1,711	1,664	1,602	212	183	192	175	210	206	209	217	202	230	152	213
Chautauqua	2,837	2,698	3,064	409	169	328	176	404	225	416	209	447	244	373	286
Cherry Creek	1,359	1,304	1,359	211	109	143	112	211	93	218	80	237	95	199	105
Clymer	1,330	1,322	1,436	235	37	208	36	273	36	265	26	292	35	240	36
Dunkirk	5,616	7,452	6,912	429	489	386	537	539	597	492	555	536	735	430	628
Ellery	1,751	1,609	1,616	323	89	299	86	324	101	349	95	335	99	258	109
Ellicott	5,112	5,556	6,679	742	221	683	225	911	235	778	281	1,020	378	921	354
Ellington	1,937	1,722	1,556	372	72	318	65	367	64	310	58	364	67	286	74
French Creek	968	901	973	142	55	115	55	162	53	139	49	165	59	136	57
Gerry	1,315	1,129	1,099	240	34	238	32	267	31	269	33	239	45	198	39
Hanover	4,254	4,087	4,037	596	371	461	353	555	386	563	362	605	410	498	393
Harmony	3,606	3,653	3,416	681	130	600	124	739	120	739	116	780	127	652	127
Kiantone	552	574	539	82	47	83	29	86	36	96	28	91	30	79	29
Mina	1,200	1,188	1,092	168	73	157	74	188	69	166	71	182	79	139	62
Poland	1,794	1,575	1,418	235	31	238	36	268	49	268	33	305	53	78	47
Pomfret	4,293	4,065	4,306	516	380	419	388	524	357	535	390	554	412	489	410
Portland	1,984	1,816	1,887	226	170	190	167	264	168	255	165	292	165	231	134
Ripley	2,013	1,870	1,946	251	133	178	147	236	142	216	127	260	174	206	149
Sheridan	1,716	1,688	1,686	211	151	178	169	221	156	196	127	212	167	158	140
Sherman	1,394	1,353	1,470	234	36	228	54	250	60	258	57	297	66	24	62
Stockton	1,887	1,665	1,639	301	152	266	138	285	153	281	160	285	162	253	155
Villenova	1,514	1,503	1,401	258	105	199	106	218	134	217	116	244	133	210	126
Westfield	3,640	3,559	6,645	497	247	401	241	484	259	369	222	508	262	431	231
Catt'gus I. R.	.....	29	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	58,422	58,528	59,328	8,481	3,673	7,178	3,712	8,762	3,952	8,750	3,814	9,339	4,503	7,770	4,252

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY *during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.*

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

Year.	Acres of land assessed.[2]	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on $1 valuation in cents.
1859..	651,952	$12,750,564	$1,911,403	$14,661,967	.....	$19,020.40	$29,671.06	$10,702.58	$24,972.68	0.59
1860..	650,613	12,651,102	1,831,362	14,842,464	$14,270,102	23,342.20	24,220.93	10,702.58	43,999.48	0.71
1861..	650,613	12,512,403	1,791,236	14,303,639	14,270,102	19,853.56	27,049.88	10,702.58	44,594.07	0.72
1862..	650,613	12,424,736	1,827,257	14,251,993	14,208,799	22,452.02	25,697.95	10,656.60	56,835.19	0.81
1863..	650,613	12,425,070	1,677,083	14,102,153	14,316,320	63,431.10	26,899.10	10,737.62	60,846.48	1.13
1864..	650,613	12,549,516	2,252,000	14,801,516	14,277,993	744,311.31	32,059.75	10,708.49	64,250.92	5.96
1865..	650,613	12,904,010	2,204,165	15,108,175	14,579,488	279,397.33	41,827.72	10,934.62	57,042.24	2.68
1866..	650,613	12,966,776	2,450,927	15,417,703	14,955,165	63,765.32	47,853.42	11,216.37	71,971.74	1.30
1867..	651,171	13,401,347	2,191,091	15,592,438	14,781,104	66,444.83	70,976.92	18,476.38	93,860.01	1.69
1868..	651,171	13,478,992	1,999,583	15,478,575	15,342,438	75,541.96	63,981.99	19,178.05	69,808.10	1.49
1869..	651,171	13,819,890	1,786,875	15,606,765	15,478,575	69,846.95	71,629.25	19,348.22	67,718.75	1.48
1870..	651,171	13,922,429	1,832,016	15,754,445	15,606,765	67,095.01	69,261.34	19,508.45	93,840.68	1,60

ARKWRIGHT—was formed from Pomfret and Villenova, April 30, 1829. A part of Pomfret was annexed in 1830. It is an interior town, lying N. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is an elevated upland, broken and hilly in the S. W., and rolling in the N. E. The highest summit—near the centre, said to be the highest land in the co,—is 1,000 to 1,200 ft. above Lake Erie. The principal streams are Canadaway and Walnut Creeks. Mud Lake, on

[1] The Census of 1870 gives the population of villages in this county as follows: Busti Corners, 278; Fentonville, 82; Frewsburgh, 379; De Wittville, 262; Hartfield, 59; Mayfield, 701; Cherry Creek, 271; Clymer, 400; Dunkirk, 5,231; Dexterville, 358; Jamestown, 5,336; Ellington, 314; Forestville, 722; Irving, 355; Silver Creek, 666; Smith's Mills, 128; Ashville, 350; Blockville, 200; Panama, 650; Kiantone, 62; Fredonia, 2,546; Laona, 216; Brocton, 329; Centreville, 141; Quincy, 350; Sherman, 610; Cassadaga, 225; Delanti, 245; Hamlet, 155; and Westfield, 3,000.

[2] The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 650,620. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the acres of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	310,733	281,581	592,314
1855	360,110	294,146	654,256
1860	388,154	210,093	598,247
1865	380,414	216,904	597,318

the E. border, covers about ten acres. **Arkwright Summit,** is a p. o., in the E. part of the town. **Arkwright,** is a hamlet in the N. part. The first settlement was made in the N. W. corner by Byron T. Orton, Benj. Perry, and Augustus Burnham, from the eastern part of the State, in 1807.[1] The first religious meeting was held at the house of Aaron Wilcox, in 1810, by Rev. John Spencer. The first church (Bap.) was organized by Elder Thos. Grennel, in 1820.

BUSTI—named from Paul Busti, agent of the Holland Land Co., was formed from Ellicott and Harmony, April 16, 1823. A part was annexed to Ellicott in 1845. It lies upon the south border of the co., E. of the centre. Its surface is hilly and broken. It is drained by Stillwater and several other small streams flowing into Chautauqua Lake, which lies along the N. border, and by others flowing E. into Conewango Creek. The Atlantic and Great Western Railway crosses the northern border. **Busti Corners,** (Busti p. o.,) is a small village a little east of the centre of the town. The first settlement was made on lot 61, in 1810, by John L. Frank, from Herkimer co.[2] The first church (Cong.) was formed Aug. 30. 1819; Rev. Samuel Smith was the first minister.

CARROLL—named in honor of the last surviving signer of the declaration of independence, was formed from Ellicott, March 25, 1825. Kiantone was taken off in 1853. It is the S. E. corner town in the co. Its surface is broken and hilly in the N. E. and E., and rolling in the S. and S. W. The highest summits are 900 ft. above Lake Erie. The principal stream is Conewango Creek, forming part of the W. boundary. The Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh R. R., crosses this town. **Frewsburgh,** (p. o.,) in the N. W. part, is a small village on the line of the D. W. & P. R. R. **State Line,** is on the line of Penn. **Fentonville,** is a (p. o.) near the S. W. corner. Joseph Aiken from Rensselaer co., the first settler in town, located on Lot 29 in Jan. 1807.[3]

CHARLOTTE—was formed from Gerry, April 29, 1829. Is is an interior town, lying N. E. of the centre of the co. The surface is moderately hilly and divided into several ridges by the valleys of the streams. **Luce Hill,** 2 mi. N. of Charlotte Centre, is the highest point in town, and about 1,000 ft. above Lake Erie. It is drained by Mill Creek and tributaries. **Charlotte Centre,** (p. o.,) contains 2 churches, a cheese fac., and some small manufac. and dwellings. **Sinclearville,**[4] (p. o.,) a sta. on the D. W. & P, R. R. near the S. line, and partly in Gerry, contains 4 churches, 2 gristmills, and 3 sawmills, a cheese fac. and two tanneries. Pop. 575. The first settlement was made near the centre, in April, 1809, by John and Daniel Pickett, Alva O. Austin, John and Taylor Gregg, and Abel Prior.[5] The first religious org. was in 1816 by Methodists. In 1839, the Baptists built the first church. There are now 6 churches in town.[6]

CHAUTAUQUA—was formed from Batavia, (Genesee co.,) April 11, 1804, and embraced all the territory now included within the limits of Chautauqua co. Pomfret was taken off in 1808, Portland in 1813, Harmony in 1816, and Clymer, Ellery and Stockton in 1821. It is an interior town, lying a little W. of the centre of the co. The surface is elevated and moderately hilly, occupying the watershed between the waters of Chautauqua Lake and those of Lake Erie. Chautauqua Lake is on the E. border, and chiefly within the limits of the town. The Buffalo Corry, and Pittsburgh R. R. passes through this town. **Mayville,** (p. o.,) near the head of Chautauqua Lake, was incorp. in 1860, and again in 1867. It con-

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[1] Aaron Wilcox settled in 1809, Nathan Eaton in 1810, Uriah L. Johnson, Jonathan and Benj. Sprague, from Otsego co., near the centre, in 1811, and Simeon Clinton, from Otsego co., at the centre, in 1813. The first child born was Horatio Nelson Johnson, May 11, 1811; the first marriage, that of Asahel Burnham and Lunnia Eaton, May 11, 1815; and the first death, that of Augustus Burnham, in 1813. The first school was taught by Lucy Dewey, near the centre, in the summer of 1813. Simeon Clinton kept the first inn, in 1817; and Benj. Orton built the first sawmill, in 1818, on the E. branch of Canadaway Creek.

[2] Lawrence Frank settled on lot 62, in 1810, Heman Bush and John Frank, from Herkimer co., and Theron Plumb, from Mass., on lot 60, in 1811. The first marriage was that of Zebrick Root and Polly Parmiter, in 1813; and the first death, that of Lawrence Frank, in 1811. Eve Frank, a young lady, was carried off by the Indians in 1811, and was gone 3 years, when she returned home and was married. Soon after, her husband was taken by the Indians, and detained about the same length of time. These incidents are noted upon a tombstone in the graveyard at Busti. The first school was taught by Olive Marsh, on lot 61, in 1813. Capt. Heman Bush kept the first inn and store, and erected the first mill, on Stillwater Creek, in 1815.

[3] Laban Case settled on lot 31, Wm. Akins on lot 21, in 1807; Jas. Akins on lot 13, in 1818; James Hall on lot 11, in 1810, and William Sears on lot 11, in 1811. The first child born was Hamilton Tyler, in 1810; the first marriage, that of Wm. Bowles and Jerusha Walton, in 1811; and the first death, that of —— Woodcock, killed by the fall of a tree in 1810. Stephen Rogers taught the first school, in 1813, on lot 51. The first sawmill was built by John Fren and Thos. Russell, on lot 61, in 1811, and the first gristmill by John Fren, on the same lot, in 1817. Wm. Sears kept the first inn, on lot 11, in 1814, and James Hall the first store, on the same lot, in 1824.

[4] Named from its first settler, Maj. Samuel Sinclear, who came in from Madison co., in 1810. He built in 1810 the first sawmill and framed house, and in 1811 the first gristmill, in town.

[5] About the same time in 1809, Robt. W. Seaver and Wm. Devine, from Oneida co., settled at Charlotte Centre. The first child born was Phebe Austin, Jan. 25, 1810; the first deaths, Mrs. Arnold, and her sister Jerusha; the first marriage, that of Moses Cleveland and Sally Anderson, in 1811.

[6] Two Meth., Cong., Bap., Universalist, and R. C.

tains the co. buildings, 3 churches, a new and very fine graded school, 2 newspapers,[1] 1 banking house, a foundry, edge tool fac., mill, saw mill, and about 800 inhabitants. **De Wittville,** (p. o.,) in the E. part, contains a church, the co. poorhouse, and 200 inhabitants. **Hartfield,** (p. o.,) on the lake inlet, contains a church, a few mills, etc. **Magnolia,** is on the lake, near the S. line. **Prospect Station,** (p. o.,) is on the Buff. Corry and P. R. R. affording a fine distant view of Lake Erie. The first settlement was made at Mayville, in 1804, by Dr. Alexander McIntyre.[2] The first church (Bap.) was formed at Mayville, in 1820, by Elder Wilson.

CHERRY CREEK—was formed from Ellington, May 4, 1829. It lies on the E. border of the co., a little N. of the centre. The surface is hilly in the N. W., and rolling in the S. E. Along the S. border are several small swamps. It is drained by Conewango Creek and several tributaries, flowing S. **Cherry Creek,** (p. o.,) in the S. E. part, contains a State bank, 3 churches, and several mills and small establishments. **Shattuck's Corners,** is a small village. The first settlement was made on lot 15, in 1812, by Joshua Bentley, from Rensselaer co.[3] The first religious services were held at the house of Ward King, in 1817; the Rev. Mr. Hadley (Bap.) was the first preacher.

CLYMER—(named from one of the "signers") was formed from Chautauqua, Feb. 9, 1821. Mina was taken off in 1824, and French Creek in 1829 It lies upon the S. border of the co., W. of the centre. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valleys of Broken Straw Creek and its tributaries. **North Clymer,** is a p. o. **King's Corners,** is a hamlet on the E. borders. **Clymer,** (p. o.,) near the S. W. corner, contains 2 churches, and about 150 inhabitants. **Clymer Centre,** is a sta. on the B. C. and P. R. R. John Cleveland settled on lot 58 in 1820.[4] The first religious meeting (Bap.) was held at the house of Mr. Cleveland, in 1820, by Elder Powers. The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1830.

DUNKIRK—was formed from Pomfret, November 17, 1859. The village of **Dunkirk,** (p. o.,) was incorp. in 1837, and its present charter was granted in 1867. It is a lake port, and the W. terminus of the original line of the Erie Railway. Its harbor is entirely artificial, there being no river or stream available for navigation. It has been formed by piers and a breakwater; and extensive wharves and warehouses have been built for a large amount of commerce. Since the completion of other divisions of the Erie Railway, and the withdrawal of the lines of steamers which formerly ran from this point, it has lost its importance as a lake port, and is now chiefly dependant upon its manufactures. The village has 2 banks, 3 newspapers,[5] an extensive locomotive manufactory, a large foundry and machine shop, sash factory; several planing mills, an extensive lumber trade, and a considerable number of smaller establishments. It has an armory, a graded school system, a Young Men's Association,[6] two catholic institutions,[7] and about a dozen churches.[8] The village is regularly laid out, and in former days was the scene of much speculation in real estate. A street R. R. connects it with Fredonia.

ELLERY—(named from one of the "signers,") was formed from Chautauqua, Feb. 29, 1821. A part was annexed in 1850. It is the central town in the co. The surface is a hilly upland, the highest summits being about 400 ft. above the valleys, and 1,000 ft. above Lake Erie. Chautauqua Lake forms the S. W. boundary, and into it flows several small streams,

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[1] *Mayville Sentinel,* (Dem.) weekly; John F. Phelps, pub.; size 24 by 34; terms $1.50.

The Chautauqua News, (Repub.) weekly; B. D. Southworth, ed.; size 25 by 37; price $1.50.

Rural Miscellany, monthly; G. R. Dean, ed. and pub.; size 23 by 35; terms 50 cents. Established in 1868.

[2] Jonathan Smith settled about the same time, near the W. shore of the lake, and Peter Barnhart, from Penn., on the E. shore; Martin Prendergast and Messrs. Griffith and Bemus, also on the E. shore, in 1806. Judge Peacock was also an early settler. John Scott kept the first inn, at Mayville, in 1808, and J. & M. Prendergast the first store, in 1811.

[3] Jos. Kent settled on lot 9, in 1815, and Willard Cheney on lot 10, Wm. Weaver on lot 16, Anson Hendrick on lot 16, and Cogshill Brown on lot 15, in 1816. Reuben Cheney taught the first school, in 1818; George H. Frost kept the first inn, in 1823, and Seth Grover the first store, in 1831, at the village. Wm. Kilbourn built the first sawmill, in 1824, on Cherry Creek, near the village. The first death was that of Lydia Page; she was buried in the woods near the village. Joshua Bentley lost a daughter, 2 years old, in 1817, supposed to have been carried off by the Indians.

[4] William Rice, from Washington co., settled on lot 59, in 1821, Horace and Anson Starkweather, from Vt., on lot 43, in 1822. The first birth was that of Patience Russell, in 1823; the first marriage, that of Walter Freeman and Rowencia Brown, in 1823. Alvin Williams kept the first inn, in 1826, at the village; John Stow the first store, in 1823; and Peter Jacquins built the first mill, in 1825.

[5] *Dunkirk Journal,* (Rep.) weekly; Isaac George, proprietor; 8 pages; size 27 by 42; terms $2.00.

Advertiser and Union, (Dem.) weekly; Benton & Cushing, eds. and pubs.; size 30 by 46; terms $2.00. *Advertiser* begun in 1851, *Union* in 1860; consolidated in 1868.

Our Visitor, weekly.

[6] Incorporated in 1867.

[7] *St. Mary's Retreat,* (Passionists,) has 9 clergymen, 6 clerics, and 3 lay brothers.

St. Mary's Orphan Asylum and School, under 8 Sisters of St. Joseph, has 35 orphans and 400 pupils. Org. 1857; incorp. 1859.

[8] The census in 1865 reported 2 Meth. Episc., 2 R. C., Prot. Episc., Prot. Evan., Bap., and Presb. ch. There are understood to be also a Lutheran, Reformed, Universalist, and some other societies in town.

which form the principal drainage. The soil is a clay loam upon the uplands, and a gravelly loam in the valleys. **Ellery Centre,** (Ellery p. o.,) is a small village. **Bemus Point,** (p. o.,) is a landing on Chautauqua Lake. There is a fine cemetery here. The first settlements were made on the lake by Wm. Bemus and Jeremiah Griffith, from Rensselaer co., in 1806; the former located at Bemus Point, and the latter farther s.[1] The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1809, by Elder Asa Turner, the first minister.[2]

ELLICOTT—named from Joseph Ellicott, agent of Holland Land Co., was formed from Pomfret, June 1, 1812. A part of Busti was taken off in 1823, Carroll in 1825, Poland in 1832. A part of Busti was annexed in 1845. It is an interior town, lying s. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, with a gentle inclination towards the s. w. The foot of Chautauqua Lake extends into the s. w. corner; the outlet is navigable 4 miles. Cassadaga Creek as a tributary of the outlet, is a sta. on the A. & G. W. R. R. **Jamestown,** (p. o.,) on the outlet, was incorp. 1827. It contains 3 banks, 3 newspapers,[3] a fine graded school.[4] It has eight churches,[5] 2 furnaces, 2 woolen fac. (under same owners;) 2 saw mills, 3 sash fac., 3 furniture fac., a chair fac., stove fac., pump fac., a piano fac., a flouring mill, &c. A street R. R. is projected from Jamestown to the junction of the Dunkirk, Warren, and Pittsburgh, with the A. & G. W. R. R., near Dexterville. **Fluvanna,** (p. o.,) is at the foot of the lake, near the w. line. **Levant,** is on the E. border, at the junction of Cassadaga Creek with the lake outlet. **Dexterville,** is a suburb of Jamestown.[6] The first settlement was made on the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, in 1806, by Wm. Wilson.[7] The first church (Cong.) was formed July 6, 1816, by Rev. John Spencer, a missionary preacher from Conn.

ELLINGTON—was formed from Gerry, April 1, 1824. Cherry Creek was taken off in 1829. It lies upon the E. border of the co., a little s. of the centre. Its surface is an undulating and hilly upland. Clear Creek flows through near the centre, and, with its tributaries, forms the principal drainage. Conewango Creek flows through the N. E. corner. **Ellington,** (p. o.,) near the centre, contains an academy, and 2 gristmills. **Clear Creek,** is a (p. o.) Jos. Bently made the first settlement, on lot 7, in 1814.[8] The first religious services was held at the house of James Bates, in 1817, by Rev. Daniel Hadley. The F. W. Bap. denomination organized the first church.

FRENCH CREEK—was formed from Clymer, April 23, 1829. It is the s. w. corner town of the co., and of the State. The surface is hilly and broken by the deep valley of French Creek. **French Creek,** is a p. o. in the N. part, and **Marvin,** a p. o. in the s. Andy Nobles, from Oswego co., made the first settlement on lot 44, in 1811.[9] The first religious meeting was held on lot 46, in 1818, by Elder Ashford; and the first church (Bap.) was formed in 1821. There is a Meth. church in this town.

GERRY—(named from one of the "signers,") was formed from Pomfret, June 1, 1812. Ellington was taken off in 1824, and Charlotte in 1829. It is an interior town, lying a little E. of the centre of the co. The surface is a hilly upland, the highest summits, in the N. E. corner, being 900 ft. above Lake Erie. It is drained by Cassadaga Creek and its tributaries, Mill Creek, and several smaller streams. There are several sulphur springs in town. Upon lot 44, s. w. of the centre, of the town, a gas spring has been found; and the owner,

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[1] Isaac Young, from Genesee co., settled on lot 3, near the lake, in 1806. About the same time, or soon after, Dan'l Cheney, Alanson Weed, Abijah Bennett, John Putnam, and Nahum Aldrich settled in town. Clark Parker, from Washington co., located near the centre, in 1810. The first school was taught by Dr. Cary, in the N. w. part, in 1808. Wm. Bemus kept the first inn, in 1811; erected the first sawmill, in 1808, and the first gristmill in 1811, on Bemus Creek. David Bellamy kept the first store, at the centre, in 1830.

[2] There are in town 4 churches: Bap., M. E., Univ., and United Brethren.

[3] *Jamestown Daily Journal*, (Independent) A. M. Clark, Pub. Size 18 by 26 inches. Terms $7.00. Begun in 1870. *Jamestown Journal*, (weekly issue from same press) (Rep.) 4 pages. Size 31 by 45 inches. Terms $2.00. *Chautauqua Democrat*, (Rep.) weekly, A. B. Fletcher, Ed. & Prop. 4 pages; size 32 by 48 inches. Terms $2.00.

[4] The central building cost $75,000, (600 scholars.) Central Branch in old Acad. (200) and 4 school houses, (60 each.) There are 30 teachers and 1,050 scholars.

[5] Presb., Cong., Episc., R. C. Bap., Meth., Luth. and Swedish Meth.

[6] It has an ax factory, grain measure fac., wheelbarrow fac., a gristmill, sawmill and carding mill.

[7] Thomas R. Kennedy and Edward Works located upon the outlet, in 1807, and Wilson Ellicott, Jas. Culbertson, and Geo. W. Fenton, in 1808. Edward Works built the first sawmill, in 1808, and the first gristmill, in 1809—this being the first improvement of the water-power of the outlet. The first school was taught in the house of John Bloover, in Jamestown, in 1815, by Rev. Amasa West.

[8] Among the other early settlers were Jas. Bates, from Mass., Sam'l McConnel, from Cayuga co., and Joshua Bentley, jr., from Rensselaer co., in 1816; Simon Lawrence, from Vt., Abner Bates and Ward King, from Mass., in 1817. The first child born was Simon Lawrence, jr., in 1817; the first marriage, that of Rufus Hitchcock and Ranah Hadley, in 1817; and the first death, that of Mr. Hitchcock, who fell from a building and was killed six weeks after his marriage. Jas. Bates kept the first inn, at Ellington Village, in 1814, and Lewis Holbrook the first store in 1821. Ward King built the first gristmill, near the village, in 1821.

[9] John Cleveland settled on lot 31, in 1812; Roswell Coe on lot 39, and Nath'l Thompson on lot 9, in 1813; and Paul Colburn, from Oneida co, on lot 44, in 1814. The first death was that of a son of Nath'l Thompson, drowned in French Creek. The first school was taught by —— Chatsey, in 1816. William Graves kept the first inn, and built the first gristmill, in 1822; and John Dodge opened the first store in one end of the gristmill.

James H. Wicks, uses the gas for lighting his house. The Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh R. R. passes through the w. part of this town. **Bucklins Corners,** (Vermont p. o.) on the line of the D. W. & P. R. R. in the south part, contains a church, inn, 2 stores, cheese fac., steam saw mill, and 40 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1811, by John Love, jr. and Stephen Jones, in the N. W. part.[1] The first religious meeting was held in the spring of 1818, by Elder Jonathan Wilson. The first religious association (M. E.) was formed in 1819, and drew the lot appropriated by the Holland Land Company for religious purposes. There are two churches in town: Meth. and Union.

HANOVER—was formed from Pomfret, June 1, 1812. Villenova was taken off in 1823, and a part of Sheridan in 1827. It lies upon Lake Erie, in the N. E. corner of the co. A part of Cattaraugus Indian Reservation lies in the N. E. part of the town. The surface along the lake is level or undulating, and in the centre and s. it is hilly, with an inclination toward the N. Cattaraugus Creek forms a portion of the N. boundary. Silver Creek flows in a N. W. direction through the town into Lake Erie, receiving Walnut Creek and several other tributaries. This town is finely adapted for dairying. **Silver Creek,** (p. o.,) a R. R. sta. at the mouth of Silver Creek, was incorp. June 8, 1848; it contains 2 churches, a weekly newspaper office, 2 mills, 2 tanneries, a large smut machine fac. and other manufacturing establishments. **Irving,** (p. o.,) a R. R. sta. on Cattaraugus Creek, near its mouth, contains 2 churches, a grist mill, and planing mill, &c. At the mouth of the creek is a harbor admitting of the entrance of vessels. **Smith Mills,** (p. o.,) a little N. from the centre, is a small village. **Forestville,** (p. o.,) in the S. W. part, was incorp. in 1849. It contains 3 churches, a newspaper office,[2] a free acad., 2 grist-mills, a planing mill and several shops. It is recovering from a severe fire which occurred in 1870, but the village is recovering from its effects. Pop. 1,200. It is a station on the Erie Railway. **Nashville,** (p. o.,) in the S. E. part, contains a Meth. and Bap. ch. and 30 dwellings. **Hanover,** is a hamlet. Amos. Cottle settled at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek in 1797.[3] The first religious meetings (Bap.) were held by Rev. Joy Handy, in 1811; and the first church (M. E.) was organized in 1816, at Forestville.

HARMONY—was taken from Chautauqua, Feb. 14, 1816. A part of Busti was taken off in 1823. It lies upon the S. border of the co., a little W. of the centre. The surface is a moderately hilly upland, the highest summits being about 900 ft. above Lake Erie. Chautauqua Lake forms the N. E. boundary. It is drained by Goose Creek and several smaller streams, flowing N. into the lake, and by Little Broken Straw Creek, flowing S. to Penn. Quarries of a fine quality of sandstone for building purposes are found in several localities. **Ashville,** (Harmony p. o.,) on Goose Creek, near Chautauqua Lake, contains 3 churches, a grist-mill and sawmill. Pop. 350. **Panama,** (p. o.,) upon Little Broken Straw Creek, near the centre, was incorp. in 1861, and has a union school, 3 churches, a hotel, and 7 stores. **Blockville,** (p. o.,) is a small village. **Stedman** is a p. o. in the N. part of the town. **Grant Station,** (Broken Straw p. o.) is a small village. **Panama Station,** (Watts Flatts p. o.,) is a small village with steam mills, handle fac., 2 stores, a hotel, and 20 dwellings. The first settlement was made on lot 43, in 1805, by Reuben Slayton, from Otsego co.[4] The first religious meeting (Bap.) was held in a schoolhouse at Blockville, by Rev. Simon Bowers.[5]

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[1] Jesse Dexter, David Cobb, and Hugh B. Patterson were among the early settlers. The town settled slowly until after the close of the war in 1851, when the settlements progressed rapidly. The first death was that of Alva Eaton, who was killed by the fall of a tree in the spring of 1816. Jas. Bucklin kept the first inn, in 1820, and Howard B. Blodget the first store, in 1826, at Bucklins Corners. John Hines and Wm. Newton erected the first sawmill, on Cassadaga Creek, in the S. W. part, in 1819, and the first gristmill, in 1822.

[2] *The Cattaraugus Farmer*, (Agricultural) weekly. Parker & Russell Pubrs., 8 pages, size 27 by 40 inches. Price $1.50. Began Jan., 1869.

[3] Among the first settlers were Wm. Sidney and Capt. Rosecrantz, in 1801; Sylvanus Maybee, Benj. Kinyon, and Amos Avery, at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek, Nathan Cass, from Boston, Jehiel More and Jonas Green, at Forestville, in 1805, Abel Cleveland and David Dickerson, in 1802; John E. Howard, in 1806; and Artemus R. Clothier, in 1809,—all at Silver Creek. The first child born was Caroline Sidney, in 1800; the first marriage that of Richard Smith and Sally Mark, in 1807; and the first death, that of Wm. Sidney, in Jan. 1807. John Mack kept the first inn, in 1807, at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek, and Parker Brownell the first store in 1811. Abel Cleveland and David Dickerson built the first sawmill, in 1804, and the first gristmill, in 1806, at Silver Creek. In 1805 Mr. Dickerson erected a sawmill at Silver Creek, to which he attached a mortar and pestle, for the purpose of pounding corn for food. ——— Moore erected a gristmill at Forestville about the same period.

[4] Daniel B. Carpenter, from Washington co., settled on lot 64, in 1806; Jonathan Cheney on lot 52, in 1807; Theron Bly, from Otsego co., on lot 44, and Wm. Mattison on lot 52, in 1811; and Jas. Carpenter on lot 36, in 1816. The first child born was Thos. Slayton, in Nov. 1807; the first marriage that of Reuben Slayton and Clarissa Slayton, in 1808; and the first death, that of Thomas Slayton, Nov. 26, 1807. Eben Pratt taught the first school, in 1817; Jas. McCallen kept the first inn, in 1816, on lot 43; and Tibbets & Kellogg the first store, on the same lot, in 1818. Reuben Slayton built the first sawmill on lot 42, as early as 1810.

[5] There are in town, 5 Meth., 3 Bap. and 2 Pres. churches.

KIANTONE—was formed from Carroll, Nov. 16, 1853. It lies upon the s. border of the co., E. of the centre. The surface is undulating in the E., and hilly in the W. The highest summits are about 100 ft. above Chautauqua Lake. Conewango Creek forms the greater part of the E. boundary. Kiantone and Stillwater Creeks are the other principal streams. **Kiantone,** (p. o.,) contains about 25 dwellings. **Goulds Corners,** is a small village near the N. border. The first settlement was made on lot 1, in 1807, by Robt. Russel.[1] The first religious meeting was held at the house of Joseph Akins, in 1814, by Rev. Mr. Smith; and the first church (Cong.) was formed in 1815. There are 3 churches in town; Cong., M. E., and Univ.

MINA—was taken from Clymer, March 23, 1824. Sherman was taken off in 1832. It is the central town upon the W. border of the co. Its surface is rolling and hilly. The principal streams are French and several smaller creeks, flowing S. and W.; Findleys Lake is a fine sheet of water in the S. W. part. **Mina Corners,** (Mina p. o.,) a little E. of the centre, contains 15 dwellings; and **Findleys Lake,** (p. o.,) near the outlet of the lake, 20 dwellings. **Friends,** is in the N. W. part. The first settlement was made on lot 52, in 1816, by Alex. Findley, from Penn., originally from Ireland.[2] The first religious services (Ref. Prot. D.) were held in the barn of Benj. Hazen, by Rev. Mr. Bradley, in 1826. The first and only church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed in 1853, and the church edifice was erected in 1857.

POLAND—was formed from Ellicott, April 9, 1832. It lies on the E. border of the co., S. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into several distinct ridges. The principal streams are Conewango and Cassadaga Creeks, which unite near the S. line. **Kennedy,** (p. o.,) is a R. R. sta. on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, on Conewango Creek, contains a union church, gristmill, sawmill and 50 dwellings. It is sometimes known as Falconer, **Poland Centre,** is a p. o. The first settlement was made at Kennedy, (formerly Falconer,) in 1805, by Dr. Thos. R. Kennedy, from Meadville, Penn.[3]

POMFRET—was formed from Chautauqua, March 11, 1808. Ellicott, Gerry, and Hanover were taken off in 1812, a part of Sheridan in 1827, and parts of Arkwright in 1829 and '30. Dunkirk was taken off in 1859. It lies upon Lake Erie, a little E. of the centre of the co. A strip of comparatively level land extends along the lake, and the remaining part of the surface is a rolling upland, the higher summits being 700 to 800 ft. above the lake. It is principally drained by Canadaway Creek and several smaller streams flowing into the lake. Several small branches of Cassadaga Creek take their rise in the S. part. Quarries of excellent building stone are found along the lake shore. The town has 6 saw mills, 4 gristmills, a tannery, 5 planing mills, a paper mill, a foundry, 4 carriage shops, and several other manufactories. **Fredonia,** (p. o.,) upon Canadaway Creek,[4] 3 mi. S. of Dunkirk, was incorp. May 2, 1829. It contains 4 churches, 2 banks, a State Normal School, 2 newspapers,[5] and various manufacturing establishments. Pop. 2,546. The village is partly lighted by natural gas. A street R. R. connects it with Dunkirk, 3 miles. The Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh R. R. passes through the village. **Laona,** (p. o.,) on Saw Creek, near the E. border, contains 2 churches, several manufactories, and 216 inhabitants. **Brigham,** in the S. part, is a p. o. **Shumla,** is a hamlet, near the S. E. corner. **Morians,** is a small sta. on the B. C. and P. R. R. **Van Buren Harbor,** was a hamlet on the lake. David Eason and

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[1] James Hall settled on lot 28, in 1810. The first school was taught by Stephen Rogers, in 1814. Jas. Hall kept the first store, on lot 28, and Wm. Sears the first inn, on lot 11. Robert Russel built the first sawmill, on Kiantone Creek.

[2] Aaron Whitney, from Dunnville, Canada, settled on lot 59, Zina Reckford on lot 28, and Roger Haskill on lot 50, in 1821; James Ottaway, from Kent co., England, on lot 14, in 1823. The first birth was that of a daughter of Nathaniel Throop, in 1823; the first marriage, that of Isaac Stedman and Nancy Wilcox, in April, 1826; and the first death, that of the mother of Nathaniel Throop, in 1825. The first school was taught by Elisha Moore, near Findleys Mills, in 1826. Cullin Barnes kept the first inn, on lot 20, in 1827, and Horace Brockway the first store, in 1824, on lot 52. Alex. Finley built the first mill, in 1824, on the outlet of Finleys Lake.

[3] Edward Shillitto settled about the same time at the mills on the Conewango; Amos Ives, Isaac Young, —— Owens, —— Miles, Jos. and Daniel Wheeler, Nicholas Dolloff, and Joshua Woodward were also early settlers. Dr. K. erected the first sawmill, in 1805, and the first gristmill in 1806, on the Conewango. The first lumber rafted down the Allegany was from his mill.

[4] Upon the banks of the creek—just below the bridge, in the village—is a spring of carburetted hydrogen gas, yielding about 10,000 cubic ft. of gas every 24 hours. This gas is collected in a gasometer, and distributed in pipes, affording sufficient light for about one-half of the village. About one mi. E. of the village, the gas oozes from the shale rocks on the banks of the creek over the space of an acre. The amount of gas escaping here is supposed to be much greater than at the spring in the village, and a company has been formed to collect it for use.

[5] *Fredonia Censor*, (Rep.) weekly; W. McKinstry & Son, publishers; size 27 by 44; terms $2.00. Established in 1821.

Active Christian, monthly; Rev. O. C. Payne, ed. and pub.; 12 pages, octavo; terms 50 cents.

Good Templars' Journal, monthly; P. R. Bartram, ed. and pub.; size 16 by 24; terms 75 cents.

Thomas McClintock, from Penn., settled at Fredonia, in 1804.[1] The first church (Bap.) was organized Oct. 20, 1808, at the house of Judge Cushing.[2]

PORTLAND—was formed from Chautauqua, April 9, 1813. Ripley was taken off in 1817, add a part of Westfield in 1829. It lies upon Lake Erie, a little w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is level along the lake shore, but broken and hilly in the centre and w. Its streams are small creeks and brooks flowing into Lake Erie. It is found to be admirably suited to grape culture. **Centerville,** (Portland, p. o.,) near the centre, contains 3 churches[3] and about 500 inhab. **Brocton,** (p. o.,) is a village of 285 inhab. with 2 churches, and a few shops, etc., near this place at the depot, and towards the lake, a religious community holding peculiar views has been established.[4] The place called **Salem-on-Erie,** (p. o.,) n the N. E. part, contains 2 churches and 258 inhabitants. The first settlement was made a little w. of the centre, by Capt. Jas. Dunn, in 1805.[5]

RIPLEY[6]—was formed from Portland, March 1, 1817. A part of Westfield was taken off in 1829. It lies upon Lake Erie, in the N. W. corner of the co. Its surface is level along the lake shore, and broken and hilly in the S. E. The highest summits are 800 ft. above the lake. It is drained by Twenty Mile Creek and its tributaries and a large number of small streams flowing into the lake. Along the lake shore are several valuable stone quarries. The position of the State line on the W. border of this town was marked by a stone monument in 1790, but this becoming defaced, and being in danger from encroachment of the lake, a new one was placed in 1869, at a distance of 440 feet S. of the former, by commr's of the two States. **Quincy,** (Ripley p. o.,) about 1 mi. E. of the lake, is a thriving village. **State Line,** is a station on the L. S. and M. S. R. R.. Josiah Farnsworth, from the E. part of the State, settled at Quincy in 1804. The first religious services (Bap.) were held at the house of Nathan Wisner, by Rev. Samuel Wisner, in 1806; the first church (Presb.) was formed in 1820.

SHERIDAN—was formed from Pomfret and Hanover, April 16, 1827. It lies upon the shore of Lake Erie, E. of the centre of the co. The surface is level in the N. W., and hilly in the S. E., with a gradual inclination toward the lake. A nearly perpendicular bluff, 50 to 200 ft. high, extends along the lake shore. It is drained by Scott's Creek, and several smaller streams, flowing into Lake Erie. **Sheridan Centre,** (Sheridan p. o.,) is a sta. on the Erie Railway and a small village. The first settlements were made on lot 17, at the centre, by Francis Webber, from Mass., in 1804.[7] The first religious meeting (Presb.) was held at the house of Orsamus Holmes, by Rev. John Spencer, in 1807; and the first church (Presb.) was organized by Mr. Spencer, in 1816.

SHERMAN—named in honor of Roger Sherman one of the "signers," was formed from Mina, April 17th, 1832. It is an interior town, lying S. W. of the centre of the co. The surface is rolling and hilly, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. It is drained by French Creek and its tributaries. Considerable lumber is manufactured in the town. **Sher-**

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[1] Low Minegar, Benj. Barrett, Zattu Cushing, —— Barnes, —— Cole, and —— Geer, settled in 1804 and '5, at and near Fredonia. Timothy Goulding settled one mi. W. of the harbor, in 1803. Solomon Chadwick located at Dunkirk, in 1809, and —— Gaylord, Daniel Pier, and Luther Goulding, soon after. Samuel Perry brought the first vessel into the harbor, in 1810. The first death was that of a daughter of Oliver Woodcock, twelve years of age, killed by the fall of a tree, in 1808. The first school was taught by Samuel Perry, at Fredonia, in the winter of 1808-'9. Thomas McClintock kept the first inn, in 1809, and E. Risley the first store, in 1809, at Fredonia. Baker, Berry & Co. built the first sawmill and gristmill, in 1807, on Canadaway Creek.

[2] The census reports 11 churches: 3 Bap., 2 Prot. E., 2 Presb., 2 M. E., Christian, and R. C.

[3] Meth., Presb., and Episc.

[4] This settlement was formed under the Rev. Thos. Lake Harris, (formerly a Universalist minister in N. Y. city,) in 1867, and most of them came from Wassaic, Dutchess co., where they had located in 1861. They own nearly 2,000 acres; have 90 acres in grapes, a wine press and wine cellar, a floral green-house for the sale of plants, a hotel, restaurant, and other property. They do not assume any name, but are known by others as the "Harris Community." They profess to regard the family relation as sacred, and aim in all affairs to do God's holy will, as taught in the Scriptures. They receive, to some extent, the doctrines taught by Swedenborg, Wesley, and others, and appear strongly averse to having any communication with others relative to their peculiar tenets, or theories of the "new life." They number about one hundred and twenty-five in all, of various nationalities.

[5] In 1806, Nathan, Elisha, and Nathaniel Fay settled on lot 25, Peter Kane on lot 38, John Price on lot 34, David Eason on lot 37, and Benj. Hutchins in the same vicinity. The first birth was that of George W. Dunn, Jan. 13, 1807; the first marriage, that of Absalom Harris and Polly Kane, in 1810; and the first death, that of Mrs. Nathan Fay, in 1807. The first school was taught by Anna Eaton. There are 2 Bap., Meth., Presb., and Episc. churches in town.

[6] Named in honor of Gen. Eleazar W. Ripley. Among the other early settlers were Perry G. Ellsworth, on lot 12, near Quincy, Samuel Truesdall, near the Penn. line, Alexander Cochrane, on lot 10, and Wm. Alexander, all of whom came in 1804; Silas Baird settled on lot 6, and Ira Loomis in town, in 1806; Chas. Forsyth in 1808. The first school was taught by Ann Riddle, a little W. of Quincy, in 1810. The first inn was kept near the State line, by Sam'l Truesdail, in 1805.

[7] Jerrard Griswold, John Walker, Orsamus and Alanson Holmes, and Uriah Lee, from Eastern New York, settled near the centre in 1804-'5; Wm. Griswold, from Conn., on lot 35, in 1805; and Rev. John Spencer, from Conn., at the centre, in 1807. The first birth was that of Jos. Ellicott, son of Alanson Holmes, in the spring of 1805; the first marriage, that of Benj. Barrows and Betsey Stebbins, in 1807-'8; and the first death, that of Alanson Holmes, in the fall of 1805. The first school was taught by Wm. Griswold, in the winter of 1808-'9, at his own house. Orsamus Holmes kept the first inn, W. of the centre, in 1808, and Elisha Gray the first store, the same year. Haven Brigham built the first gristmill, in 1807, on Brigham's Creek.

man, (p. o.,) in the N., contains 4 churches, a gristmill, sawmill, and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 401. **Centre Sherman,** is a p. o. **Pleasant Valley,** and **Waits Corners,** are hamlets. In 1824,[1] Alanson Weed settled on lot 31. The first religious meeting (Bap.) was held at the house of Jonathan Reynolds, by Elder Spencer; and the first church (Cong.) was formed in 1820.

STOCKTON—named in honor of Richard Stockton, one of the "signers," was formed from Chautauqua, Feb. 9, 1821. A part of Ellery was annexed in 1850. It is an interior town, lying a little N. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland. Cassadaga and Bear Lakes, two small bodies of water near the N. border, give rise to Cassadaga and Bear Creeks. These streams unite in the S. part of the town. **Delanti,** (Stockton p. o.,) near the centre, contains 3 churches, a grist and saw-mill, and 180 inhabitants. **Cassadaga,** (p. o.,) upon Cassadaga Lake in the N. E. corner, contains a church, a sawmill, and 151 inhabitants. **South Stockton,** is in the S. E. part, and **Oregon,** in the S. is a p. o. The first settlement was made in the S. part of the town, in 1810, by Shadrack Scofield, David Waterbury, and Henry Walker, from Saratoga co.[2] The first church (Bap.) was organized in the S. part, in 1815.

VILLENOVA—was taken from Hanover, Jan. 24, 1823. A part of Arkwright was taken off in 1829. It lies upon the E. border of the co. N, of the centre. Its surface is rolling in the S. E., and broken and hilly in the centre and N. The highest summit is 900 ft. above Lake Erie. Two small lakes—one on the N. and the other on the W. border—form the sources of the two branches of Conewango Creek, which unite in the S. E. corner. **Omar,** (Hamlet p. o.,) a little S. W. of the centre, is a small village. **Villenova,** is a p. o. at Conewango Forks, in the S. E. part. The first settlement was made in 1810, on lot 3, by Daniel Whipple, from Herkimer co., originally from Mass.[3] The first religious meeting was held by Rev. Mr. Dunham; and the first church (M. E.) was formed in 1812. There are 3 churches in town; M. E., Wes. Meth., and F. W. Bap.

WESTFIELD—was formed from Portland and Ripley, March 19, 1829. It lies upon Lake Erie, W. of the centre of the co. The surface is level or rolling along the lake, and hilly in the centre and S. It is drained by Chautauqua and Little Chautauqua Creeks and several smaller streams flowing into the lake. **Westfield,**[4] (p. o.,) upon Chautauqua Creek, about 2 mi. from the lake, was incorp. April 19, 1833. It contains 5 churches, a Union School costing $60,000, with capacaity for 1,000 pupils, 2 banks, 2 newspapers,[5] a lock factory, paper mill, woolen fac. foundry and machine shop, ag. implement fac., 2 flouring mills, planing mill, tannery, etc. and various shops. Pop. about 3,000. **Barcelona,** is a small village on the lake. **Volusia,** is a p. o. in the S. part of the town. The first settlement was made in 1801, by Edward McHenry, from Penn.[6] The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1807, by Rev. John Linsley.[7]

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[1] In the same year, Harvey W. Goff settled on lot 60, Lester R. Dewey on lot 31, Otis Skinner on lot 32, and Hiram N. Gleason on lot 24. The first child born was Amasa Dormas, in 1824; the first marriage, that of Lester R. Dewey and Fanny Patterson, in 1825; and the first death, that of ——— Arnold, in 1826. Otis Skinner taught the first school, in his own house, in 1828. Josiah Keeler kept the first store and inn, on lot 27, in 1827. Alanson Weed erected the first mill, on lot 30 in 1825.

[2] The first child born was Wm. Walker, Aug. 25, 1811; Abigail Durfey taught the first school, in the S. part, in the summer of 1815. The first inn was kept by Ichabod Fisher, at Cassadaga, in 1811, and the first store by James Haywood, at Delanti, in 1817. Hines, Lazell & Nelson built the first gristmill, at Delanti, on Bear Creek, in 1819.

[3] Among the other early settlers were Daniel Wright, from Herkimer co., on lot 19, Villeroy Balcomb, John Kent, and Eli Arnold. The first child born was Electa Whipple, May 5, 1812; the first marriage, that of Jas. Mallit and Mary Dighton; and the first death, that of John Arnold, in 1811. Mrs. Battles taught the first school, in her own house, near Wrights Corners, in 1815. Norris & Grover kept the first store, and Villeroy Balcomb the first inn, at Wrights Corners, in 1829. John Kent erected the first sawmill, in 1815 on the Conewango, below the Forks; and a gristmill was attached in 1818.

[4] The business of this place was injured by the finishing of the N. Y. & Erie R. R. to Dunkirk. A lighthouse here is lighted by gas obtained from a gas spring on the bank of the creek, about a mile distant.

[5] *Westfield Republican,* (Rep.) weekly, M. C. Rice ed. & pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms $1.50. Established in 1855. *Lake Shore Enterprise,* (Rep.) weekly, S. O. Hayward, ed. & pub. Size 26 by 40 inches; terms $1.50. Established in 1868.

[6] Among the other early settlers were Arthur Bell and James Montgomery, from Penn., who located a little W. of Westfield Village, Abraham Fredrick, from Penn., on lot 71 and Dan'l Kinkaid, on lot 14, all in 1802; and Gen. John and Jas. McMahan, on the present site of the village, in 1803. The first child born was John McHenry, in 1802; the first marriage, that of James Montgomery and Sarah Taylor, June 30, 1805; and the first death, that of Edward McHenry, drowned by the upsetting of a small boat on Lake Erie, in 1803. John McMahan erected the first sawmill and gristmill, in 1804, on and near the mouth of Chautauqua Creek. Edward McHenry kept the first inn, in 1802, and Jas. Atkins the first store in 1806, at Westfield Village. The first school was taught by Wm. Murray, in 1803.

[7] The churches in Westfield village, are Meth., Bap. Presb., Episc., and R. C.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

THIS county is named from the river which flows through the county, said to signify "Big Horn," or "Horn in the water," and by the Delawares, "Con-on-gue," said to be of similar meaning, and probably named from some circumstance of finding the horns of deer upon its banks. The co. was formed from Tioga, March 29, 1836. A portion of Schuyler was taken off in 1854. It lies upon the s. border of the State, is centrally distant 158 mi. from Albany, and contains 406 sq. mi. Its surface is principally a hilly upland, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. The highest points are 400 to 600 ft. above the valleys, and 1,300 to 1,500 feet above tide. The ridges extend in a general N. and S. direction, and have steep declivities and broad and rolling summits. A deep valley, extending S. from Seneca Lake, divides the highlands into two general systems, and forms an easy communication between the Susquehanna Valley and the central portions of the State. Chemung River flows S. E. through the S. part of the co. and cuts the ridges diagonally. Wide alluvial flats, bordered by steep hillsides, extend along nearly its whole course. Catharine Creek flows N. through the central valley and discharges its waters into Seneca Lake. The other principal streams, all tributaries of the Chemung, are Post, Sing Sing, Newtown, Goldsmith, Wynkoops, and Cayuta Creeks from the N., and Hendy and Seely Creeks from the S. The valleys of these streams are generally narrow, and are bordered by steep hills. The valleys of the smaller streams are mere ravines and gulleys.

The principal rocks in the co. belong to the shales and sandstones of the Chemung group. In the N. part the rocks of the Portage group are exposed in the ravines. The sandstone is quarried in several places, and furnishes a good quality of stone for building and flagging. The soil is a gravelly and sandy loam, intermixed in some places with clay. The valleys are covered with a deep, rich alluvium. The highlands are best adapted to pasturage. Lumbering was once a leading pursuit; but this business has been mostly superseded by agriculture, grazing, and dairying. The cultivation of tobacco has received much attention along the Chemung Flats. Since the completion of the railroads and canals, commerce and manufactures have received great attention, especially at the city of Elmira, where the carshops of the Erie railway, and various manufactures, employ a great number of persons.

The county seat is located at Elmira, on the Chemung River. The courthouse is a fine structure near the centre of the village, and a new jail is to be built. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 160 acres, at Breesport, 6 mi. from Horseheads. The buildings are of wood, 50 by 70 feet, 2 stories, with wings of the same height, 24 by 100, and 24 by 60 feet. The Chemung Canal extends from Seneca Lake through the valley to Chemung River at Elmira, connecting with the Erie Canal. A navigable feeder from Corning, forms a junction at Horseheads Village. The Junction Canal (owned by a company,) extends about 20 mi. along the Chemung, using slack water in places. The Erie Railway extends along Chemung River through Chemung, Ashland, Elmira, Horseheads, and Big Flats. The Chemung R. R. extends N. from Elmira through Horseheads and Veteran. The Northern Central Railway, of Pa., (formerly Williamsport and Elmira R. R.,) extends S. from Elmira into Penn., and N. by Chemung R. R. &c., to Rochester. The Lehigh Valley R. R. extends along the line of the Erie, from Waverly to Elmira, by using a third rail on the Erie Railway track, it being of the 4 ft. 8½ inch gauge. The Ithaca & Athens R. R. touches the eastern part of the co. The Elmira & Horseheads R. R. has been lately constructed between these places. It is a street railroad. The "Horseheads & Elmira Avenue R. R.," is a newly devised Street R. R. project. Length 10 miles.

In 1779, Gen. Sullivan and his army entered the co. from the S. by the way of Chemung River, and fought a battle seven or eight miles below Elmira city, in which the Indians and tories were defeated, Aug. 29, 1779. The Indians were commanded by Joseph Brant, and the tories by Colonels Butler and Johnson. The first settlements were made from 1787 to 1790, by immigrants from Penn., who had become acquainted with the fertility and beauty of the Chemung Valley through the account brought back by the soldiers of Gen. Sullivan's

army. At a somewhat later period, settlers began to arrive in great numbers from Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware. The portion of the co. lying s. of the Chemung River was included in a royal grant made previous to 1775. The remaining parts were included in the Watkins and Flint purchase.

At the beginning of the late war, by General Orders No. 28, (May 1, 1861,) Elmira was designated as one of the three recruiting rendezvous in the State, and Brig. Gen. Van Valkenburgh was assigned to the command. Extensive wooden barracks were erected under the above and subsequent orders, and various changes of command. The 12th, 13th, 21st, 23d, 24th, 26th, 27th, 33d, 35th, 50th, 64th, 85th, 86th, 89th, 103d, (in part,) 107th, 138th, 141st, 161st, 179th, 189th, and 194th, (in part,) volunteer Infantry; the 7th and 15th Cav. (in part) the 10th Cavalry; the 1st, 2d, and 9th Regiments of Artillery; the 19th, 22d, and 33d Batteries of Light Artillery, and the 28th, 58th, 77th, 98th, 99th, and 102d Militia regiments, were organized there during the war. Elmira was also designated by G. O. 52, July 7, 1862, as the rendezvous of recruits enlisted in the 27th Senatorial District, comprising Chemung, Schuyler, and Steuben counties, and the 107th, 141st, and 161st regiments N. Y. Vols. were organized there in the summer and fall of that year, under this order. Portions of the 23d, 35th, 38th, 103d, 107th, 141st, 161st, 179th, and 194th Infantry, 1st Veteran Cavalry, 3d, 10th, and 24th Cavalry, 1st Artillery, and 19th and 22d batteries of artillery, were from this county.

In 1864-5, a part of barracks No 3, was fitted up as a military prison, and in all 11,916 prisoners were confined here, of whom 2,950 died. The rations furnished were ample, and the medical attendance sufficient, but a part of the prisoners had previously been held at Point Lookout, Md., where the water was poor, and the site unhealthy. Others had been worn down by previous hardships in the field. The small pox took off 300 to 400. Many were taken home for burial by friends, and the Woodlawn Cemetery has 126 graves of Confederate dead. The U. S. Govt. has caused each grave to be designated by headstones, and the intention is to surround the place of their burial by an iron fence.

There is now scarcely a trace of the immense barracks where so many Union regiments were organized for the seat of war, and where many of them were mustered out upon their return. The expenditure of such vast sums of money may have been a source of transient prosperity, but it was in other respects an unmitigated evil, and unavoidably left for a time its traces upon the morals of the town. All quiet, law abiding citizens, felt happy in being relieved from the presence of troops, and the din of martial parade.

POPULATION *of towns (and City of Elmira,) since* 1860, *and their* POLITICAL VOTE *for President in* 1860, *and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time.* (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS AND CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Ashland.....	.....	.....	1,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	95	129	98
Baldwin.....	918	923	969	94	92	78	120	94	126	110	123	116	130	130	112
Big Flats.....	1,853	1,891	1,902	200	194	165	181	168	230	195	230	210	230	204	240
Catlin.....	1,308	1,410	1,342	262	162	204	183	179	159	179	171	165	172	162	144
Chemung.....	2,126	1,950	1,907	178	118	139	141	231	186	225	168	249	171	224	177
Elmira.....	8,682	1,169	1,190	860	605	857	667	143	98	140	101	127	120	115	116
Elmira (city).	.....	13,130	15,863	...	...	...	...	1,206	1,206	1,328	1,307	1,241	1,521	1,417	1,761
Erin.....	1,339	1,256	1,392	114	157	86	190	93	169	122	168	203	126	100	220
Horseheads..	2,277	2,638	2,961	294	292	272	283	347	311	318	312	344	340	347	355
Southport....	4,733	3,412	2,727	440	397	392	409	358	361	335	362	245	342	226	354
Van Etten....	1,508	1,485	1,533	352	210	304	237	114	207	368	232	127	210	127	219
Veteran.....	2,171	2,429	2,479	153	132	92	220	374	233	114	218	352	249	321	258
Total.....	26,917	31,923	35,281	2,947	2,469	2,539	2,631	3,307	3,110	3,467	3,382	3,646	3,778	3,502	4,062

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN CHEMUNG COUNTY *during twelve years as returned to the Comptroller's office.*

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.[1]	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on $1 valuation in cents.
1859..	247,300	$6,900,908	$992,757	$7,093,397	.....	$8,384.85	$20,818.09	$4,704.57	$19,977.34	0.63
1860..	248,071	5,944,423	953,741	6,898,556	$6,472,752	11,480.01	21,687.75	4,854.57	19,957.63	0.89
1861..	250,113	5,960,349	836,058	6,796,407	6,472,762	8,608.00	25,018.05	4,854.57	20,227.31	0.91
1862..	247,821	6,016,019	967,980	6,983,999	7,078,341	7,427.74	22,077.32	5,306.76	20,313.36	0.89
1863..	247,728	6,207,369	938,709	7,146,078	7,210,263	13,744.52	22,948.68	5,407.70	30,643.62	1.01
1864..	248,649	6,667,676	1,296,054	7,963,730	7,238,709	185,379.36	27,496.78	5,429.03	32,554.19	3.47
1865..	248,491	6,953,570	1,610,863	8,610,433	7,847,230	96,813.05	27,755.87	5,385.42	30,702.29	2.05
1866..	247,060	6,843,096	1,595,160	8,438,246	8,364,433	96,906.14	31,472.84	6,273.32	40,253.84	2.09
1867..	246,320	7,226,432	1,157,736	8,384,168	8,438,246	101,162.41	30,669.33	10,547.81	53,562.86	2.32
1868..	245,446	6,909,141	1,070,563	7,979,704	8,684,168	71,969.70	42,931.81	10,855.21	39,512.93	1.90
1869..	245,238	7,066,738	1,174,606	8,241,344	8,379,704	62,251.20	32,364.17	10,474.63	36,661.20	1.69
1870..	246,580	7,214,244	1,017,568	8,231,812	8,483,747	66,145.06	75,584.07	10,604.68	51,011.25	2.4

ASHLAND—was formed from Elmira, Southport and Chemung, by act of April 25, 1867. It lies on the S. border of the co., and its surface consist of valley and upland. **Wellsburgh,** (p. o.,) is a sta. on the Erie R. R., on the line of the town of Chemung, within which the greater part lies. Settlement was begun in this town about 1738. It is mostly devoted to farming purposes.

BALDWIN—named from Baldwin Brothers, early settlers—was formed from Chemung, April 7, 1856. It lies S. E. of the centre of the co., and a narrow strip extends to the E. border. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of Baldwin and Wynkoop Creeks. **Hammonds Corners,** (North Chemung p. o.,) is a small village. Henry Sice made the first settlement, a little N. of the village, in 1813, and Warren and Charles Granger settled at the village in 1814.[2] A Union church was formed in 1852.

BIG FLATS—was formed from Elmira, April 16, 1822. It lies upon the W. border of the co., S. of the centre. Its surface consists of a broken upland in the N. and S., separated by a wide intervale, which gives name to the town, and extends from the Chemung river N. E. through the centre. There is a suspension bridge about a mile above the village. Chemung River receives several small tributaries from the N., the principal of which is Sing-Sing Creek. Tobacco is raised in considerable quantities upon the flats. **Big Flats,** (p. o.,) in the valley near the W. border of the town, is a station upon the Erie Railway. The first settlement was made by Christian Miner, from Penn., in 1787.[3] The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1807. Rev. Roswell Goff was the first preacher.

CATLIN—was formed from Catherines, Schuyler co., April 16, 1823. It is the N. W. corner town of the co. The surface is a hilly upland, the highest summits being 200 to 400 feet above the valleys. The principal streams are Post and Sing-Sing Creeks and Hubbards Run. The soil is chiefly a gravelly loam, and is best adapted to grazing. There is no village or church in town. **Catlin Centre,** is a hamlet, **Tompkins Corner** and **Post Creek,** are p. offices. The first settlers were John Martin, from Tompkins co., and Aaron Davenport, from N. J., who located in the S. W. corner of the town.[4]

CHEMUNG—was formed Feb. 28, 1789. Elmira was taken off in 1792, Erin in 1822,

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[1] The number of acres of land in this county, (including a part of Schuyler County,) according to Burr's Atlas, is 346,000. The area of cities and villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the acres of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	124,715	108,557	233,272
1855	120,220	110,386	230,606
1860	117,998	76,096	194,094
1865	133,982	91,052	225,034

[2] The first child born was Simeon Hammond, and the first death was that of Thos. Wheeler. The first school was taught by Polly Blandin. D. R. Harris kept the first inn, and Miles Covel the first store.

[3] Caleb Gardner and Henry Starell, from Penn., settled on the river below Miner in the same or the next year. Geo. Gardner settled at the village in 1788; Clark Winans on the river in 1789, and John Winters, Jesse and Joel Rowley, and Geo. Gardner, jr., all from Penn., in 1790. The first birth was that of Christian Miner, jr., in 1790; the first marriage that of Wm. Applegate and Christian Miner; and the first death, that of T. Dolson. Cornelius McGinnis taught the first school. John Hay kept the first store, and Capt. Geo. Gardner the first inn. The first gristmill was erected by Robert Miller.

[4] Among the other early settlers were N. Swick, Horace Tupper, Edward Beebe, Jacob Bucher, Alanson Owen John Woolsey, and J. M. Barker, who located in the S. part. Jacob Bucher kept the first inn on Post Creek, and John Ostrander erected the first saw and gristmill on the same stream. Reuben Barber died in the town in 1854, at the age of 105.

and Baldwin in 1856. It is the S. E. corner town of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland broken by deep and narrow valleys. Chemung River flows S. E. through the S. part. Wynkoops Creek flows S. through near the centre, in a deep valley bordered by steep hillsides. **Breckville,** (Chemung p. o.,) on Chemung River, is a R. R. sta. and has a church, a manufactory of hemlock bark extract, and a few shops. **Chemung Centre,** is a p. o. **Baldwin,** is a hamlet in the S. W. corner. **Wellsburgh,** (p. o.,) on the S. side of the Chemung, and on the line of Ashland has 3 churches, (Baptist, Methodist and Prot. Episcopal,) a tannery, grist mill, planing mill, etc. Population, 542. There is a wire suspension bridge over the Chemung at this place. The first settlement was made at Breckville, in 1788, by Elijah Breck, Capt. Daniel McDowell, and William Wynkoop,—the first two from Penn:[1]—the first church (Bap.) was formed in 1790, by Rev. Roswell Goff.[2]

ELMIRA CITY—was formed from the towns of Elmira and Southport, April 7, 1865. It lies principally on the N. bank of the Chemung, in a broad valley with hills rising to commanding heights, a mile or two distant. The city is on the line of the Erie Railway, the Northern Central Railway of Pa., and the Lehigh Valley R. R., and is connected by the Chemung Canal through Seneca Lake with the canal system of New York, and by the Junction Canal, (that is owned by a private company,) with the canals of Pennsylvania. Since the completion of the great railroads through the coal regions, much of the business of these canals have fallen off, while the supply of coal has vastly increased. The city has 6 banks and banking houses, a savings bank, 2 daily, 2 weekly and 1 quarterly publications,[3] a large amount of manufactures,[4] and an extensive trade with the surrounding regions of country. It is supplied with water by a company, from Seely and Cars Creeks and Lake Eldridge, partly by steam power. Its fire department has 4 steamers, and its police is directly appointed by the Common Council. The city expenditures for the last year amounts to $203,212.24. Its bonded debt is $33,580 incurred for bridges, sewers, and school purposes. Its school system was organized in 1859, and is under a Board of Education, and consists of an academic department, 6 school houses, and 55 teachers, with an attendance of about 2,600 pupils. The city is the seat of a large and finely endowed female college,[5] several literary and benevolent associations,[6] a reformatory,[7] 12 churches,[8] and according to the census of 1870, 15,861 inhabitants, while intelligent citizens estimate it at 18,000. The population by wards is: 1st ward, 1,652; 2d ward, 2,778; 3d ward, 3,824; 4th ward, 2,773; 5th ward, 2,741; and 6th ward, 2,095. **Southport Station,** is in the 5th ward. Settlement was begun in 1788 by Col. John Hendy and Christian Loop.[9]

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[1] The first marriage was that of Guy Maxwell and Nellie Wynkoop, and the first death, that of Wm. Bosworth. The first inn was kept by Wm. Wynkoop, on Wynkoop Creek, and the first store by Elijah Breck, at Breckville. Epinetus Owen erected the first gristmill, on Wynkoop Creek. Wm. Wynkoop was from Ulster co., and settled at the mouth of the creek bearing his name. Samuel Wallace, the first school teacher, was killed by the Indians.

[2] The census reports 4 churches; 2 Union, Bap., and Congregational.

[3] *Elmira Daily Gazette*, (Dem.) "Gazette Co.," pubs.; size 27 by 41; terms $9.00.

Elmira Weekly Gazette, same politics, size, and publishers, as above; terms $2.00.

Elmira Daily Advertiser, (Repub.) "Advertiser Assoc'n," pubs.; size 27 by 41; terms $9.00.

Elmira Weekly Advertiser, same politics and publishers, as above; 8 pages; size 36 by 46; terms $2.00.

The Bistoury, (Medical,) quarterly; 8vo., pages 6 1-2 by 9 1-2, 32 pages and cover; Thad. S. Updegraff, ed.; terms 50 cents.

[4] Among these may be enumerated the rolling mills for making railroad and merchant iron; Erie Railway car shops, of great extent; woolen mills; 4 extensive boot and shoe factories, and several smaller ones, 3 tanneries; 3 foundries and machine shops; several tobacco and cigar factories, manufactories of furniture, pianos, carriages and wagons, saws, bark extracts, and other articles.

[5] The Elmira Female College was opened in October, 1855, and is under the care of the Synod of Geneva. It mainly owes its origin to the efforts of Mr. Simeon Benjamin, who gave towards its endowment about $50,000. The State has added $25,000, and holds in trust the sum of $50,000 for the college. It has a faculty of 12 instructors, and about 130 students. The entire property, including investment, amounts to $216,000.

[6] *The Elmira Academy of Science*, org. Sept., 1861. It has an astronomical observatory in connection with the Female College, and has begun a cabinet of geology, &c.

The Elmira Academy of Medicine, organized June 29, 1852, holds monthly meetings, and is an active and useful society.

The Y. M. Christian Association, formed in 1856, has a library of 1,600 vols., a reading room, lecture course, &c.

The Southern Tier Orphans' Home, changed in 1867 from the *Ladies' Relief Association*, which originated in 1864, at first for the relief of needy soldiers, and their wives and children, has premises that cost $25,000. It has about 30 inmates.

The *Elmira Mechanics' Society*, and *St. Peter's and St. Paul's Benevolent Society*, are mutual benefit societies.

A Water Cure was established in 1852, adjacent to Elmira, and has since been in successful operation.

[7] By an Act of April 29, 1869, commissioners were appointed to locate a Reformatory in the 6th Judicial District. They selected Elmira as a site, and their decision was confirmed March 25, 1870. 5 Commissioners have been appointed, the site located, money granted, and measures are in progress for its erection.

[8] Two Bap., 2 Presb., 2 M. E., 2 Prot. Episc., Cong., R. C. Af. Meth., and Jewish synagogue.

[9] Many interesting details of the early settlement of the Chemung valley are given in Elmira Directory for 1860, prepared by A. B. Galatian.

ELMIRA—was formed from Chemung as "*Newtown*," April 10, 1792, and its name was changed April 6, 1808. Catharine, Schuyler co., was taken off in 1798, Big Flats and Southport in 1822, Horseheads in 1854, most of the city of Elmira in 1864, and part of Ashland in 1867. There is some doubt about the origin of the name of this town. It was changed from "Newton," in 1808, by the same act that got rid of a great number of duplicate names of towns throughout the state. Ranges of hills occupy the northern part, and intervales extend along the river. **Lowmans,** (p. o.,) is near the s. angle. There are several stone quarries, and several small manufactories, but it is mainly an agricultural town, and for the most part of excellent quality, especially along the intervales.

ERIN—was formed from Chemung, March 29, 1822. A part of Van Etten was taken off in 1854. It extends from near the centre of the co. to the N. border. Its surface is a hilly upland broken by the deep and narrow valleys of the streams. The principal streams are Wynkoop, Bakers, Baldwin, and Newton Creeks. Upon Bakers Creek, in the s. part of the town, is a fine sulphur spring. Considerable lumber is still manufactured, little more than one-third of the surface being under improvement. **Erin, Herrington's Corners,** and **State Road,** are p. offices. **Rodbournville,** is a lumbering village. The first settlement was made in 1817, by Robert Park and John Bonfields.[1] There are 2 churches in town; Presb. and M. E.

HORSEHEADS—was formed from Elmira, Feb. 17. 1854. It is an interior town, lying near the centre of the co. The surface is rolling and level in the W. and hilly in the E. The summit level of the Chemung Canal at Horseheads Village, is 443ft. above Seneca Lake, and the summits of the hills are 200 to 400 feet higher. Its principal streams are Newton Creek and its branches. **Horseheads,** (p. o.,) was incorp. May 15, 1837, as "*Fairport*," and its name was changed April 18, 1845. It has a newspaper office,[2] a woolen mill, foundry, planing mill, extensive brick yards, and several other manufacturing establishments. Pop. 1,410. A street railroad connects this village with the city of Elmira. The Chemung navigable feeder from Corning joins the canal at this place. **Breesport,** (p. o.,) is a small village. Pop. 292. The first settlement was made at Horseheads in 1789, by John Breese.[3] The first church (Presb.) was formed by Rev. Daniel Thatcher; the first settled minister was Rev. Ethan Pratt.[4]

SOUTHPORT—was formed from Elmira, April 16, 1822. Part of Elmira city was taken off in 1864, and part of Ashland in 1867. It is the southwest corner town of the co. Its surface is mostly a hilly upland broken by the deep valleys of the streams. Chemung River, forming most of the N. boundary, is bordered by wide, fertile alluvial flats. Seely Creek, the principal stream, receives as tributaries South, Bird, and Mud Lick Creeks; Hendy Creek flows along the N. border. **Webb's Mills,** (p. o.,) is a hamlet, and **Seely Creek,** is a p. o. Abraham Miller located at Southport in 1789.

VAN ETTEN—named from James B. Van Etten—was formed from Erin and Cayuta April 17, 1854. It is the N. E. corner town of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland. Cayuta Creek flows S. E. through near the centre, and receives as tributaries Jackson and Langford Creeks from the N. and Baker Creek from the S. **Van Ettenville,** (p. o.,) contains 3 churches and about 20 dwellings; **Van Etten,** is a (p. o.) The first settlements[5] were made along the valley of Cayuta Creek in 1795, by Alexander and Benjamin Ennis, Peter, Jacob, Emanuel, and Isaac Swartwood, from N. J. The first church (Bap.) was formed by Rev. Ebenezer Jayne, the first settled preacher.

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[1] Among the other early settlers were Jesse L. White, Isaac Shoemaker, Alexander and John McKay, Thomas Baker, Wm. and Robert Stewart, John and Jas. Hallenbeck, B. Sperry, Thos. Van Houton, Philip Thomas, J. Boyd, Robert McDowell and his son Barnum, and Andrew Austin, Joseph, Daniel, and Samuel Vaughn. The first death was that of Mrs. Thomas Baker. The first school was kept on Newtown Creek, and the first sawmill was erected at the same place, by J. and J. McMillen.

[2] The *Horseheads Journal*, (Repub.) weekly; Tho. J. Taylor, ed. and prop.; size 24 by 36; terms $2.00.

[3] Jonathan Conklin, Nathaniel Huntington, Asa Guildersleve, and a family named Gilbert, settled in 1791. Soon after, a company from Orange co., among whom were Jas., Ebenezer, and John Sayre, purchased a tract of 1,400 acres, covering the site of the village, and settled on it. The first child born was Susanna Conklin, in 1792; the first marriage, that of Wm. Dunn and Mary Sayre; and the first death, that of Susanna Conklin. Amelia Parkhurst taught the first school at the village. Vincent Conklin kept the first inn, in 1822, and Westlick & Dunn the first store. The first gristmill was erected by Lewis Breese, E. of the village.

[4] The census reports 6 churches: 2 M. E., 2 Bap., Presb., and Prot. Episc.

[5] James Van Etten, John and David Hill, Isaac and Levi Decker, Sam'l James, Daniel and Joshua Westbrook, John Lattimore, —— Johnson, and —— Crammer, all from Delaware River, settled on the Cayuta Flats, at and near Van Ettenville, from 1795 to 1800. Harmon White, from Litchfield, Conn., David Jayne and Gabriel Ogden, from N. J., settled in 1802, on a branch of Cayuta Creek. Most of these persons served as soldiers during the Revolution. James Van Etten and Isaac Decker were wounded by musket balls, which they carried to their graves. Flanders & Skaats kept the first store, at Van Ettenville; Isaac Swartwood erected the first gristmill, in 1803; Jacob Swartwood opened the first inn, in 1801.

VETERAN—was formed from Catharine, April 16, 1823. It lies on the N. line of the co., W. of the centre. The surface is principally a hilly upland. Catharine Creek flows N. along the W. border, affording an abundance of water power.[1] The other streams are Newtown and Beardsley Creeks. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam of good quality. **Millport,** (p. o.,) contains 2 churches, flouring and saw mills, and various manufacturing establishments. Pop. 741. **Sullivanville,** (p. o., in) the S. part of the town, contains a church and 157 inhabitants. **East Grove,** is a (p. o.) **Pine Valley,** (p. o.;) is a village of 260 inhabitants. The first settlements was made at about the commencement of the century, in the N. part of the town by immigrants from Conn. and in the S. part by immigrants from Penn.[2] The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1817.[3]

CHENANGO COUNTY.

THIS county, named from the river which flows centrally through, was formed from Herkimer and Tioga, March 15, 1798. Sangerfield (Oneida co.,) was taken off in 1804, and Madison co. in 1806. It is an interior co., lying S. E. of the centre of the State; is centrally distant 94 mi. from Albany, and contains 898 sq. mi. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. The highlands consist of two principal ridges, extending N. and S., the first lying between Unadilla and Chenango Rivers, and the second between the Chenango and Otselic. These ridges are subdivided by numerous parallel and lateral valleys, and their declivities are often too steep for profitable cultivation. The summits are broad and rolling, and of nearly uniform elevation throughout the co.; and the highest points are 600 to 800 feet above the principal valleys.

Susquehanna River flows S. W. through the S. E. corner, receiving from the N. the Unadilla, which forms the greater part of the E. boundary of the co. The principal branches of the Unadilla and Susquehanna are Beaver Creek, Shawler, Great, Kent, and Kelsey Brooks. Chenango River flows in a generally southerly direction from the N. border of the co. to near the centre, and thence S. W. to the S. W. corner. It receives from the E. Handsome Eddy, Padgets, and Pages Brooks, and from the W. Canasawacta, Fly-Meadow, Ludlow and Genegantslet Creeks, and Pleasant, Fly, Cold, and Mill Brooks. Otselic River flows S. W. through the N. W. corner, receiving from the E. Middletown Brook and Brackel Creek, and from the W. Manns, Buck, and Ashbel Brooks and Mud Creek. In basins among the hills, far above the valleys, are numerous small ponds. The river valleys which are broad, fine, and highly cultivated intervales of an average width of about 1 mi., usually bordered by steep and finely wooded hillsides.

The lowest rocks in the co., appearing upon the N. border, belong to the Hamilton group. Successively above these toward the S. appear the Tully limestone, Genesee slate, the Portage and Chemung groups. The sandstone of the Portage group furnishes a good material for building and flagging. Several quarries have been opened along the Chenango Valley. A quarry of the same stone a little below Oxford furnishes grindstones and whetstones. The rock which crowns the summits of the S. hills is the red sandstone of the Chemung group. The soils are almost entirely derived from the disintegration of the rocks. In a few localities

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[1] In the summer of 1857, a sudden and destructive flood occurred upon this stream, which swept away every dam upon it, and every lock on the canal from Horseheads to Seneca Lake. The whole valley was flooded; and at Millport and other places the people were obliged to flee for their lives.

[2] Among the early settlers were E. Mallary and son, Eli and David Banks, and families named Meeker, Baldwin, and Parsons, from Conn.; Theodore Vallean, D. Shaller, N. Botsford, and B. Lockesby, from Penn. Daniel Parsons kept the first inn, on the middle road, and E. Crandell the first store, at Millport. The first sawmill was erected by G. Bennett, on Catharine Creek, below Millport.

[3] The census reports 2 churches: 1 M. E. and 1 Baptist.

is found a very limited amount of drift. Upon the hills the soil is principally a shaly loam, and in the valleys a fine quality of productive alluvium. The valleys themselves appear to have been worn by agencies much more powerful than those now existing.

The co. is almost exclusively agricultural. Dairying is the leading pursuit, and is gradually gaining upon all the other branches of agriculture. In 1865, 20 cheese factories were reported in this co., of which 19 used the milk of 6,505 cows, and produced 1,879,363 lbs. of cheese. In 1869, there were 21, of which 12 used the milk of 6,190 cows. Hops are cultivated to some extent along the river valleys.

The co. seat is located at Norwich. The courthouse is of stone, built in 1837, and situated near the centre of the village, fronting the public park. It is in the Grecian style of architecture, with a colonnade in front, supported by Corinthian columns. The jail is a stone building, contiguous to the courthouse. The clerk's office is a fireproof brick building, upon the courthouse lot. The poorhouse is situated upon a farm of 170 acres in Preston. It is of wood, 4 stories, and basement 40 by 80 ft. with 2 wings of same height, 30 by 40 ft. It was built in 1862. A building for the insane, 2 stories, 30 by 40 ft. is adjacent.

The Chenango Canal extends along Chenango River through the co. It crosses the river below Earlville, below Sherburne, and below Greene, upon wooden aqueducts, supported by stone piers. The Albany and Susquehanna R. R. passes centrally through Bainbridge and Afton, following the valley of the Susquehanna on the north bank. The Utica division of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western R. R. (built as the "Utica Chenango and Susquehanna Valley R. R.") extends from the north border, through the towns of Sherburne and North Norwich, to a junction with the N. Y. & Oswego Midland R. R. in the latter town, and follows on the track of the latter to Norwich. A change of gauge from 4 ft. 8½ inches to 6 ft. here occurs, and the road under the same company, extends down the Chenango Valley to Binghamton, passing through the towns of Norwich, Oxford and Greene. The N. Y. and Oswego Midland R. R. passes through Smyrna, North Norwich, Norwich, Oxford and Guilford, to Sidney Plains, just over the Eastern border. The "New Berlin Branch" of this road extends up the valley of the Unadilla 22 miles from E. Guilford to New Berlin, following near the county line of Chenango and Otsego cos., but all the way in the former. The "Auburn Branch" of the Midland, extends from Norwich, N. W. across Norwich, Plymouth, Smyrna and Otselic to DeRuyter, and from thence into Cortland co. A three-foot gauge Railroad, is under construction from the mouth of Genagantslet Creek in Greene, to Smithville Flatts, and an extension is proposed North Westward. The line of the "Utica, Chenango and Cortland R. R." proposes to run from Cortland Village to the Auburn Branch of the Midland in Otselic, 32 m. The troops raised in this co. during the war were as follows: Norwich was designated by G. O. 52, dated July 7, 1862, as the recruiting rendezvous of the 23d Senatorial District, and the 114th Regiment was organized there, in the summer of that year. The district embraced Madison, Chenango, and Cortland counties. Besides this, parts of the 17th, 89th and 161st Volunteer Infantry, and of the 8th, 10th and 22d cavalry, were enlisted in this county.

This co. included 11 of the "Twenty Towns" or "Governor's purchase,"[1] the "Gore" lying between them and the Military Tract, the Harper Patent of 16,000 acres, Vermont Sufferers' Tract of 40,960 acres,[2] Livingston Tract of 16,000 acres, the French Tract of nearly the same extent, a portion of the Chenango Triangle Tract, and several smaller tracts. The "Twenty Towns" were ceded to the State in a treaty held with Gov. George Clinton, Sept. 22, 1788, and for this reason the tract is sometimes called "Clinton's Purchase."

The early settlers were principally from Vt., Conn., and E. N. Y. The settlers in the N. part of the co. came in by way of Rome, and those in the central and S. parts by way of Chenango and Susquehanna Rivers, and endured their full share of the hardships of pioneer settlement. A colony of French settled at Greene in 1792, but, from defect in title, most of them left. The greater part of the later immigration was from New England. A new source of prosperity has lately been added by the opening of important Railroads across the county.

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[1] This tract was granted to relieve those persons who had lost lands in Vermont, by reason of holding under New York titles; and some of the first settlers from that State, brought with them a strong feeling of dislike towards the sturdy founders of the Green Mountain State.

[2] These towns in this co. were as follows: No. 7, Otselic; 8, Smyrna; 9, Sherburne; 10, Norwich and New Berlin; 11, Plymouth; 12, Pharsalia; 13, McDonough; 14, Preston; 15, Norwich; 16, New Berlin; and 17, Columbus.

POPULATION *of towns since* 1860, *and their* POLITICAL VOTE *for President in* 1860, *and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time.* (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Afton	1,770	1,827	1,931	276	154	251	165	261	192	272	157	295	210	263	213
Bainbridge	1,588	1,699	1,793	247	114	247	120	291	131	277	170	301	183	236	180
Columbus	1,407	1,273	1,197	307	33	274	43	235	62	260	54	266	55	237	64
Coventry	1,671	1,522	1,490	253	151	224	162	240	172	229	151	219	163	193	232
German	781	778	712	106	67	84	74	104	74	107	66	109	66	93	64
Greene	3,809	3,314	3,533	354	244	403	437	429	454	439	456	459	247	424	434
Guilford	2,743	2,423	2,306	432	428	346	244	304	242	350	256	362	284	346	220
Lincklaen	1,094	938	926	212	47	185	55	191	52	198	44	201	51	170	49
Macdonough	1,433	1,306	1,230	166	165	120	177	128	180	149	170	167	163	146	153
New Berlin	2,617	2,459	2,460	349	244	299	263	339	277	332	276	349	267	363	279
N'th Norwich	1,171	1,073	1,075	136	89	136	87	164	89	158	82	635	547	700	605
Norwich	4,356	4,331	5,619	510	491	442	450	527	516	537	526	158	102	151	105
Otselic	1,752	1,463	1,733	262	33	217	124	261	133	237	134	279	118	259	117
Oxford	3,290	2,996	3,278	434	319	311	351	411	372	110	365	438	362	308	313
Pharsalia	1,261	1,112	1,141	124	168	97	178	106	174	111	170	112	174	91	160
Pitcher	1,276	1,196	1,124	192	124	136	119	196	123	132	130	192	123	153	112
Plymouth	1,668	1,487	1,523	131	113	210	126	215	133	220	139	219	139	195	135
Preston	1,013	982	957	254	113	403	190	124	132	109	127	111	117	104	102
Sherburne	2,701	2,820	2,927	421	201	161	207	457	212	463	186	474	216	433	239
Smithville	1,661	1,634	1,405	160	207	270	90	161	229	151	245	154	324	150	240
Smyrna	1,822	1,677	1,668	309	75	...	...	325	62	331	76	315	97	306	91
Total	40,934	38,360	40,582	5,685	3,636	5,034	3,795	5,569	4,031	5,571	3,930	5,835	4,137	5,456	4,062

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN CHENANGO COUNTY *during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.*

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.[1]	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on $1 valuation in cents.
1859..	543,996	$9,385,434	$1,627,108	$11,012,542	.....	$17,508.35	$17,544.43	$8,221.80	$19,184.21	0.56
1860..	545,279	9,331,017	1,598,551	10,929,568	$10,500,000	13,514.78	21,941.72	7,875.00	32,375.00	0.72
1861..	543,910	9,111,955	1,606,301	10,718,256	10,500,000	16,136.53	21,200.65	7,875.00	32,012.50	0.75
1862..	543,910	9,111,955	1,606,301	10,710,256	10,412,793	16,136.53	21,200.65	7,809.59	41,651.17	0.83
1863..	544,707	8,917,223	1,532,793	10,450,016	9,812,793	36,093.31	22,659.94	7,359.60	41,704.39	1.09
1864..	544,707	8,917,223	1,532,793	10,450,016	9,932,793	36,093.31	22,659.94	7,449.59	44,697.57	1.12
1865..	546,365	8,912,426	1,993,832	10,906,258	10,341,163	313,179.00	54,124.00	8,130.83	42,416.03	3.85
1866..	565,003	8,840,203	1,633,650	10,473,875	10,606,291	191,461.28	50,601.05	7,954.70	51,042.63	2.87
1867..	544,246	8,965,237	1,607,008	10,262,145	10,607,858	156,745.36	50,777.17	13,254.85	67,334.62	2.53
1868..	545,297	8,765,877	1,461,193	10,247,075	10,662,145	171,769.96	51,450.09	13,327.68	46,512.77	2.67
1869..	545,833	9,016,554	1,346,922	10,277,841	10,449,940	194,909.31	54,368.55	13,062.43	45,716.48	2.94
1870..	344,906	9,016,315	1,279,340	10,102,456	11,346,922	176,390.09	56,271.40	14,183.65	63,227.01	2.76

AFTON—was formed from Bainbridge, Nov. 18, 1857. It is the S. E. corner town of the co. Its surface consists principally of a rolling upland, separated into two nearly equal parts by the broad valley of the Susquehanna, which flows S. W. through near the centre. It receives from the N. Kelseys and Harpers Brooks. Pratt's Pond, one mi. N. E. of the village, covers an area of about 40 acres. It is 25 feet above the surface of the river, and without any visible outlet. The valley of the Susquehanna across this town is very fine. **Afton,** (p. o.,) is a sta. on Alb. & Susq. R. R., has 457 inhabitants. It has a spoke factory, sash and blind factory, several shops, 4 churches, and a considerable amount of business. There is a fine suspension bridge at this place; span 362 feet. It was built as a town charge. **Bennettsville,** (p. o.,) on the N. line, is partly in Bainbridge. **Bettsburg,** is a hamlet in the S. part. The first settlement was made upon the Susquehanna, below Afton, in 1786, by immigrants

[1] The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 514,000. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the acres of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	342,969	169,032	501,901
1855	347,829	182,936	530,765
1860	359,520	150,737	510,257
1865	379,872	147,419	527,291

from Conn. and Vt.[1] **Ninevah,** (p. o.,) on the s. line, is partly in Broome co., but 34 inhabitants being in this town. There are 6 churches in town: 2 Meth. Epis., Cong., Prot. Epis., Bap., and Universalist.

BAINBRIDGE—was formed as part of Tioga co., by the name of "*Jericho,*" Feb. 16, 1791. Its name was changed April 15, 1814, in honor of Com. Bainbridge, of the Navy. Parts of Norwich and Oxford were taken off in 1793, of Greene in 1798 and '99, and Afton in 1857. It lies upon the E. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface is a rolling upland, divided into two parts by the Susquehanna, which flows s. w. through the centre. The valley of the river is about one mi. wide, and is bordered by moderately steep hillsides. The highest summits are 400 to 600 feet above the valleys. **Bainbridge,** (p. o.,) upon the Susquehanna, was incorp. April 21, 1821. It contains 4 churches,[2] a union school, 2 newspaper offices,[3] a foundry, 2 planing mills, and a considerable amount of other business. It is a sta. on the Alb. & Susq. R. R. and has 681 inhabitants. **Bennettsville,** (p. o.,) upon Bennetts Creek, in the s. E. part, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, carriage shop, and about 25 houses. **West Bainbridge,** is a p. o. in the N. W. corner, and **East Bainbridge,** is a hamlet in the N. E. corner, on the "Midland" R. R. The first settlements were made in 1785, by immigrants from Vt. and Conn.[4] The first church (Presb.) was formed about 1790, by Rev. William Stone.[5]

Columbus—was formed from Brookfield, (Madison co.,) Feb. 11, 1805. A part of Norwich was annexed in 1807. It is the N. E. corner town in the co., and occupies a portion of the high ridge between Unadilla and Chenango Rivers. The highest summits are 400 to 600 feet above the valleys. Unadilla River forms its E. boundary, receiving as tributaries Beaver Creek, Shawler Brook, and several other small streams.[6] **Columbus Centre,** (Columbus p. o.,) upon a branch of Shawler Brook, is a small village. The first settlement was made upon lot 44, in 1791, by Col. Converse.[7] The first religious meeting was the funeral of Mrs. Dorcas Howard, conducted by Elder Campbell, (Bap.,) in 1797.

COVENTRY—was formed from Greene, Feb. 7, 1806. Parts of Oxford and Greene were annexed in 1843. It is situated centrally on the s. line of the co. The highest elevations, midway between the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers, are about 800 feet above the valleys. The hills are arable to their summits, and their slopes are generally long and gradual. Harpers and Kelseys Creeks, flowing into the Susquehanna, are the principal streams. **Coventry,** (p. o.,) a little N. W. of the centre, contains 3 churches and 50 dwellings; and **Coventryville,** (p. o.,) 2 mi. E. of Coventry, a church, mill, and a dozen houses. **Church Hollow,** is on the s. line partly in the town of Afton. The first settlement was made near the centre, by Simon Jones, in 1785.[8] The first church (Cong.) was formed Nov. 19, 1807. Rev. David Harmon was the first preacher.

GERMAN—named from Obadiah German, a former inhabitant—was formed from De Ruyter, (Madison co.,) March 21, 1806. Otselic was taken off in 1817, Lincklaen in 1823, and a part of Pitcher in 1827. It is located centrally upon the w. line of the co. The surface is hilly, and watered by several brooks, forming what is called Five Streams, which flow through the town in a s. direction. **Livermores Corners,** (German p. o.,) near

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[1] Among the early settlers were Seth Stone, Nath'l Benton, Isaac Miner, and Japhet Bush and sons, from Conn., and Hezekiah Stowell and sons, Orlando Bridgman and sons, and Ebenezer Church and sons from Vt. The three last named families were "Vermont sufferers." The first child born was Wm. Bush, in 1786; and the first death was that of —— Polly. Nath'l Church taught the first school in 1790; Asa Stowell kept the first inn, in 1793, Peter Betts the first store, in 1805; and David Cooper and Isaac Miner built the first sawmill, on Kelseys Brook.

[2] Meth., Bap., Episc., Presb.

[3] *The Saturday Review,* (weekly) G. A. Dodge, Ed. & Prop. 8 pages, size 26 by 42. Terms $2.

The Bainbridge Republican, (Rep.) Orwen & Dunnkan, eds. & props. Size 23 by 42. Terms $2.

[4] Among the early settlers were Wm. Guthrie, Abraham Fuller, Reuben Kirby, and Gould Bacon, from Conn.; Stephen and John Stiles, Heath Kelsey, Chas. Bush, Eben and Jos. Landers, and Jas Graham. Sam'l Bixby settled on lot 75 in 1786, and Maj. Henry Evans on lot 30 in 1789. The first birth was that of K. Landers, daughter of Jos. Landers, in March, 1791; the first marriage, that of Chas. Bush and Joan Harrington, in 1791; and the first death, that of Mrs. Reuben Kirby, in 1792. William Guthrie kept the first inn, in 1793, on lot 65. Phineas and Reuben Bennett erected a gristmill on Bennetts Creek, in 1799.

[5] There are 7 churches in this town: 2 Meth. Ep., 2 Bap., 1 Free Will Bap., 1 Presb., and 1 Prot. Epis.

[6] The people are almost solely engaged in dairying. For many years the population has been continually decreasing as small farms have been absorbed by the larger.

[7] Among the other early settlers were Henry, Daniel and Jas. Williams, from R. I., who located upon lot 90, in 1792; Thos. Howard, from R. I., on lot 49, Israel Greenleaf, from N. H. on lot 62, Gilbert Strong, on lot 61, and Justah Rathbone, on lot 54, in 1794. The first child born was Sally Williams; the first marriage, that of Joseph Medbury and Hannah Brown, in 1794; and the first death, that of Mrs. Dorcas Howard, in 1797. Nicholas Page taught the first school; Col. Converse kept the first inn, in 1793, Amos C. Palmer, the first store in 1797; and Job Vail built the first sawmill, in 1794, and the first gristmill, in 1795.

[8] —— Goodell and —— Clark settled near Mr. Jones, in 1786, and Benj. Jones at the same place in 1793. Ozias Yale and Wm. Starks located a little N. of Coventry, in 1792, Elijah Warren on lot 2, in 1794, and Moses Allis, Roger Egerton, and Z. Hutchinson, soon after. The first birth was that of Wm., son of Moses Allis, in 1794; the first marriage, that of Simeon Parker and Polly Sprague; and the first death, that of a son of Roger Egerton, in 1790. Sherman Page taught the first school, Benj. Jones kept the first inn, in 1793, and Jothan Parker the first store, in 1799. The first gristmill was erected by Capt. Parker, in 1795, and the first carding and cloth dressing mill by A. & Wm. H. Rogers, about the same time.

the w. line, and **East German,** (p. o.,) are hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1795, by Benjamin Cleveland, from Oneida co.[1]

GREENE—named from Gen. Nathaniel Greene of the Revolution—was formed from Union (Broome co.) and "*Jericho,*" (now Bainbridge,) March 15, 1798. A part of "*Jericho*" was annexed in 1799. Coventry was taken off in 1806, and Smithville in 1808. A part of Barker (Broome co.) was taken off in 1840, and a part of Coventry in 1843. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland. The hills rise 500 to 700 feet above the river, and are broken by the ravines of the streams. Chenango River flows s. w. through the centre of the town, in a broad valley about 1 mile in width. The Chenango Canal passes through the valley. Genegantslet Creek flows s. through the w. part in a wide valley, and joins the Chenango a few miles below the village of Greene. Pages Brook flows through the s. E. corner; and several small streams are tributary to the Chenango. **Greene,** (p. o.,) near the centre, was incorp. April 12, 1842. It contains 4 churches,[2] a union school, 2 banks, newspaper office,[3] a grist mill, plaster mill foundry and machine shop. Below, there is a knife factory, and 1,025 inhabitants. **East Greene,** (p. o.,) (Brisbon sta.) contains a Bap. church and 100 inhabitants. **Genegantslet,** (p. o.,) contains 1 church and about a dozen houses. **Chenango Forks,** is partly in this town, is a sta. on the D. L. & W. R. R. S. Ketchum settled in 1792.[4] The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1795, by Elder Nath. Kellogg, and was the first church of that denomination in the co. Elder Kellogg continued its pastor about 30 years.

GUILFORD—was formed from Oxford, April 3, 1813, as "*Eastern.*" Its name was changed March 21, 1817. It lies on the E. border of the co., s. of the centre. The surface is hilly and broken, consisting of the elevated lands between Chenango and Unadilla Rivers, the hills rising 200 to 700 feet above the valleys. It is drained by the Unadilla, which forms the entire E. boundary, Guilford Pond Creek,[5] and several other smaller streams. **Guilford,** (p. o.,) located in the valley of Guilford Pond Creek, contains 2 churches, an iron foundry and machine shop, and several mills; pop. 331. It is a station on the "Midland," R. R. **Guilford Centre,** (p. o.,) contains 2 churches and 20 dwellings. **East Guilford,** (p. o.,) in the s. E. corner of the town, contains a church, a mill, and 25 dwellings. **Mount Upton,** (p. o.,) upon the w. bank of the Unadilla, contains 2 churches. **Rockdale,** (p. o.,) on the river, 4 miles below Mount Upton, contains 2 churches (Meth. Ep. and Prot. Ep.) a woolen factory, sash and blind factory, saw mill, grist mill, carriage shop, harness shop. Pop. about 400, named from the Upton Patent of 1,700 acres E. of the village, a grist and sawmill, and 25 dwellings. **Rockwell's Mills,** is a sta. on the New Berlin Branch R. R. with a woolen factory. **North Guilford,** is a hamlet on the north line of the town. The first settlement was made in 1787, by Ezekiel Wheeler, a little N. of Mount Upton, on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Silas Wheeler 2d.[6] The first church (Bap.) was formed by Elder Orange Spencer in 1803.

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[1] Abraham Livermore settled at Livermore's Corners, in 1796. The first birth was that of Polly Cleveland, in 1796; the first marriage, that of Jonathan Head and Hepsey Livermore; and the first death, that of —— Hartshorn. Abraham Livermore kept the first inn; Jonathan Chandler kept the first store, and erected the first mill and factory, on the E. branch of Otselic River.

[2] Cong., Meth., Bap., and Episc.

[3] *Chenango American,* (Repub.) weekly; Denison & Roberts, pubs.; size 24 by 36; terms $1.50.

[4] Mr. Ketchum located within the bounds of the present village of Greene. In the fall of 1792 a settlement was made by a company of French refugees. The failure of the company to pay the balance of the purchase money due on the tract, caused the title to revert to the original patentees. The majority of them left in the year 1796. In 1799, Talleyrand, the celebrated French diplomatist, visited his fellow-countrymen in Greene. Among the early permanent settlers were Nathaniel Kellogg, Zopher Betts, Benajah Loomis, Cornelius Hill, and David Tremaine, who located at East Greene, in 1793. The first road that was cut through the town was called *The Chenango Road.* It runs from the present village of Bainbridge to the mouth of Page Creek, on the Chenango, a distance of about 25 m. The first settlers upon this road within the then limits of the town, commencing at the w., were Nathan Bennett, Joshua Root, Eleazar Skinner, Thomas Elliott, Joab Elliott, Roswell Fitch, Aden Elliott, Philo Clemmons, Capt. Mandeville, Simeon and Benj. Jones, Hardin Bennett, Record Wilber, and Deacon Richards, who came in from 1792 to '95. The settlers who located in the s. part, w. of the river, were Jas. and Herman Terwilliger, Elisha and Noah Gilbert, Stephen Palmer, and Jos. and Cornish Messenger, as early as 1796. The first birth was that of Johnston Rundall, son of Jos. Rundall—for which honor the mother subsequently received a deed of 50 acres of land from the Hornby estate. —— Cartwright taught the first school, in 1794. Conrad Sharp kept the first inn, in 1794; Elisha Smith the first store, in 1801. Conrad Sharp built the first sawmill, in 1795, and Abraham Storm and Henry Vorse the first gristmill, in 1794.

[5] This stream has a fall of 140 feet, in passing through Guilford Village, affording a fine and very valuable water power.

[6] Joshua Mercereau and his brother (Frenchmen) settled at the mouth of Guilford Creek, and erected the first mill in town, in 1789. James Phelps and —— Button settled near Rockdale, in 1790; Robert McLeod, on lot 1, and Isaac Fuller, from Guilford, Conn., in 1791; Daniel Savage, John Nash, and Nelson Robbins, from Ballston Spa in 1792, at and near the old Four Corners, Jno. Secor, from Haverstraw, on lot 2; Gurdon and Wyatt Chamberlin, at Mount Upton; Wm. and Nathaniel Hyer—all in 1793. Major Richmond and his sons, Joseph and Seth, Asa Haven, father of Hon. Solomon G. Haven, of Buffalo, Daniel T. Dickinson, father of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of Binghamton, Caleb Burdick, Samuel Smith, and Paris Windsor, were also among the pioneer settlers of the town. The first child born was Prudence Fuller, in April, 1791; the first marriage, that of —— Powell and the widow of Isaac Fuller, in 1793; and the first death, that of Isaac Fuller, in 1793. Ezekiel Wheeler kept the first inn, in 1796; and Sullivan Reynolds kept the first store, and erected the first mill on the Unadilla, in 1799. The first school was taught by Nathan Bennett, in 1794.

LINCKLAEN—named from John Lincklaen former proprietor, was formed from German, April 12, 1823. Parts of Pitcher was taken off in 1827 and '33. It is the N. W. corner town of the co. Its surface is a hilly, broken upland, divided into ridges by narrow ravines extending N. and S. The declivities of the hills are usually steep, and the summits are 400 to 600 feet above the valleys. Mud Creek, a branch of the Otselic, flows S. through the W. part of the town. Ashbel Brook and several other small streams take their rise in the S. and E. parts. **Lincklaen,** (p. o.,) on Mud Creek, contains 2 churches, 2 stores, a hotel, and 18 dwellings. **Burdick Settlement,** in the N. part, contains a church and 16 dwellings. **North Lincklaen,** is a p. o. in the north east part. There are 4 cheese fac. in this town, and dairying is the principal business. The first settlements were made about 1796.[1] The first religious services were held by Rev. Seth Williston, in 1798.

MACDONOUGH—named in honor of Com. Macdonough of the navy, was formed from Preston, April 17, 1816. It is an interior town, lying W. of the centre of the co. The surface is hilly, and in some places broken by deep ravines and sharp ridges extending N. and S. It is drained S. by Bowmans and Genegantslet Creeks and several other streams. Genegantslet Lake lies near the W. border. **Macdonough,** (p. o.,) on Genegantslet Creek, contains 2 churches, several mills, foundry, shops, &c., a manufactory of ag. implements, and 256 inhabitants. **East Macdonough,** (p. o.,) contains one church, and about a dozen dwellings. The first settlements were made in 1795, by Nathaniel Locke, Loring and Emery Willard, Henry Ludlow, and others.[2] The first religious association (M. E.) was formed in 1798. The first church edifice (F. W. Bap.) was erected in 1831; Elder Steer was the first pastor.

NEW BERLIN—was formed from Norwich, April 3, 1807, changed to "*Lancaster*," May 9, 1821, and original name restored March 22, 1822. A part of Sherburne was taken off in 1852. It lies upon the E. border of the co., N. of the centre. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland, the ridges extending N. and S. Unadilla River forms its E. boundary; and Great Brook flows S. through near the centre. Mathewson Pond is near the W. border. A branch of the N. Y. & Oswego Midland R. R. extends up the valley of the Unadilla to this place. **New Berlin,** (p. o.,) upon the Unadilla, in the N. E. part of the town, was incorp. April 17, 1816. It contains 4 churches, an academy, a bank, a newspaper office,[3] a newspaper mill, tannery, foundry, and several minor manufactories. Pop. 900. **South New Berlin,** (p. o.,) upon the Unadilla, in the S. E. part, contains 2 churches and 250 inhabitants. A portion of the village is in Otsego co. **Holmesville,** in the extreme S. E. corner, contains a church, gristmill, tannery, and about 25 houses. **New Berlin Centre,** is a p. o. **Amber Settlement,** is a hamlet in the S. part. Daniel Scribner settled upon the Unadilla in 1790.[4] The late Anson Burlingame Minister from China, was a native of this town.

NORTH NORWICH—was formed from Norwich, April 7, 1849. It is an interior town, lying N. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface consists of the valley of the Chenango River, and the high rolling uplands which rise upon either side. The summits of the hills are 200 to 600 feet above the valley. It is drained by Chenango River, Cold and Fly Brooks, and several other small streams. The D. L. & W., and the N. Y. & Oswego Midland Railroads pass through this town a portion of the way, using the same track. **North Norwich,** (p. o.,) upon the Chenango, contains 2 churches, several mills, and about 200 inhabi-

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[1] Among the early settlers were Guerdon Wells, Abel Fairchild, Elisha Catlin, Joseph Pulford, —— Backus, Nathaniel Gray, Wolcott Bennett, Joseph Darling, Jesse Catlin, Aaron Peet, John Wilson, Elisha Blount, Christopher Shipman, and —— Walters. The first child born was Matilda Wells, about 1800; and the first death, that of a child of Christopher Shipman. Wm. Bly taught the first school; Elisha Catlin kept the first inn; Fairchild Brothers, the first store; Catlin & Shipman built the first sawmill, and J. Pulford the first gristmill.

[2] Edward Colburn, Benj. Ketchum, Benj. Kenyon, Ephraim Fish, John Anderson, Nehemiah Dunbar, Jonah and Sylvanus Moore, Joseph and Ransom Cook, Wm. Mead, Wm. Norton, Dan'l Wainwright, Adam Oyshterbank, and M. Turner, settled in town from 1795 to 1800. The first marriage was that of Sylvanus Moore and wife; and the first death, that of Mrs. Benj. Ketchum. The first school was taught by Capt. Joshua A. Burke. Sylvanus Moore kept the first inn, in 1799, and Henry Ludlow the first store in 1802. Gates Wilcox erected the first gristmill, in 1808; John Nevins, the first paper mill, in 1826, at Macdonough Village. Henry Ludlow built the first sawmill, on the outlet of Ludlow Pond, in 1798.

[3] *New Berlin Gazette*, (Rep.) Fox & Littlewood, pubs. Size 26 by 38. Terms $1.50. Established in 1852.

[4] Among the other early settlers who came about the same time were Nath'l and Joseph Medbery, who located upon Great Brook; Sam'l Anderson, Silas Burlingame, Jeremy Goodrich, Levi Blakeslee, Charles Knapp, and Joseph Moss, who located upon the present site of the village. The first child born was Louisa Bancroft, in 1797; and the first marriage, that of Dan'l Williams and Phila Packer, in 1794. Josiah Burlingame taught the first school; Daniel Scribner kept the first inn; Levi Blakeslee the first store; and Job Vail built the first mill.

tants. It is an important village upon the Chenango Canal. **Kings Settlement,** is a p. o., in the E. part; and **Plasterville,** a hamlet in the S. W. Jos. Lothrop, and A. Mead located on lot 1, in 1794.[1] The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1796; Elder Eleany Holmes was the first preacher.

NORWICH—was formed from Union (Broome co.) and "*Jericho,*" (now Bainbridge,) Jan. 19, 1793. Pharsalia, Plymouth, and Preston, were taken off in 1806, New Berlin, and a part of Columbus, in 1807, and North Norwich in 1849. A part of Preston was annexed in 1808, and a part taken off in 1820. It is the central town upon the E. border of the co. Its surface consists of two high, rolling ridges, separated by the valley of the Chenango. The highest summits are about 500 feet above the valleys. Chenango River flows S. through the W. part. It receives the Canasawacta and several other streams as tributaries. Unadilla River forms the E. boundary. This town has important railroad connections, being on the line of the "Midland," and Del., Lackawanna and Western railroads, and at the point where the "Auburn Branch" of the Midland unites with the main line of that road. **Norwich,** (p. o.,) upon Chenango River, in the N. part, was incorp. April 16, 1816. It contains the co. buildings, 7 churches,[2] an academy, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices,[3] a piano forte factory, several carriage factories, tanneries, &c., a blast furnace, a foundry, a hammer factory, several planing mills, sash factory, and many other establishments. It is an important sta. on the N. Y. & O. Midland, and the D., L. & W. roads. Pop. 4,500. **White Store,** (p. o.,) on the Unadilla, contains a church, gristmill, and 10 houses. **East Norwich,** is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in 1788, by Avery Power.[4] The first religious services were held by Rev. Manasseh French, in 1793 or '94.

OTSELIC—was formed from German, March 28, 1817. It lies on the N. border of the co., W. of the centre, on the line of the Auburn branch of the Midland R. R. Its surface is hilly, consisting of high ridges 500 to 800 ft. above the valley of Otselic Creek, which are broken by the ravines of the streams. Otselic Creek is the principal stream, and flows S. W. through the centre of the town. Several small streams are tributaries of the Otselic. There are 4 cheese factories in this town. **Otselic,** (p. o.,) in the N. E. part, on Otselic Creek, contains about 130 inhabitants; **South Otselic,** (p. o.,) in the S. W. corner, 2 churches, (Meth. and Bap.,) a gristmill, sawmill, and about 200 inhabitants. **Beaver Meadow,** in the S. E. part, has 2 churches, (Bap. and Christian,) and a hotel. The first settlement was commenced about 1800, by Ebenezer Hill.[5] The first preacher was Stephen C. Nicholas. There are 7 churches in town.

OXFORD—was formed from Union (Broome co.) and "*Jericho,*" (now Bainbridge,) Jan. 19, 1793. Guilford was taken off in 1813, and a part of Coventry in 1843. It is an interior town, lying a little S. of the centre of the co. Its surface is divided into two parts by the valley of the Chenango. The hills bordering upon the river are 500 to 800 ft. above the valleys. Chenango River flows S. W. through the W. part in a valley averaging about 1 mi. in width. It receives Eddy and Padget Brooks from the E., and Fly-Meadow, Mill, and Ludlow Brooks from the W. **Oxford,** (p. o.,) is on the N. Y. & O. Midland, and D. L. & W. R. R.; the former high above and far away from the village, and the latter passing directly through it. The village lies upon the Chenango, in the N. part of the town, was incorporated April 6, 1806, and contains 6 churches,[6] an academy, a hoe and edge tool factory, a news-

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[1] Among the other early settlers were Judge Joel Thompson, Jeremiah and Abner Purdy, and Benj. Ferris, from Dutchess co., in 1795; and Jesse Rundell, Jacob Grow, Gen. Obadiah German, Ebenezer Hartwell, and James Purdy, in 1796—all of whom settled at the village and along the valley of the Chenango. The first child born was Amos Mead, jr., Sept. 12, 1794; the first marriage, that of Ebenezer Hartwell and Rachael Mead, in 1795; and the first death that of Mrs. Abner Purdy, in 1796. Thomas Brooks taught the first school; Amos Mead kept the first inn, in 1803, and Gen. Obadiah German the first store. Benj. Hartwell built the first gristmill, in 1803.

[2] Bap., F. W. Bap., Meth., Presb., Episc., R. C. and African Methodist.

[3] *The Chenango Telegraph,* (Rep.) weekly, Perry & Allen eds. and prop's. Size 30 by 44. Terms $2.00. Established in 1829.

Chenango Union, (Dem.) weekly, G. H. Manning, Pub. Size 28 by 42. Terms $2.00.

[4] Among the other early settlers were David Fairchild, Silas Cole, Wm. Smiley, Nicholas Pickett, Maj. Thomas Brooks, Israel, Charles and Matthew Graves, Josiah Brown, John Wait, Wm. Ransford and sons Hascall and Wm, Jr., John Harris, Manasseh French, Joab Enos, Josiah Brown, Elisha Smith, Reuben, Wm. and Stephen Steer, Stephen Collins, James Gilmore, Moses Stow, John Randall, John McNitt, and David and John Shattock. The first child born was Lucy Power; the first male child, Marcus Cole; the first marriage in the town and co. was that of Hascall Ransford and Harriet Graves, July 12, 1792. Benj. Edmunds kept the first inn; Jonathan Johnson was the first physician, and Elisha Smith built the first saw and gristmill.

[5] Among the early settlers were Reuben Buckingham, David Steadman, Wm. Fish, Jonah Wolcott, Wm. Cross, Wm. Hurlbut, and Wm. Smith, in the N. part; Elias Benjamin, Buell Warner and his sons Oliver, Abner and Buell, jr., Benoni Pearce, Lewis Cook, Æneas Thompson, John and James Warner, Abraham Fairchild, and Wm. Greene in the S. part. Hannah Warner taught the first school. Ebenezer Hill kept the first inn, in 1810, and built the first gristmill, in 1820. Geo. Coles kept the first store, in 1812. Jas. Rush built the first sawmill. In July, 1833, a terrific hurricane swept across the town, a mile in width, destroying much property, on the line of its track.

[6] Meth., Bap., Episc., Presb., Universalist, and R. C.

paper office,[1] a woolen factory, and several other establishments. Population 1,278. **South Oxford,** is a p. o. in the s. w. corner; has a fork, hoe, and tool fac.; and **Cheshireville,** near the s. line. The N. Y. & O. Midland R. R. crosses this town. The Lyon Brook bridge on this road is an iron tressle bridge, 800 ft. long, and 162 ft. high, built by Smith, Latrobe & Co., of Baltimore. This beautiful structure is six miles below Norwich, but mainly in the town of Oxford. The first settlements were made in 1790, by Benjamin Hovey.[2] The first religious preacher was Rev. Uri Tracy, (Presb.,) in 1792.

PHARSALIA—was formed from Norwich, as "*Stonington,*" April 7, 1806. Its name was changed April 6, 1808. It is an interior town, lying N. W. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland, occupying a portion of the watershed between Chenango and Otselic Rivers. The latter flows through the extreme N. W. corner. Canasawacta, Genegantslet, and Brackel Creeks take their rise near the centre. **Pharsalia,** (p. o.,) in the W. part, contains about a dozen houses; **East Pharsalia,** (p. o.,) in the S., 2 churches, several mills, a sawmill, and about twenty houses. **North Pharsalia,** is a p. o. The first settlement was commenced in 1797, by John Randall, on lot 48.[3] John Peck was the first settled minister. There are three churches in town; Bap., F. W. Bap., and Presb.

PITCHER—named from Lieut. Gov Nathaniel Pitcher, then acting governor of the State, was formed from German and Lincklaen, Feb. 13, 1827. A part of Lincklaen was annexed in 1833. It lies upon the W. border of the co., N. of the centre. Its surface consists principally of two high ridges, 500 to 800 ft. above the valleys. Otselic River flows S. E. through the centre. Brackel Creek flows S. W. through the S. part. The ravines of the streams are narrow and are bordered by steep hillsides. **Pitcher,** (p. o.,) upon the Otselic, S. W. of the centre, contains 2 churches, a woolen factory, and 148 inhabitants. **North Pitcher,** (p. o.,) upon the Otselic, N. E. of the centre, contains 2 churches, 2 sawmills, a gristmill, and several manufactories. **Pitcher Springs,** (p. o.,) is a hamlet E. of the centre.[4] **South Pitcher, Hydes Mills,** and **Chandlers Corners,** are hamlets. John Wilson and —— Schuyler settled in 1794 or '95.[5] The first religious services were held by Rev. Seth Williston, in 1797.

PLYMOUTH—was formed from Norwich, April 7, 1806. It is an interior town, lying N. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by deep ravines. Canasawacta Creek, and its E. and W. branches, flow S. E. through deep and narrow valleys, and form a junction near the centre of the town. Southwest of the centre are 2 small ponds, covering an area of 100 to 150 acres each. There are 3 cheese factories in this town, and dairying is the leading pursuit. The Auburn Branch of the "Midland" R. R. passes diagonally through this town. **Plymouth,**[6] (p. o.,) N. of the centre, contains 3 churches and 179 inhabitants. **South Plymouth,** (p. o.,) in the S. E., a gristmill and about a dozen houses. The first settlement was commenced about 1794, by some French families.[7] The first church (M. E.) was organized about 1806.

PRESTON—was formed from Norwich, April 2, 1806. Macdonough was taken off in 1816. A part of Norwich was taken off in 1808, and a part of the same town was annexed in 1820. It is the central town of the co. Its surface is a high, rolling upland, divided into two

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1 *Oxford Times,* (Repub.) weekly; J. B. Galpin, ed. and pub.; size 24 by 39; terms $1.50.

2 Among the other early settlers were Elijah Blackman, Eben Enos, John Bartle and 6 sons, Peter Burgot, John Church, Theodore Burr, Benj. Loomis, Samuel Farnham, Charles Hurst, John Holmes, John McNeil, Daniel Tucker, Francis Balcom, Wm. and Henry Gordon, and Thos. McAlpine. The first child born was Ellis Loomis, in May, 1792; the first marriage was that of Peter Bartle and Tabitha Loomis, in May, 1795; the first death was that of a child of Peter Burgot, and the first death of an adult, that of Andrew Loomis, in 1793. Mrs. Philip Bartle taught the first school, in 1793. Philip Bartle built the first school-house, individually, on *Panther Hill,* in 1793; John Bartle kept the first inn, on Bowman's Creek; Benj. Hovey kept the first store, and Peter Burgot built the first mill, on Mill Brook.

3 Among the other early settlers were Joseph Breed, on lot 49, Sanford Morgan, on lot 36, John Weaver, on lot 28, Daniel Denison, on lot 70, Ludowyck Weaver, on lot 32, Joshua Weaver and David Davis, on lot 60—all from Conn. The first birth was that of Denison R. Weaver; the first marriage that of Jabesh Brown and Keturah Brown; and the first death, that of Mrs. Nehemiah Lewis. Ariana Wait taught the first school. The first tavern and store were kept by Sanford Morgan, on lot 36; the first mill was built by Asa Weaver, on lot 27, on Canasawacta Creek.

4 Pitcher Springs was named from sulphur springs which formerly had a reputation, but are now but little used for their medicinal qualities.

5 Among the other early settlers were Ebenezer Wakely, Benj. Fairchild, Jonathan Chandler, George Taylor, Silas Beebe, Jonas Hinman, Abijah Rhines, Simon Peet, —— Millard, and Elijah Fenton. The first child born was a son of Silas Beebe, in Nov., 1796; and the first marriage, that of John Wilson and Polly Hinman, May 16, 1799. Ebenezer Wakely taught the first school; Benj. Fairchild kept the first inn. Reuben Root the first store, and John Lincklaen built the first mill.

6 Formerly called *Frankville.*

7 Among the early settlers were John Raynor and G. D. Jeffrey, (Frenchmen,) James Bumford, Nathan Wales, Jno. Miller, Col. Wm. Munroe, Silas Holmes, Dan'l Prentiss, Jos. Purdy, Judah Bement, and E. D. Billaye. The first death was that of —— Blowers; Elizabeth Bowdish died about the same time. Clarissa Brooks taught the first school, in 1799 or '01; Charles Babcock kept the first inn, and John Raynor the first store. Col. Walker Prentiss built the first mill, and John Thorp the first woolen factory, at an early day.

distinct ridges. The summits of the hills are 200 to 800 feet above the Chenango Valley at Norwich. The principal streams are Fly-Meadow Creek and Mill Brook, flowing s. into the Chenango. Dairying is the principal business of the town. **Preston Corners,** (Preston p. o.,) in the N. part, contains 2 churches and 102 inhabitants. The first settlement was made on Fly-Meadow Creek, in 1787, by James Glover, who erected the first gristmill, in 1788-89.[1] The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1806, by Elder Haskall, the first preacher.

SHERBURNE—was formed from Paris, (Oneida co.,) March 5, 1795. Smyrna was taken off in 1808, and a part of New Berlin was annexed in 1852. It lies on the N. border of the co. E. of the centre. The highest summits are 200 to 500 feet above the valleys of the streams. Chenango River enters the co. from Madison and flows in a S. E. direction through the town, receiving Handsome and Mad Brooks and several other tributaries. The Chenango Canal and Del. Lack. & Western R. R. pass through the valley parallel to the river. On the bottom lands of the river hops are extensively grown. **Sherburne,** (p. o.,) on the Chenango, s. of the centre, was incorp. April 16, 1830. It contains a bank, 6 churches, an acad. a newspaper,[2] a cotton fac., foundry and other important manufactories. It has become a R. R. town of great importance, being on the N. Y. & O. Midland and the D. L. & W. R. R. **Earlville,** (p. o.,) is on the line of Madison co., has 183 inhabitants in this town. The Syracuse and Chenango Valley R. R. joins the Midland R. R. at this place, and the Del. L. & W. R. R. passes a short distance to the east of the village. The first religious services were held by a number of families from New England, who purchased the s. w. quarter of the 9th township, (Sherburne,) and settled on it in March, 1793.[3]

SMITHVILLE—was formed from Greene, April 1, 1808. It lies on the w. line of the co., s. of the centre. The surface consists of high ranges of hills with narrow valleys extending N. and S. It is drained s. by Genegantslet and Ludlow Creeks and their tributaries, and several other streams flowing into the Chenango. **Smithville Flats,** (p. o.,) on Genegantslet Creek, in the s. w. corner, contains 4 churches, 2 sawmills, a sash fac. a gristmill, and 250 inhabitants. The town is building a R. R. from this place down the Genegantslet to Greene, 9 miles. It has a gauge of 3 feet. **East Smithville,** on Ludlow Creek, near the E. line, contains 2 churches, a foundary and 20 dwellings. The first settlement was made in the valley of the Genegantslet, in 1797, by Robert Lytle, from Ireland.[4] The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1805, by Elder Gray, the first preacher.

SMYRNA—was taken from Sherburne, March 25, 1808, as "*Stafford.*" Its name was changed April 6 of the same year. It is the central town upon the N. border of the co. Its surface is a broken and hilly upland, the highest summits being 500 to 800 feet above the valleys. The principal stream is Pleasant Brook, flowing S. E. through near the centre. Cold Brook and several other small streams flow through portions of the town. These streams mostly flow through narrow valleys bordered by hillsides, a considerable portion of which are too steep for cultivation. **Smyrna,** (p. o.,) upon Pleasant Brook, near the E. line, was incorp. April 20, 1829. It contains 3 churches, a gristmill, a tannery, and 300 inhabitants. **Upperville,** is a hamlet. The N. Y. & O. Midland R. R. passes near the E. border of this town, and the Auburn Branch of the "Midland" R. R. across the S. W. corner. The first settlement was made by Joseph Porter, in 1792.[5] The first religious society (Friends) was formed at an early period.

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[1] David Fairchild and his sons, John and Amos, settled at Preston Corners in 1795; Randall Billings and —— Chamberlin, from Conn., at Preston Centre, in 1796; Jonas Marsh, from Mass., Col. Gurdon and Dudley Hewitt in 1799. Among the other early settlers were Samuel and Clark Lewis, Rev. Hazard Burdick, David Eccleston, Jos. Marsh, —— Champlain, Wm. Parker, Abraham Avery, and Wm. Woolworth. The first child born was Fanny Billings, July 16, 1796; the first marriage, that of Capt. Lyon and widow Crandall, in 1798; and the first death, that of an infant child of Geo. Crary. The first school was taught by William McAlpine, who surveyed the Livingston Patent in 1790, and subsequently the Morris Tract. Jonas Marsh kept the first inn, in 1800; James Glover kept the first store, and erected the first mill.

[2] *Sherburne News,* (Independent,) weekly; Frank D. Matteson, ed. and pub.; size 22 by 32; terms $1.50. Established in 1864.

[3] Settlement began in 1792. Joseph Guthrie being one of the first settlers. A company from New England, consisting of Nathaniel Gray, Joel Hatch, Abraham, James, and Newcomb Raymond, Joseph, John, and Eleazur Lothrop, Cornelius Clark, and Joel Northrop, with their families, settled in 1793. The deed of their purchase is dated in June of that year.

During the first week after their arrival they erected a log meeting house, and on the succeeding Sabbath met in it, after the example of the Pilgrim Fathers, to make public and united acknowledgments for the protection and guidance of an overruling Power while on a perilous and tedious journey through the wilderness to their new homes.

[4] Jos. Agard and Epaphas Sheldon, from Litchfield, Conn., bought out the log house and improvement of Mr. Lytle in Feb. 1798, moved in their families, and became the sole residents of the town. They were joined in 1798-99 by Edward Loomis, who settled on Ludlow Creek, Simeon Neal, Robt. Williams, Asa Straight Dan'l Phillips, Capt. Samuel A. Speed John Young, and John Palmer. The first child born was Jane Loomis, May 2, 1800; the first marriage, that of Jason Smith and Hannah Rorapaugh, in 1797; and the first death, that of a son of George Shaddock, in 1799. Capt John Palmer kept the first inn and store and erected the first distillery. Timothy Scoville built the first sawmill, in 1805, and Nicholas Powell the first gristmill, in 1809.

[5] Among the other early settlers were Jos. Collins, Jos. Billings, Joshua Talcott, Daniel Wilbur, and John Parker. The first gristmill and clothing works were erected by Collins & Billings, in 1795.

CLINTON COUNTY.

THIS county was formed from Washington, March 7, 1788, and named from Gov. George Clinton, first State governor. Essex was taken off in 1799. St. Lawrence was provisionally annexed in 1801, and taken off in 1802; and Franklin was taken off in 1808. It lies upon Lake Champlain, and is the N. E. corner co. in the State. It is centrally distant 143 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,092 sq. mi. The surface is generally hilly and broken, and in the southern and western parts mountainous. The Au Sable Range enters the S. W. corner from Essex co. and extends in spurs and broken ranges through more than one-half of the W. part of the co. The highest speak along the W. border are 3,000 to 4,000 feet above tide. They afford wild and picturesque scenery in abundance, and contains valuable mines of iron ore. Any section of the county from east to west, would present a considerable elevation towards the W. line, but less as we go north, until a few miles over the province line, it descends to the level intervales which border the St. Lawrence. This swell of land opposed an effectual barrier in the early canal surveys of this region, and are overcome by heavy grades at some points on the line of the railroad. Along the lake shore the surface is level or moderately uneven; and from this tract it rises gradually but unevenly to the summits of the ridges in the interior. A part of the central and W. portions of the co. is covered by the original forests, and is too rough to ever admit of profitable cultivation. The mountainous regions in the S. W., comprising about one-third of the co., is underlaid by gneiss and other crystaline rocks. A belt of Potsdam sandstone extends in a great curve around these formations, and occupies more than one-half of the remaining part of the co. On the N. it extends nearly to Canada, but toward the S. it gradually diminishes, and on the S. line it is but a few miles wide. Surrounding this, and lying next above it, is a narrow belt of calciferous sand rock, outcropping on the surface, along the lake shore, between Au Sable and Salmon Rivers. The limestones next appear, occupying the N. E. corner of the co. and outcropping along the lake from Salmon River to Rouses Point. Tertiary clay is found in a few places along the lake; and drift deposits are abundant in the N. and E. parts, containing shells analogous to those now living in the arctic seas. Peat bogs are common. The gneiss region is rich in magnetic iron ore which is found in inexhaustible quantities, and of the best quality.[1]

Au Sable River forms most of the S. boundary. North of this are Little Sable, Salmon, Saranac, Little Chazy, and Great Chazy or Champlain Rivers, all flowing into Lake Champlain. An act was passed April 22, 1868, for the improvement of the Great Chazy River, by using the Chazy Lake as a reservoir and by such structures as might be deemed proper, to prevent excessive floods, and to improve its hydraulic power. English River flows N. into Canada. Upon all these streams are numerous falls, furnishing an immense amount of water-power. In the western wilderness are numerous small lakes, the principal of which are Chateaugay and Chazy Lakes, and Sampson, Taylor, and Slush Ponds. The soil along the lake is clayey, and in the interior and W. a sandy loam, best adapted to pasturage. Potatoes are raised in great quantities and there are many factories for the manufacture of potato starch in the co.

The people are principally engaged in dairying, lumbering, mining and making iron. Fish are abundant in the mountain streams and lakes. The wild mountain region is a favorite resort of hunters.

All the Railroads in this co. are now operated by the Vt. Central and Vt. & Canada R. R. s. The Ogdensburg Division, extends W. from Rouses Point through Champlain, Mooers, Altona, Ellenburgh and Clinton. The Montreal and Plattsburgh Branch through Plattsburgh, Beekmantown, Chazy and Mooers. A short branch from Rouses Point N. connects with a Canada R. R. to Montreal, and the Northern Division of the White Hall and Platts-

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[1] Clinton and Essex are the two most important mining cos. in the State. Ore was first discovered in the "Winter" ore bed, in Au Sable, by Geo. Shaffer, in 1800,—although travelers had previously frequently noticed large quantities of iron upon the lake shore, formed by the attrition of gneiss rock through which this ore is usually disseminated in small crystaline grains. Veins of greater or less richness are found in all the towns underlaid by the ancient sedimentary rocks.

burgh R. R. extends s. w. from Plattsburgh, through that town, Peru and Ausable to Ausable Forks. Lake Champlain near its outlet is crossed by a R. R. bridge. A. R. R. has been proposed for Ausable Forks N. W. to Fort Covington.

The Saranac River Improvement and Lumber Co. was incorp. April 25, 1871, with $50,000 cap. for improving the Saranac river and the south branch thereof from the outlet of the lower Saranac lake to the lower dam in Plattsburgh, and the north branch from Hunter's Home to its junction, so as to float logs down. They were authorized to collect toll for logs, after completing certain improvements.

An act was passed April 25, 1871, for improving the hydraulic power of the north branch of the Saranac River, and to improve the navigation thereof. Three commissioners were named in the act, and they were empowered to use Round, Lillypad and Rainbow Ponds in Franklin co. as reservoirs.

The co. seat is located at the village of Plattsburgh, on Lake Champlain. The courthouse is a substantial brick building, with a stone basement, fronting the public square and river. The jail, a stone building in the rear of the courthouse. The clerk's office is a fireproof building on an adjacent lot. The poorhouse is located in Beekmantown, 4 mi. north of Plattsburgh, on a farm of 90 acres. The buildings are of stone, one 2½ stories high, 60 by 25 feet, and another 20 by 70 feet, and 2 stories. They are reported in wretched condition, and disgraceful to the county. The **Clinton State Prison,** was located at Dannemora, Clinton co., 16 mi. from Plattsburgh, on a lot of 250 acres, containing an iron mine, and with the intention of employing the prisoners at mining. It was built in 1844-5, under the direction of Ransom Cook. About 37 acres are enclosed within the prison stockade. The main buildings are of dressed stone, and the ground plan is in the form of a T, and are respectively 364 by 56 ft. and 160 by 46 ft. They have slate roofs, and are constructed on the most improved plans known when they were erected. The prison dormitory is of stone, 500 by 50 feet, facing N. and S. There are besides these various shops, storerooms, and other buildings used for the iron and nail works, and other purposes. There are about 17,500 acres of woodlands for supplying charcoal. The valuation of real estate of the prison is $479,339; of personal property, $398,786.26. Average number of convicts about 500. The convicts are chiefly employed in making iron and nails on state account, as authorized by law, Feb. 25, 1865. About 900,000 bushels of charcoal are used annually. The product of prison labor in 1869, was $155,282, of which $151,980, was in nails, $752 ore sold, and $2,550 merchant iron. Expenses of prison proper, $137,463.88, and of manufacturing department, $304,999.-80. Excess of expenses over earnings, $141,921.05. The mine failed to meet expectations, and other mechanical trades have been introduced. Within a few years, the business of manufacturing iron and nails has been introduced. The iron is made in forges, from ore produced from mines owned or leased by the State, all the labor of mining, separating, smelting, rolling, and cutting into nails, being performed by convicts, under skilled foremen. The kegs for packing are made from lumber sawed and seasoned on the premises.

The first white man that visited this co. was Samuel Champlain, in 1609, under the auspices of the French, and until the final surrender of Canada in 1760, the French claimed and held this region of country, and the lands occupied were held under French grants. Several seigniories were granted along the lake shore, of a tenure similar to those of Lower Canada, but none of these titles survived the conquest of 1760.

After the war in 1760, settlement rapidly spread down the lake shore. By the terms of the treaty between England and France, the French settlers were to be secured in their rights; but the government of New York made conflicting grants, which gave rise to controversies and quarrels and seriously retarded the progress of settlement. A few families were scattered along the shore previous to the Revolution; but the expedition of Burgoyne in 1777 broke up every settlement along the whole course of the lake. An important naval engagement took place Sept. 11, 1776, in the strait between Valcour Island and the w. shore, between the British and American forces, without any decisive results. The conflict was renewed on the 13th, and the American vessels were nearly all run ashore on the Vt. side and burned.[1]

[1] The American forces, commanded by Benedict Arnold, consisted of 1 sloop, 2 schooners, 4 galleys and 2 gondolas, with 84 guns and 143 swivels; and the British force, commanded by Capt. Thos. Pringles, of 1 ship, 2 schooners, 1 razee, 1 gondola, 20 gunboats, and 28 long boats, with 89 guns, and 1097 men. The American loss was about 50 to 60, and the British about the same.

Settlements were made at all the principal places bordering upon the lake within ten years after the close of the Revolution. Point Au Fer was occupied by the British until 1796, when, in common with several other posts along the N. frontier, it was surrendered to the Americans. During the same year the St. Regis Indians ceded their claims to the State. The embargo of 1808 was openly violated, and many severe encounters took place between the revenue officers and organized bands of smugglers. Several attempts were made by lawless bands to seize the collectors and revenue officers, but without success. During the last war with Great Britain this co. was the seat of important military transactions, and along its frontiers and upon the adjacent waters of the lake, many skirmishes and engagements took place.

In the summer of 1814, Sir Geo. Provost, Gov. of Canada, made extensive preparations for an invasion of the country along Lake Champlain. Toward the last of August a land force of 14,000 men assembled on the frontier and commenced their march, supported by a formidable fleet under Commodore Downie. Gen. Macomb, who commanded the Americans, had a force of less than 3,000; but as the invading army drew nigh, he was continually reinforced by volunteers and militia. The American fleet under the command of Commodore MacDonough, took position in Cumberland Bay, awaiting the attack of the British. On Sunday morning, Sept. 11, a simultaneous attack was made by the British land and naval forces, and a bloody and desperate battle ensued. At the end of two hours Commodore Downie's flag struck, and nearly the whole British fleet fell into the hands of the Americans. The cannonade was continued upon the shore until night when the British slowly and sullenly retreated, and in a few days returned to Canada. These engagements were justly considered among the most brilliant that occurred during the war, and they served to partially obliterate the disgrace that attached to most of the movements that were planned and executed along the northern frontier. The State of Vermont purchased and presented to Commodore MacDonough a farm upon Cumberland Head, overlooking the scene of this naval victory, and the State of New York granted him a tract of land in the township of Sterling, as a token of gratitude for this victory. The immense sums of money expended within the co. during the war greatly stimulated its industry; and although Plattsburgh was twice in the hands of the enemy and partly burned, still business prospered At the close of the war the excitement subsided, and a commercial re-action followed, that entirely prostrated business. Upon the completion of the Champlain canal in 1823, business again revived; and a new impulse has again been given to it by the railroads since constructed. In 1838-40 the co. shared the intense excitement attending the "Patriot War," and more recently by "Fenian Invasions" which speedily proved failures.

The lands in this co. were mostly granted in comparatively small patents. The W. portion embraces 4 townships of Old Military Tract. A tract of 231,540 acres in the N. E. and central parts of the co. was included in the lands granted by the Legislature of New York to the refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia at the close of the Revolution.[1] These lands were divided into 80 and 420 acre lots, except 5,000 acres, which was divided into 15 equal parts, which were granted to the officers and privates among these refugees. Considerable land lying along the lake was granted in the later colonial times to English officers who served during the French War. Among the principal remaining patents were Platt's, Livingston's, Beekman's, Duerville, Dean's, and Graves.

Barracks were built at Plattsburgh soon after the war of 1812-15, and at times small bodies of regular troops have been stationed there. Fort Montgomery, on the outlet of Lake Champlain, has been under construction many years, and not yet entirely completed. It lies near the National Boundary, and as the line was run in 1818, it fell within the limits of Canada. By the Webster-Ashburton treaty some 30 years ago, it again fell within the limits of the United States.

During the first year of the late war a Regimental camp was formed at Plattsburgh, (Sept. 26, 1861,) under Col. James Fairman, and the 96th Regiment was formed there. It occupied Government Barracks at that place, and these premises were subsequently used in forming other regiments. The 118th Regiment N. Y. Vol. was raised at Plattsburgh, under G. O. 52,

[1] The act making this grant bears date of May 11, 1782. The names of Canadian refugees were reported by Brig. Gen. Moses Hazen and Col. Jeremiah Throop, and those of the Nova Scotia refugees by Col. James Livingston, and are given in the State publication known as the "Balloting Book." The small lots were laid out in narrow strips fronting upon the lake, and the remainder in the rear. These lands were distributed among 232 persons, who drew the lots by ballot. The greater part of the tract was not occupied in the time specified by the act, and reverted to the State.

dated July 7, 1862, it being the regiment formed in the 16th Senatorial District. The 16th cavalry, (Sprague cavalry) was organized at Plattsburgh, from June to October, 1863, enlistments having been made for it in Clinton, New York, Westchester, Monroe Erie, Oswego, St. Lawrence and Rensselaer Counties. Portions of the 16th, 34th, 91st, 153d, 192d Infantry, 9th, 10th, 12th and 26th cavalry and 2d veteran cavalry were also enlisted in this county.

POPULATION *of towns since* 1860, *and their* POLITICAL VOTE *for President in* 1860, *and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time.* (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Altona	1,665	1,820	2,759	154	102	110	105	144	120	152	141	183	153	210	215
Ausable	3,227	2,691	2,864	204	221	155	250	205	256	240	233	289	264	234	270
Beekmant'wn	2,977	2,703	2,552	305	231	247	223	271	232	266	256	294	233	269	241
Black Brook	3,452	3,232	3,561	210	221	129	199	156	244	176	236	211	271	274	347
Champlain	5,857	5,774	5,080	360	291	257	278	329	320	309	320	438	355	359	404
Chazy	3,399	3,361	3,206	391	172	329	171	401	158	440	162	410	199	350	203
Clinton	1,924	1,736	2,206	48	260	24	244	35	227	36	250	63	230	36	255
Dannemora	1,271	1,371	1,512	103	56	73	55	85	63	131	40	133	43	52	109
Ellenburgh	2,443	2,919	3,042	260	236	164	243	200	255	214	290	246	303	192	291
Mooers	3,926	4,262	4,031	410	254	314	235	372	295	410	243	449	239	450	254
Peru	3,589	3,047	2,652	370	263	268	264	314	259	308	235	351	240	264	266
Plattsburgh	6,980	7,195	8,414	544	504	378	541	523	566	485	464	629	552	646	664
Saranac	3,644	3,623	3,302	277	255	157	297	248	307	334	300	324	331	303	324
Schuyler's F.	1,976	1,871	1,634	210	180	168	154	184	168	188	164	184	217	132	232
Total	45,735	45,713	47,948	3,961	3,270	2,778	3,279	3,486	3,540	3,699	3,569	4,203	3,728	4,790	4,419

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN CLINTON COUNTY *during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.*

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.[1]	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on $1 valuation in cents.
1859	630,524	$5,403,391	$714,082	$6,197,473	.....	$19,011.41	$29,132.31	$4,295.83	$10,023.61	1.01
1860	622,990	5,311,071	729,968	6,041,039	$5,727,775	17,040.94	26,532.14	4,295.83	17,660.64	1.18
1861	617,576	5,251,303	703,647	5,954,955	5,727,775	31,074.16	19,464.10	4,295.83	17,899.30	1.27
1862	611,324	5,063,682	625,324	5,689,005	5,929,031	26,189.09	12,323.71	4,446.77	24,716.12	1.10
1863	610,211	5,104,009	601,292	5,706,161	5,662,707	30,046.55	14,766.41	4,247.03	24,066.50	1.41
1864	610,211	5,106,037	654,762	6,141,619	5,701,292	145,321.20	40,346.31	4,275.97	25,655.81	3.79
1865	610,211	6,106,037	1,034,762	6,141,619	5,747,262	145,321.20	40,346.31	4,310.45	22,436.16	3.71
1866	610,209	5,170,551	1,937,060	6,109,611	5,829,031	142,029.93	18,396.63	4,371.81	23,052.15	2.86
1867	610,209	5,191,978	916,131	6,108,159	5,540,710	72,811.53	62,570.23	6,925.39	35,184.51	3.20
1868	610,209	5,191,978	916,131	6,108,159	6,106,159	72,811.53	62,570.23	7,635.20	27,792.13	2.30
1869	610,209	5,371,235	792,745	6,163,980	6,163,326	87,676.85	24,655.92	7,729.16	27,042.65	2.38
1870	610,209	5,371,235	792,745	6,163,980	5,792,745	87,676.85	24,655.92	7,240.93	34,650.74	2.67

ALTONA—was formed from Chazy, Dec. 2, 1857. It is an interior town, lying N. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, with a slight inclination towards the N. E. The W. half is underlaid by Potsdam sandstone, and hundreds of acres are covered with the naked rock. Great Chazy River is the principal stream. A few settlements are scattered through the town, and the people are mostly engaged in lumbering. **Altona, Ironia,** and **Forest,** are post offices and small stations on the Ogdensburgh Div. of R. R. **Chazy,** in the N. part, is a station on the Ogdensburgh Div. of the Vt. C. & Vt. & Can. R. R. **Ellenburgh Depot,** (p. o.,) lies on the W. line. The first settler was Simeon Wood, who lo-

1 The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 526,800. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the acres of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	148,554	102,576	251,130
1855	188,973	401,067	590,040
1860	184,146	126,954	311,100
1865	209,609	308,916	518,525

cated in town in 1800.[1] The town embraces parts of the Refugee Tract and Durville Patent. The first church (French Bap.) was formed Jan. 1, 1856.

AU SABLE[2]—was formed from Peru, March 29, 1839. It is the S. E. corner town in the co. Its surface is nearly level in the E., rolling in the centre, and hilly in the W. The highest summits are 500 to 600 ft. above the lake. Au Sable River forms the S. boundary, and the Little Au Sable flows N. E. through the W. part. Upon the Au Sable where it breaks through the Potsdam sandstone is a beautiful cascade known as Birmingham Falls. This cascade is located about 2 mi. below Keeseville. From the face of the cliff the river has worn back a ragged and irregular channel in the solid sandstone for a distance of nearly 2 mi. and to the depth of 100 to 130 feet. The rocks that border it are perpendicular, and in some places overhanging, so that the water can scarcely be seen from the banks above. At several points this ravine is compressed to a width of less than 30 feet. The river plunges into the chasm in a perpendicular descent of 70 feet, and struggles through the tortuous channel, foaming, whirling, and eddying over its rocky bed. It is a place well worthy of a visit by the tourists. Iron ore of an excellent quality is found in abundance.[3] **Keeseville,**[4] (p. o.,) upon the Au Sable, 5 mi. from the lake, contains 7 churches, the Keeseville Academy, extensive rolling mills, nail factories, and other manufactories of great importance. The village is on both sides of the river, the greater part being in this co. The iron business was established here at an early day, and about 1816, a rolling mill was built. **Clintonville,** (p. o.,) upon the Au Sable, in the W. part of the town, was incorp. April 11, 1825. It contains 2 churches and an extensive iron manufactory.[5] Pop. 855. **New Sweden,** upon the Au Sable, in the S. W. corner of the town, contains 2 forges and 150 inhabitants. **Birmingham Falls,** at the head of the rapids upon the Au Sable and **Union,** on the line of Peru, are small villages. Verona, is a p. o.

BEEKMANTOWN—named from Wm. Beekman, one of the grantees—was formed from Plattsburgh, Feb, 25, 1820. Dannemora was taken off in 1854. It lies upon Lake Champlain, near the centre of the E. border of the co. The surface is level in the E. and moderately hilly in the W. Its streams are small creeks and brooks. St. Armanda Bay extends in the S. E. corner. Point au Roche and Rams Head are capes upon the lake. The Plattsburgh and Montreal branch of the Vt. Central & Vt. & Canada R. R. passes across this town. **Beekmantown,** (p. o.,) and **East Beekmantown,** (p. o.,) are hamlets. The first settlers were Maj. Benj. Mooers and 7 associates, who located at Point au Roche, Aug. 10, 1783.[6] The British passed through the town in 1814, and on the 6th of Sept. a slight skirmish took place, in which several were killed.[7]

BLACK BROOK—was formed from Peru, March 29, 1839. It is the S. W. corner town in the co. Its surface is a rocky and mountainous upland, the highest summits being 1,500 to 2,500 ft. above the lake. Among the mountains are several nearly level table lands 200 to 300 ft. above the general level. Ledges, crags, and boulders cover a large share of the surface. The forest trees are thinly scattered, and nearly the whole town is too rough and poor for cultivation. Saranac River flows across the N. W. corner, and the Au Sable forms a portion of the S. boundary. Great Black Brook and Little Black Brook, tributaries of the Au Sable, drain the central parts of the town. In the mountainous region are several small lakes or ponds, the principal of which are Mud, Sampson, Taylors, Slush, and Military Ponds. Extensive beds of iron ore are scattered through the town.[8] The people are prin-

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[1] Among the early settlers were Lyman Clothier, Eliphalet Hascall, Daniel and Robert Baker, Thos. Cudworth, Simon Goodspeed, and Daniel Robinson. The first birth was that of Matilda K. Wood, May 30, 1802. Sarah Stockwell taught the first school, in 1804; and Lyman Clothier kept the first inn.

[2] Among the other early settlers were John Keese and his sons Richard, John, Oliver Stephen and William, Caleb Green and his sons Henry, Rodman, John and James Peter Hallock, Dan'l Jackson, Gilbert and Gerrett Thew, John Hall, Elisha Arnold and John Stanton, about 1795. The first child born was in the family of John Stanton, about 1795. The first school was taught in 1791, by —— Thompson; the first inn was kept by Joel Buck, in 1800, and the first forge was erected by Geo. Griswold, in 1812.

[3] The Arnold ore bed, 2 1-2 mi. N. W. of Clintonville; was first opened in 1809. This and other mines have produced ores of very superior qualities and in great quantities.

[4] Named from Richard and Oliver Keese, sons of John Keese, one of the original proprietors. The two parts of the village are connected by 3 bridges—one of stone, one of wood, and one an iron suspension foot bridge. The stone bridge is a single arch of 110 feet.

[5] The Peru Iron Co. was incorp Nov. 11, 1824, with a capital of $200,000.

[6] Mooers was appointed to survey the Refugee Tract. After several years he removed to Cumberland Head, and afterward to Plattsburgh. Thos. Treadwell, Ezekiel Hubbard, Henry Deming, Jonathan Scribner, Abner Pomeroy, Simon Newcomb, jr., Capt. John Jersey, and Joseph Mann, settled near Beekmantown Corners; Philip Roberts, Henry Barnes, Ephraim and Amasa Moores and John Deming were also among the early settlers. The first birth was that of Silas Pomeroy; the first marriage that of Eli Howe and Miss Hubbard, in 1794; and the first death, that of a child of Simon Newcomb.

[7] Among the killed were Lieut. Col. Willington, and Ensign Chapman, of the enemy and several of the American militia.—*Palmer's Lake Champlain, p.* 152.

[8] *The Palmer Mine,* 2 mi. N. of Au Sable Forks, was discovered by Z. Palmer, in 1822. It is on a hill 400 to 500 feet above the river.

The Myers Mine, at Clayburgh, has been worked since 1846.

The Trombois Mine, was discovered in 1845.

cipally engaged in the manufacture of iron[1] and charcoal, and in lumbering. **Au Sable Forks,** (p. o.,) on the Au Sable, in the S. E. part of the town, is mostly on the S. bank of the river, in Essex co. **Black Brook,** (p. o.,) near the S. border, contains extensive iron works,[1] several sawmills, and about 100 houses. **Clayburgh,** on the Saranac, in the N. part, lies partly in the town of Saranac. **Union Falls,** (p. o.,) and **Carlick Falls,** both on the Saranac, are hamlets and lumber stations. **Silver Lake,** is a (p. o.,) near the W. part. The first settler was Zephaniah Palmer, who located at Au Sable Forks about 1825.[2]

CHAMPLAIN— was formed March 7, 1788. Chateaugay (Franklin co.) was taken off in 1799, and Mooers and Chazy in 1804. It lies upon Lake Champlain, in the N. E. corner of the co. Its surface is generally level, with a gentle slope toward the lake. The crest of a swell of land between Champlain Village and Rouses Point is about 200 feet above the lake. Great Chazy or Champlain river flows in a tortuous course through the town and discharges its waters into Kings Bay. It is navigable to near Champlain Village. Corbeau Creek, its tributary, is the other principal stream. Point au Fer[3] and Stony Point are two capes projecting into the lake. **Champlain,** (p. o.,) upon the Chazy, near the N. line of the town, contains a bank, an academy, 4 churches, and newspaper office,[4] and is the seat of a considerable amount of business.[5] Pop. 1,850. **Perrys Mills,**[6] (p. o.,) is a lumber station upon the Chazy, in the N. W. corner of the town. Pop. 276. **Rouse's Point,**[7] (p. o.,) upon the lake, in the N. E. corner of the town, contains 3 churches, a brewery, sash and door fac., etc. The great depot here was taken down in 1870, and a smaller one built. The wharf has become a lumber yard of great extent It is divided into the upper and lower villages. Pop. 1,266. **Coopersville,**[8] (p. o.,) or **Corbeau,** is a village upon Chazy River, opposite the mouth of Corbeau Creek. Pop. 205. It contains 1 church and 45 houses. The first settlers were Canadian and Nova Scotia refugees, who located in town soon after the Revolution. The first English settler in Champlain was Pliny Moore, who came in to reside in 1789.[9] The census reports churches in town.[10]

CHAZY[11]—was formed from Champlain, March 20, 1804. Altona was taken off in 1857. It lies upon Lake Champlain, N. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling, and has a gentle inclination towards the E. The principal stream is the Little Chazy, flowing N. E. through near the centre. Corbeau Creek flows through the N. border. Potsdam sandstone underlies the W. part, and Chazy and Trenton limestone the E. Tertiary clay extends along the lake shore. **Chazy,** (p. o.,) upon Little Chazy River, is a small village with limited manufactures. **West Chazy,** (p. o.,) upon Little Chazy River, in the S. W. part of the town, contains 2 churches, and several manufactories. **Sciota,** (p. o.,) is a station in the N. W. corner of the town. Both these villages last named, are stations on the Plattsburgh and Montreal branch of Vt. Central, and Vt. & Can. R. R. **Chazy Landing,** is a hamlet on the lake shore. **Ingraham,** is a p. o. in the S. E. corner. The first settler was John La Trombois,[12] who came in town in 1763. After the Revolution the first settlers were refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia.[13]

CLINTON—was formed from Ellenburgh, May 14, 1845. It is the N. W. corner town in the co. Its surface is generally level, with a gentle inclination towards the N. W. The highest points along its S. border are about 1,050 feet above Lake Champlain. A portion of

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[1] The Sable Iron Company have extensive works at Au Sable Forks, and at Black Brook. The iron manufacturers in this town are upon an extensive scale, and the quality of the metal produced is superior.

[2] —— Curtis kept the first inn, near the centre, in 1823. Halsey Rogers and John McIntyre located in town in 1830. The Sable Iron Co. erected the first forge the same year.

[3] Called Point au Fen upon a map bearing date of 1749. From 1787 to 1796, the Moira, a vessel of war, anchored off this point, and a garrison-house was built upon the land for the winter quarters of the marines.

[4] *Champlain Journal*, weekly, A. M. Merchant, pub., size 30 by 43. Terms $2.00. Established in 1865.

[5] This place contains a fine water, power and a large amount of manufacturing is carried on. A part of the lumber brought down by the Ogdensburgh R. R. is shipped here.

[6] Named from Geo. Perry, former proprietor.

[7] Named from Jacques Rouse, a Canadian, who settled here in 1783. This village has grown to importance since the completion of the R. R. A bridge a mi. long here crosses the lake. A floating draw of 208 feet opened and shut by steam, admits the passage of vessels. About 1 mi. N. of the village, is Fort Montgomery. It commands the entrance to the lake. It was begun soon after the war of 1812; but in 1818 it was found to be within the limits of Canada, and the work was abandoned. But by the Webster Treaty of 1842, it was ceded again to the U. S. Work upon it has been resumed, and since then, large sums have been expended. It is nearly finished, and will mount 164 guns.

[8] Named from Ebenezer Cooper, who erected mills there.

[9] Moore came in to survey the tract granted to Smith, Graves, and others, in 1785. He erected the first saw and gristmills, in 1787. Among the other early settlers were Elnathan Rogers, Wm. Beaumont, Samuel Ashman, Joseph Corbin, Silas Hubbell, Elias Dewey, Charles Bedlow, David Savage Benj. Tyler, and many others.

[10] 2 Meth. Ep., 2 Prot. Ep., 1 Cong., and 2 R. C.

[11] Pronounced Shazee. It included the patent granted to Elkanah Dean and 20 others, July 11, 1769.

[12] He was accompanied by two men, named Gonde and Swarte. He was driven off in 1776, but returned after the war, and died there in 1810.—*Palmer's Hist. Lake Champlain*, p. 60.

[13] Among the early settlers were Levi Hazen, Septa Fillmore, John Bronson, Elisha Ransom, George Root, and John Douglass. Miss M. Bingham taught the first school, in 1802.

the surface is undulating. It is nearly all underlaid by Potsdam sandstone, which here is remarkably white. The streams are small brooks. Much of the town is is yet a wilderness, and as an agricultural town of very poor quality. **Cherubusco,** (p. o.,) the summit station upon the Ogdensburgh division of the Vt. Cen. & Can. R. R. **The Frontiers,** (Frontier p. o.,) and **Wrightsville,** upon the w. border, are hamlets. **Clinton Mills,** (p. o.,) in the N. E. part. This town lies within No. 6 of the Old Military Tract. The first settlers located upon the Old Military Road and near the Frontiers.[1]

DANNEMORA—named from an iron manufacturing town in Sweden, was formed from Beekmantown, Dec. 14, 1854. It is the central town upon the w. border of the co. Its surface is mostly a wild, mountainous upland, covered with a sandy soil and light growth of forest trees. Chazy Lake near the centre, 3½ miles long by 1¼ wide, discharges its waters E. into Chazy River. Upper Chateaugay Lake, on the w. border, 5 miles long by 1½ broad, discharges its waters W. into Chateaugay River. The few settlements in town are confined to the S. E. corner. **Dannemora,** (p. o.,) is a small village grown up around the Clinton Prison. This prison was located here for the purpose of employing convicts in the mining and manufacture of iron, so that their labor would not come so directly in competition with the other mechanical trades.[2] It is 16 miles N. W. from Plattsburgh, and about 1,700 feet above the lake.

ELLENBURGH—was named in compliment of Ellen, daughter of John R. Murray, of N. Y., the principal proprietor of township No. 5, of the Old Military Tract. It was formed from Mooers, April 17, 1830. Clinton was taken off in 1845. It lies upon the W. border of the co., N. of the centre. Its surface is an upland, mountainous in the S. and rolling in the N., with an inclination toward the N. E. English River flows E. across the N. border. Iron ore has been found in this town. The settlements are principally confined to the valley. Lumbering is extensively carried on. **Ellenburgh,** (p. o.,) contains 4 churches, 2 sawmills, tannery, starch fac. 3 stores and 2 hotels. **Ellenburgh Centre,** (p. o.,) has a church, 2 sawmills, gristmill, and a stove fac. **Ellenburgh Depot,** (p. o.,) contains a church, saw mill, gristmill, 2 starch fac. 2 stores and a hotel. **Shelden,** is a freight sta. on the E. line. Chateaugay Lake is a favorite resort for hunters. James Hanchet came to this town in 1796, but left soon after. The first permanent settler was Abner Pomeroy from Vt., about 1800.[3] There are 4 churches in town.[4]

MOOERS, named from Benjamin Mooers an early and prominent settler—was formed from Champlain, March 20, 1804. Ellenburgh was taken off in 1830. Its surface is generally level, with a gentle inclination to the N. E. The principal streams are Great Chazy and English Rivers. The surface is entirely underlaid by Potsdam sandstone. Upon the Canada line, in the N. W. corner, is a remarkable chasm in the rocks, called The Gulf.[5] **Centreville,** (Mooers Forks p. o.,) upon the Chazy, contains 3 churches, a gristmill, tannery, 10 stores, sash fac., 2 sawmills, 2 shingle mills, stave factory, woolen factory, &c. It is a R. R. station. **Mooers,** (p. o.,) upon the Chazy, in the E. part, contains 2 churches and 100 houses. It is near the junction of the Ogdensburgh Division, and the P. & M. branches of the R. R. **Angellville,** upon Corbeau Creek, in the S. E. corner, is a hamlet. **Woods Falls,** (p. o.,) on the branch of the Chazy has a forge, stave fac., sawmill and 30 houses. The first settler was Joshua C. Bosworth, who located in town in 1796.[6] The first preacher was Rev. Andrew Blackman, in 1800; and the first settled minister was Rev. Martin Powell, in 1807.[7]

PERU—was formed from Plattsburgh and Willsborough, (Essex co.,) Dec. 28, 1792. A part was annexed to Willsborough in 1799, and Au Sable and Black Brook were taken off in 1839. It lies upon the lake, S. of the centre of the co. The surface in the centre and E. is

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[1] Among these early settlers were Junio Howard, Calvin Johnson, C. A Smith, Ebenezer Gates, George Peters, and Stephen Martin, mostly from Vt. The first child born was Rhoda S. Howard, Feb. 7, 1819; the first marriage, that of Cornelius Austin and Fanny Hall, in 1822; and the first death, that of a child of William Hunter, in 1820. Mary Emmonds taught the first school, in 1821; Benjamin Roberts kept the first inn; Charles D. Backus the first store, in 1835; and John McCoy erected the first sawmill.

[2] An account of this prison is given in our description of the co.

[3] Among the early settlers were Aaron Broadwell and Lewis Ransom, in 1822; and Benjamin Hinds, W. Jennings, Jr., Joseph Serey, Pardon Daily, Joseph Lawrence, and Samuel Hazleton, soon after. The first child born was Lloyd Rogers Hinds. He was named after Lloyd Rogers, and received a farm of 50 acres for the name. The first marriage was that of Smith Delemater and Phœbe Eastabrook. John R. Murray built the first saw and gristmill.

[4] M. E., Prot. E., Presb., and Union. The Union church was built by J. R. Murray.

[5] This gulf is 16 rods wide and 300 feet deep. At its bottom is a pond of water said to be 150 feet deep.

[6] Among the early settlers were Ichabod Boswogth, Geo. and Dan'l Perry, Andrew Blackman and sons, Dan'l Southwick, John, Joseph, and Samuel Churchill, John Shedden, and Robert Tripp. The first child born was Wm. Hallenbeck, in 1801; the first marriage, that of David Anderson and Rhoda Perry, Dec. 5, 1805; and the first death of an adult, that of Mrs. J. C. Bosworth, Sept. 26, 1802.

[7] There are 5 churches in town; Cong., 2 M. E., Prot. E., and R. C.

rolling and slightly inclined toward the lake, and in the W. broken and mountainous. The Au Sable flows across the S. E. corner, and along its course are extensive swamps. Little Sable drains the greater part of the remaining portions of the town. The principal body of water is Military Pond, on the W. line. A strip of land 2 mi. wide, extending along the lake, has a soil composed of clay and clay loam. West of this is a plain 4 mi. wide, covered with sand and interspersed with swamps. The Northern Div. of the P. & W. R. R. passes through this town. **Peru,** (p. o.,) on the Little Sable, near the centre of the town, contains several important manufactories. **Laphams Mills,** 2 mi. below Peru, contains several mills, and manufactories. **Peasleville,** (p. o.,) on Salmon River, in the N. W. corner, a forge and 30 dwellings. **Port Jackson,** (Valcour p. o.,) on the lake, opposite Valcour Island, is a hamlet containing a church. **Peru Landing,** is a hamlet, N. of the mouth of the Little Sable. The first settler was Wm. Hay, a Scotchman, who located upon Stewart's Patent in 1772.[1]

PLATTSBURCH, named from Zephaniah Platt the founder—was first recognized as a town April 4, 1785. A part of Peru was taken off in 1792, Beekmantown in 1820, Saranac in 1824, and Schuyler Falls in 1848. It lies upon Lake Champlain, a little S. of the E. border of the co., and includes Valcour and Crab[2] Islands in the lake. The surface is level in the E. and broken and hilly in the W. It is slightly inclined toward the E., its W. border being elevated about 500 feet above the lake. It is principally drained by Saranac River and its branches. Cumberland Head is a peninsula extending into the lake and forming Cumberland Bay.[3] **Plattsburgh,** (p. o.,) upon Cumberland Bay, at the mouth of Saranac River, was incorp. March 3, 1815. It has a safe and commodious harbor, and an excellent water-power, giving it facilities for a large amount of both commerce and manufactures. Besides the co. buildings, it contains a town hall,[4] customhouse,[5] Academy, 6 churches, 2 national banks, 3 newspaper offices,[6] several very important manufactories, and 5,139 inhabitants. Upon a sandy plain, 1 mi. S. of the village and 90 feet above the lake, are situated extensive barracks belonging to the U. S. Government.[7] **Cadyville,** (p. o.,) upon the Saranac, 10 mi. above Plattsburgh, **Elsinore,** 1 mi. above Cadyville, are small villages, and **Salmon River,** (South Plattsburgh p. o.,) in the S. part. **West Plattsburgh,** is a p. o. The first settlement was made before the Revolution, by Chas. de Fredenburgh and several associates, under royal grants. During the war the settlers were driven off and the improvements were destroyed. In 1785 a tract 7 mi. square was granted to Zephaniah Platt and 32 associates, who had bought up military land warrants to that amount.[8] The first 3 families who settled under this grant were those of Charles Platt, Chas. McGreedy, and Kinner Newcomb. Nathaniel Platt was the first surveyor and agent for the proprietors. A farm of 80 acres was offered to each of the first 10 settlers in town.[9] Rev. Benjamin Vaughan preached the first sermon, in 1787; and Rev. Frederick Halsey was the first settled minister, in 1795.[10]

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[1] Hay lived opposite Valcour Island, and witnessed the naval engagement of Arnold. He soon after removed to Canada, but returned in 1795. Among the other early settlers were John Cochrane, John Howe, Isaac Finch, Abijah Ketchum, Loft and John Elmore, Ezekiel Lockwood, Samuel Jackson, Cyrenus Newcomb, Geo. Hayworth, Benjamin Sherman, and Silas and Robert Cochrane. The first child born was Ira, son of John Howe, in 1784; the first marriage, that of Loft Elmore and Mary Hay, Dec. 17, 1788; and the first death, that of Wm. Hay, Feb. 26, 1779. M. Finch taught the first school, in 1790–91; John Cochrane built the first grist and sawmill; —— Weed built the first forge, and George Hayworth and John Hackstall built the first factory. A large stone woolen factory built in 1836, by Richard Hayworth, was changed in 1851 to a starch factory.

[2] The sailors and marines killed in the naval battle of Sept. 11, 1814, were buried upon this Island.

[3] The State of Vt. presented Com. McDonough with a farm on this point.

[4] Built in 1856, at a cost of $3,000. It is a fireproof brick building, and contains a town hall, armory, and fire engine room.

[5] This is a fine fireproof brick building, built at a cost of $80,000, and contains rooms for the custom house, post office, and U. S. Court.

[6] *The Plattsburgh News*, weekly; A. N. Merchant, pub.; 8 pages; size 30 by 43; terms $2.00. Began Feb. 1, 1871.

Plattsburgh Republican, (Dem.) weekly; Stone & Grant, eds. and pubs.; size 26 by 40; terms $2.00.

Plattsburgh Sentinel, (Rep.) weekly; A. W. Lansing, ed., W. Lansing & Son, pubs.; size 29 by 45; terms $2.00.

[7] These buildings were commenced in 1846, and were originally designed to inclose a space of 600 feet square. Only a part of the design has been carried out. Troops were stationed here until 1846, when they were sent to join the army in Mexico; and again in 1861–4, for the organization of troops in the late war.

[8] This grant was made in accordance with the provisions of an act passed in 1781, which provided that when sixty-one rights, or 30,500 acres, should be jointly located, a tract 7 mi. square should be granted, including 360 acres for gospel and schools.

[9] Among the settlers who received lots under this offer were Kinner Newcomb, Jacob Ferris, Thos. Allen, John B. Hartwick, Derrick Webb, Jabez Pettit, Moses Soper, Lucius Reynolds, and Henry Ostrander. Among the other early settlers were Ichabod Truesdale, Peter Roberts, Wm. Campbell, Benj. Ketchum, and Benj. Graves, who settled at the village; Melancthon L. Woolsey, —— Adams, Frederick Durant, William Coe, Russell Ransom, Benj. Moores, Wm. P. and Theodorus Platt, who settled on Cumberland Head; Lambert Hoppin, John Stevenson, Gideon Ruger, Joshua Hillyard, and Abram Webb, who located on South st.; Benj. Reynolds, Samuel Norcross, John Roberts, and Benj. Hammond, on Centre st.; Nath'l Platt, Sam'l Benson, Elphalet Haskins, Jos. Ormsby, Benj. Vaughn, and John Wait, on North st.; and Melancthon Smith, Zephaniah Platt, Thos. Treadwell, Peter Sailly, and Wm. Bailey, in other parts of the town.

[10] The first child born was Ida Ostrander, Sept. 7, 1785; the first male child, Platt Newcomb, Nov. 1, 1785; the first marriage, that of Peter Sailly and Marianne Adelaide Greville, June 8, 1789; and the first death, that of Mrs. Sailly, first wife of Peter Sailly, Dec. 23, 1795. Twelve of the original proprietors met at the house of Judge Platt, at Poughkeepsie, Dec. 30, 1794, and took measures for the immediate erection of a grist and sawmill, and forge. These buildings were the first in town.

SARANAC—was formed from Plattsburgh, March 29, 1824. It lies upon the w. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface is a broken and mountainous upland. The highest summits, along the w. border, are 4,000 feet above tide. Saranac River, flowing through the s. E. part, is the principal stream. Upon its course are several falls, affording an immense amount of water-power.[1] The E. part, sloping toward the river, is covered with a light, sandy soil, and the river intervale with a sandy loam and alluvium. **Saranac,** (p. o.,) upon Saranac River, **Redford,**[2] (p. o.,) on the Saranac, near the s. border, and **Russia,** 2 mi. above Saranac, are small villages, with limited amounts of manufactories. **Clayburg,** (p. o.,) is on the s. border The first settlement was begun in 1802, by Russell Case and Ezekiel Pearce.[3] The first preacher was Rev. Lambert Hopper, in 1805.

SCHUYLER FALLS, named from the proprietor of the village site—was formed from Plattsburgh, April 4, 1848. It is an interior town, lying a little s. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling in the E. and hilly in the W., with an inclination toward the E. The Saranac forms its N. boundary, and Salmon River flows along its s. border. **Schuyler Falls,** (p. o.,) on Salmon River, near the s. line of the town, contains a limited amount of manufactories. **Morrisonville,** (p. o.,) on the Saranac, lies partly in Plattsburgh, is a flourishing village. **Norrisville,** upon Salmon River, 3 mi. w. of Schuyler Falls, contains several manufactories. The first settler was Ezra Turner, who located upon Salmon River in 1797.[4]

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

THIS county was formed from Albany, April 4, 1786. It lies upon the E. bank of the Hudson, and extends E. to the Massachusetts line. It contains an area of 688 sq. mi., and is centrally distant 29 mi. from Albany. The Taghkanick Mts. extends along the E. border, and the adjoining parts of the co. are broken by numerous irregular ranges of hills which constitute the outlying spurs of those mountains. The W. part of the co. consists of an undulating plateau terminating in bluffs on the Hudson River. The principal streams are Roeliff Jansens Kil[5] and Claverack and Kinderbook Creeks. Upon these streams and their tributaries are numerous valuable mill sites. In the E. and N. parts of the co. are several picturesque lakes, the principal of which are Kinderhook, Copake, and Charlotte Lakes, and Whitings, Robinsons, Snyder, and Rhoda Ponds. The prevailing rocks are the Hudson River shales. The slate rocks in this co. crop out toward the W., usually at a high angle, and sometimes almost vertically. Limestone occurs in different parts of the co. Brown hematitic iron ore is found in numerous localities in the E. part of Ancram and Copake. Lead has been mined in Ancram, and peat and marl, are found in different localities in large

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[1] At the Saranac Falls, the river flows through a narrow, tortuous channel, bounded by nearly perpendicular rocks, for the space of a mile. In its course its descent is very rapid, and at several places it is precipitated down precipices of 20 or 30 feet, and at last it plunges into a basin in a perpendicular fall of 60 feet. The ragged rocks upon the bottom and sides, and the abrupt angles in the channel, cause the water to boil and seethe and struggle in the wildest commotion. In high water, thousands of saw logs float down the river, and in their passage down the falls they are pitched and tossed upon the surges, or thrown into the air like playthings.

[2] In 1831, John S. Foster, agent of a company, came to this place, and erected a saw and gristmill, and, during the next season, a large manufactory of crown glass. The manufacture of glass was carried on with varying success until 1852, when it was finally abandoned.

[3] Among the early settlers were Sylvanus Smith, Wright Spaulding, Lyman Manly, Nath'l Lyon, John Gregory and son Czar, Lewis Ferris and sons, Isaiah and John Lambert, John M. Hopper, and John Chamberlain. Samuel Stone, first agent for Township No. 4 of the Old Military Tract, with another man attempting to go to Malone, was caught in a snow storm, and his companion frozen to death, Oct. 8, 1802. He was himself so injured that he died in 3 weeks. John D. Fiske, the second agent, was killed by a falling tree, June 21, 1805. The first birth was that of Isaac Smith, May 9, 1804; the first marriage, that of Cornelius Hopper and Sophia Case, in 1810; and the first death of a settler, that of John D. Fiske, June 8, 1805. Royal Spaulding taught the first school, in 1805; and Isaiah Ferris built the first saw and gristmill, in 1806.

[4] Among the early settlers were Daniel and Roswell Jones, John P. Roberts, David Haro, Daniel Hillson, Henry Purdy, Jonathan Wickham, and Jas. Brand, all of whom located upon Salmon River.

[5] Named from Roliff Jansen, Overseer of the Orphan Chamber, (an office similar to that of surrogate) under the Dutch Government. The Indian name was "*Sauk-hen-ak.*" *Doc. Hist.*, III, 612.

quantities. In New Lebanon are the celebrated thermal springs; in Stockport are other mineral springs, and in Chatham is a small sulphur spring.

The various branches of agriculture form the leading industrial pursuits of the people. Hay, (of which large quantities are pressed and sent to market,) rye, oats, corn, potatoes, and buckwheat, are the staple productions. Stock raising and dairying receive considerable attention. The manufacture of paper, cotton fabrics, vegetable extracts, and iron, is largely carried on.

The county is well situated for commerce, as the largest ships can come up to Hudson, and formerly a large amount of whaling was done by vessels from that place. The fisheries along the river are also important, the kinds chiefly caught in their season being shad and herring.

The city of Hudson is the county seat. The courthouse and jail is a fine building, fronting on Washington Square. It has a marble front, with an Ionic portico, and contains the court and jury rooms, and co. clerks, sheriffs and district attorneys offices. It was built in 1835. The poorhouse is a brick building on a farm of 216 acres, in Ghent. It is of brick, 3 stories, 44 feet square with 2 wings each 36 by 56 feet. The insane are kept in two buildings, one of which is brick, 2 stories 20 by 41 feet, and the other of wood, 20 by 44 ft. and one story. Both the latter are unsuited to their purpose. The "N. Y. C. & H. R. R." extends along the W. border of the co. The "Boston and Albany R. R." crosses the N. part, connecting by a branch from Chatham Four Corners with Hudson. The "N. Y. and Harlem R. R." extends through the eastern and central portions, connecting at Chatham Four Corners with an extension northward into Vt. and Canada. The "Hudson and Kinderhook R. R." is projected between these points, but is not under construction.

The first settlements were made in the N. part of the co., under the Dutch Government. The E. border was settled chiefly by squatters from New England. Livingston Manor[1] was patented July 22, 1686, and first settled by tenants about the beginning of the last century. The most important settlement was made by German Palatinates, in 1710, upon a tract of 6,000 acres—now constituting the principal part of Germantown—which had been sold back to the government by Robert Livingston. The territory of Mass., under its charter, extended westward to the Pacific Ocean, and grants were made by that colony. Conflicting claims gave rise to bitter contentions which continued until after the revolution. The anti rent movement of 1840-50 extended to the Livingston Manor, the John J. Van Rensselaer Tract, and other districts held by leasehold. In Dec. 1844, the Governor ordered out 7 companies of militia to assist the sheriff of this co. in the discharge of his duties. Most of the leases which had been issued were for 1, 2, or 3 lives; but the anti rent difficulties have led to the policy of conveying the title in fee in which considerable progress has been made.

Several companies were raised in this co. during the first year of the late war, but no entire regiments or other separate organization. Under General Orders No. 52, July 7, 1852, Hudson became the rendezvous for the 11th Senatorial District, although Tivoli had been at first designated. The 128th and 150th regiments, N. Y. Vol., were raised under this order in Columbia and Dutchess Cos., the former being organized at Hudson, and the latter at Poughkeepsie. Besides these, parts of the 30th, 91st, and other regiments of infantry. 6th and 12th cavalry, and 2d veteran cavalry were enlisted in this county.

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1 The patent of this manor conferred upon Robert Livingston, the patentee, feudal privileges, and imposed an annual quitrent of 28 shillings. The manor contains 160,000 acres, and included nearly all the present towns of Clermont, Germantown, Livingston, Galatin, Taghkanick, Ancram, and Copake. It consisted of two purchases: the Livingston purchase, obtained of the Mohegan Indians, in July, 1683, and the Taghkanick purchase, obtained Aug. 10, 1685. They were confirmed by Gov. Dongan, the former, Nov. 4, 1684, and the latter, Aug. 12, 1685. In 1701 there were but 4 or 5 houses on the manor. From and after 1716 the manor was represented by a member in General Assembly. Before his death—which took place in 1728—Robert Livingston bequeathed to his son Robert that part of the manor now included in the town of Clermont, and the residue to his eldest son, Philip. The latter was succeeded by Robert Livingston, Jr., and in 1792, the land E. of the post road was divided between Walter, Robert C., John, and Henry Livingston, the devisees of Robert Livingston, Jr., according to the provisions of his will.—*Sutherland's Deduction of the Title of the Manor of Livingston; Doc. Hist.* III, *Colonial Hist.*

POPULATION *of towns (and City of Hudson,) since* 1860, *and their* POLITICAL VOTE *for President in* 1860, *and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time.* (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS AND CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Ancram.....	1,720	1,651	1,793	164	216	134	212	173	224	180	197	194	244	163	249
Austerlitz....	1,839	1,443	1,442	217	140	240	116	212	143	196	118	200	136	178	142
Canaan.....	2,197	2,000	1,877	332	123	272	121	264	144	230	152	294	166	278	162
Chatham.....	4,163	4,285	2,426	517	420	453	302	556	423	509	437	397	315	523	503
Claverack....	3,477	3,353	3,671	399	356	324	385	403	393	412	402	412	434	450	443
Clermont.....	968	942	1,021	52	164	33	159	40	171	52	172	55	190	52	175
Copake.....	1,839	1,738	1,847	219	200	195	207	210	224	255	169	249	231	233	227
Gallatin.....	1,533	1,392	1,416	208	145	152	159	199	151	219	124	221	126	209	117
Germantown.	1,353	1,278	1,393	158	125	129	134	171	123	177	105	182	125	158	135
Gleant	2,803	2,661	2,836	318	218	257	253	331	267	334	224	341	284	305	276
Greenport....	1,431	1,130	1,325	133	146	95	159	121	170	146	153	166	181	127	189
Hillsdale.....	2,552	2,142	2,093	231	264	166	276	253	281	248	296	263	283	230	291
Hudson (city).	7,187	7,331	8,615	745	752	564	732	714	931	843	843	840	1,236	956	1,148
Kinderhook..	4,331	4,008	4,055	405	451	293	468	394	479	390	456	433	484	424	502
Livingston ...	2,014	1,904	1,938	216	214	182	195	236	229	235	204	212	250	240	216
New Lebanon.	2,187	2,036	2,124	230	193	140	97	187	214	193	215	191	235	192	221
Stockport	1,445	1,355	1,438	189	105	29	100	163	104	177	138	183	142	172	154
Stuyvesant.	2,366	2,234	2,263	185	234	87	160	161	293	181	247	180	315	211	264
Taghkanick..	1,717	1,472	1,485	140	241	85	248	124	262	126	231	157	211	153	230
Total.....	47,172	44,905	45,090	5,108	4,722	3,880	4,563	4,906	5,236	5,155	4,883	5,360	5,675	5,415	5,664

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN COLUMBIA COUNTY *during twelve years as returned to the Comptroller's office.*

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.[1]	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on $1 valuation in cents.
1859..	377,300	$9,999,970	$4,644,642	$14,654,612	.....	$29,394.01	$27,975.62	$13,774.07	$32,139.51	0.70
1860..	383,494	13,678,248	4,606,067	14,925,250	$18,365,430	26,970.54	26,970.54	13,774.07	56,626.75	0.68
1861..	383,294	13,557,759	4,361,102	17,918,861	18,365,430	24,439.99	36,306.43	13,774.07	57,391.97	0.73
1862..	383,294	13,386,290	4,556,557	14,864,836	21,714,722	26,641.57	34,642.78	16,286.04	86,858.89	0.76
1863..	383,294	13,742,195	4,791,700	18,533,895	21,915,177	56,259.57	46,352.17	16,436.38	93,139.50	0.97
1864..	383,094	10,311,672	4,921,732	15,233,404	21,791,700	277,154.98	91,951.99	16,343.78	93,062.65	2.22
1865..	383,094	10,311,672	4,921,732	15,233,404	21,653,861	277,154.98	91,951.99	16,240.20	84,720.73	2.17
1866..	383,094	14,857,539	4,783,817	19,641,406	22,141,406	277,154.98	91,951.99	16,606.05	106,555.52	2.22
1867..	383,094	15,629,562	4,882,946	20,053,538	22,334,000	45,982.56	103,927.45	27,960.00	142,138.40	1.43
1868..	383,000	10,811,269	4,806,526	15,617,795	23,362,508	73,794.86	100,415.02	29,203.14	106,299.42	1.33
1869..	383,010	16,141,879	4,853,412	15,658,847	23,775,099	73,020.19	98,737.14	29,718.87	101,016.06	1.31
1870..	382,005	16,639,682	4,218,421	20,858,103	21,053,412	78,235.83	96,841.79	27,316.77	131,400.64	1.53

ANCRAM—was formed from Livingston, March 19, 1803,[2] as "*Gallatin.*" Its name was changed March 25, 1814, and Gallatin was taken off in 1830. It is the S. E. corner town of the co. The surface is broken and hilly. In the E. part the hills range in a N. and S. direction, but elsewhere they are irregular. Roeliff Jansens Kil crosses the town in a S. W. direction. A narrow intervale, bordered by steep, irregular hills, extends along its course. Iron ore is mined to a considerable extent, at different places from the hills upon the E. border of the

[1] The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 399,500. The area of cities and villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the acres of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	297,483	62,066	359,549
1855	304,278	69,255	373,533
1860	347,840	52,027	399,867
1865	310,325	72,817	383,142

[2] This town was included in the Livingston Manor. The line bordering upon Taghkanick was altered March 25, 1814. A narrow triangular tract of about 1,000 acres, in the extreme E. part of the town, known as "*Boston Corner*," formerly belonged to the town of Mt. Washington, Berkshire co., Mass. The Taghkanick Mts. extends along the E. border of the tract, and form an almost impassable barrier between this and the remaining parts of that town. Thus entirely isolated from the seat of civil authority, it became the resort of fugitives from justice, prize fighters, and others of like character, who bade defiance to the laws and practiced their unlawful acts with impunity. In Dec. 1848, the inhabitants petitioned to be annexed to N. Y. The State of Mass. consented in May, 1853. The cession was accepted by New York, July 21 of the same year, confirmed by Congress, Jan. 3, 1855, and the Corner was annexed to this town, April 13, 1857.—*N. Y. Assem. Doc.* 54 and 191, 1849.

town. **Ancram,** (p. o.,) situated on Roeliff Jansens Kil, in the w. part of the town, contains 2 churches, a straw paper mill, and about 30 houses. **Hot Ground,** (Ancram Leadmines p. o.,) and **Boston Corner,** (p. o.,) a station on the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. are hamlets. **Ancram Centre,** (p. o.,) is a small village in the w. part. The town was first settled by the Dutch, in the neighborhood of Ancram Village.

AUSTERLITZ—was formed from Canaan, Chatham and Hillsdale, March 28, 1818. It lies on the E. border of the co., N. of the centre. The E. and central parts are broken by irregular ranges of hills, and the W. part is undulating. The principal streams are Green River in the E. and Punsit Creek in the W. **Spencertown,** (p. o.,) on Punsit Creek, in the W. part of town, is a flourishing village, and the seat of an excellent academy. **Austerlitz,** (p. o.,) in the valley of Green River, contains 2 churches, and about 200 inhabitants. **Upper Green River,** is a hamlet in the S. E. part of the town. **State Line Sta.** is very near the N. E. corner, on the line of Canaan. The first settlements were made about 1745 to 1750, by persons from Connecticut, who settled without first acquiring titles.[1] Disputes concerning the ownership of lands thus appropriated arose; and on the 31 May, 1757, the settlers appointed a committee to adjust the difficulties. About 1774, Nathaniel Culver and James Savage were sent to England to secure a grant of these lands to the settlers; but, owing to the trouble existing between the mother country and the colonies, they were unsuccessful. The land titles were finally settled by the act of March 22, 1791. The first church (Cong.) was organized in 1750, and Rev. Jesse Clark was the first pastor.

CANAAN—was formed as "*Kings District,*" March 24, 1772, and its name was changed, and it was organized as a town March 7, 1788. A part of Chatham was taken off in 1795, and New Lebanan and a part of Austerlitz in 1818. It is situated on the E. border of the co., between Austerlitz and New Lebanon. A range of mountains or hills separate it from Massachusetts. The surface is broken and hilly. Whitings Pond, in the E. part of the town, is about 2 mi. in circumference. Its outlet is a tributary to Kinderhook Creek, and affords several valuable mill sites. Near the centre of the town is a slate quarry.[2] **Canaan Four Corners,** (p. o.,) is a station and small village on the Boston & Albany R. R. **Flat Brook,** (p. o.,) a station on the same R. R. is a hamlet. **Canaan,** (p. o.,) and **Canaan Centre,** (p. o.,) are hamlets. **Queechy,** on the outlet of Whitings Pond, contains 1 church, 2 paper mills, a gristmill, a sawmill, and about 30 dwellings; and **Red Rock,** (p. o.,) in the S. W. corner of the town, contains 3 churches, a sawmill, a grist mill, and 30 dwellings. Two families of Shakers, consisting of about 75 persons, reside in the N. E. part of the town. They are chiefly engaged in farming, and their estate consists of over 1,400 acres. They raise garden seed to a considerable extent, and manufacture brooms, mop sticks, and other similar articles. The settlement of the town was commenced about 1756.[3] At a meeting of the citzens of "*Kings District,*" (June 24, 1776,) held for the purpose of choosing delegates to the provincial Congress, it was voted to recommend to that body the passage of a declaration of independence.

CHATHAM—was formed from Canaan and Kinderhook, March 17, 1795, and parts of Austerlitz and Ghent were taken off in 1818. It lies near the centre of the N. border of the co. The surface is moderately hilly, the ranges generally extending N. and S. The principal stream is Kinderhook Creek, upon which are numerous mill sites. **Chatham Four Corners,** (p. o.,) is situated partly in this town and partly in Ghent. It is an important station on the B. & A. R. R., and Harlem R. R. and extension. The depots of these roads are in Ghent. The village contains important shops and manufactories. Pop. 1,387. **East Chatham,** (p. o.,) a station on the B. & A. R. R., near the line of Canaan, contains several mills and manufactories. **New Concord,** (p. o.,) contains 1 church, and about 150 inhabitants; **Chatham,** (p. o.,) 1 church, newspaper office,[4] a furnace and plow factory, gristmill, and sawmill; **Rayville,** a Friends meeting house, and 18 houses; **Chat-**

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[1] Among the early settlers were John Dean, John Williams, Seth and Truman Powell, Jas. Sexton, Ephraim Kidder, and families by the name of Osborne, Lawrence, Spencer, and Whitmore.

[2] The slate is of a dark blue color, and plates of any required size or thickness may be obtained.

[3] Among the early settlers were families named Douglass, Warner, Whiting, Alesworth, Baldwin, and Hawley. The first mill was built by Wm. B. Whiting, about 1775. This mill, stored with grain belonging to the government, was burned by tories during the war. In the first book of records is a memorandum, without date or signature, stating that "the town records were kept on loose paper previous to 1772, but not probably but a few years. The deed from the Indians of 6 mi. sq. was executed in 1758. The compensation was £250, that being paid for the 6 mi. sq." The record is continuous since May 5, 1772.

[4] *The Chatham Courier,* weekly, C. B. Canfield pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms $1.00. Established in 1862.

ham Centre, (p. o.,) is a small village. There is a cheese fac. near this place. **Malden Bridge,** (p. o.,) 1 church, a paper mill, sawmill, and tannery, and **Riders Mills,** (p. o.,) a gristmill, sawmill, and about 20 houses. **North Chatham,** (p. o.,) contains 2 churches, a sawmill, gristmill, and plastermill. The settlement of this town commenced about 1725. The settlers were from Kinderhook, but originally from Holland. A company from Connecticut settled at New Concord in 1758.[1]

CLAVERACK[2] (Claw-ve-rack)—was formed as a district, March 24, 1772. Hillsdale was taken off in 1782, and Hudson in 1785. It was recognized as a town, March 7, 1788. A part of Ghent was taken off in 1818. It lies near the centre of the co. The surface in the W. part is undulating, and in the E. hilly. Claverack Creek, upon the W. border of the town, and its tributaries, are the principal streams. **Claverack,** (p. o.,) in the W. part of the town, a station on the Hudson branch of the B. & A. R. R., contains 2 churches and the Claverack Academy and Hudson River Institute.[3] **Mellenville,** (p. o.,) a station on the B. & A. R. R., contains 2 churches, a gristmill, and about 30 dwellings; and **Philmont,** (p. o.,) a station on the Harlem R. R., 9 mi. from Hudson, and 1 from Mellenville, contains 4 knitting mills, 3 paper mills, machine shop and foundry, a gristmill, and large water power manufactory of builders' materials.[4] The natural water power is improved by 2 reservoirs of 91 acres, over 10 ft. deep. Total fall, 252½ ft.; capital invested in manufactory, $60,000, and 300 persons are employed. Pop. 755; number of dwellings, 137. **South Bend Mills, Martindale Depot,** (p. o.,) and **Humphreysville,** (p. o.,) are hamlets. **Smoky Hollow,** (Hollowville, p. o.,) contains several manufactories[5] and 25 dwellings, and **Churchtown,** (p. o.,) 1 church and about 20 dwellings. The Ref. Prot. D. church, Claverack, was organized in 1716, and the present edifice was erected in 1765.

CLERMONT—was formed from the Livingston Manor, March 12, 1787. A triangular tract now a part of Germantown, was taken off from Clermont March 2, 1858. It lies upon the Hudson, in the S. W. corner of the co. The surface is undulating. Roeliff Jansens Kil forms the E. boundary. The town is very irregular in form, and Germantown is surrounded on three sides by it. **Clermont,** (p. o.,) near the E. part of the town, is a small village. The first settlement was made at an early day by Germans, who occupied the lands as tenants, but a considerable number afterwards emigrated to Schoharie and the Mohawk Valley, and began settlements in those regions. A school was established in 1791, by a special act of the legislature, before any general school system had been adopted in the State. Robert R. Livingston, a prominent statesman of the Revolution and the first chancellor of the State, was a resident of this town.

COPAKE—was formed from Taghkanick, March 26, 1824. It lies on the E. border of the co., between Hillsdale and Ancram. Its surface is broken by ranges of hills separated by broad and fertile valleys. A high and nearly unbroken range extends along the E. border. In the town are several small lakes, the principal of which are Copake Lake in the W., and Robinsons, Snyder, and Rhoda Ponds in the S. Near Copake Station are several mines of brown hematite. **Copake Station,** (Copake Iron Works p. o.,) on the Harlem, R. R., contains a blast furnace, making about 2,700 tons of iron annually. **Copake Flats,** (Copake p. o.,) and **Baines Station,** (North Copake p. o.,) a station on the Harlem R. R., are small villages. The settlement of this town commenced about the middle of the last century.[6] A Ref. Prot. D. church was the first church organized, and Rev. Jeremiah Romeyn was the first pastor.

CALLATIN—named in honor of Albert Gallatin, the well known statesman, was formed from Ancram, March 27, 1830. It lies near the centre of the S. border of the co. The surface is broken by several ranges of hills which extend in a N. and S. direction. The highest point is Mattashuk Hill, S. of Lake Charlotte. Roeliff Jansens Kil is the principal stream; its banks are steep and in some places rocky. Charlotte Lake, in the N. part of the town,

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[1] Among these were John Beebe, and others named Cady, Hurlburt, Palmer and Davis. A little W. of Chatham Centre was a stone house, used as a defence against the Indians during the Revolution. A man by the name of Vosburgh, who lived near this house, was killed and scalped, but his family escaped.

[2] This town formerly extended to the Hudson, and the bluffs on the banks were named the "Klauvers," (clovers,) whence "Claver-reach," or "Clavetack."—*Benson's Memoir, p. 44.*

[3] This institution is located upon a beautiful eminence in the N. part of the village, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country and of the distant Catskills. It is one of the most flourishing institutions in the State. It has accommodations for 500 to 600 pupils.

[4] Three paper mills, a carpet factory, woolen factory, sash and blind factory, furnace and machine shop.

[5] Among these are a woolen factory, cradle factory, gristmill, and sawmill.

[6] Families by the names of Snyder, Briese, and Lampman were among the early settlers.

is a fine sheet of water, surrounded by gentle slopes cultivated to the water's edge. **Callatinville,** (p. o.,) on Roeliff Jansens Kil, is a small village. **Weaver Hollow, Jacksons Corners,** (on the line of and p. o. in Dutchess co.,) and **Union Corners,** (partly in Livingston,) are hamlets. The town was settled at a very early day by emigrants from Holland and Germany.[1] A Ref. Prot. D. church was organized in 1748, and the Rev. Mr. Freymoot was the first pastor.

GHENT—named from the city of Ghent in Holland—was formed from Chatham, Claverack, and Kinderhook, April 3, 1818; and a part of Stockport was taken off in 1833. It is an interior town, N. of the centre of the co. Its surface is hilly in the E. and undulating in the W. The town is watered by several small streams tributary to Kinderhook and Claverack Creeks. **Ghent,**[2] (p. o.,) in the E. part of the town, is a station and small village on the B. & A. and Harlem R. R's. **West Ghent,** is a small village. **Pulvers Station,** is on the Hudson Branch of the B. & A. R. R. The first settlement was made about 1735, by emigrants from Holland and Germany.[3]

GREENPORT—was formed from Hudson City, May 13, 1837. It lies upon the Hudson, near the centre of the W. border of the co. Its surface is broken and hilly. Beacrofts Mt., in the E. part of the town, is nearly precipitous upon its W. side. Merino Point,[4] near the Hudson, has an elevation of 200 feet above the river. Claverack Creek forms the E. boundary of the town, and a small tributary of this stream and Kahseway Creek are the principal watercourses. The intervale of the latter is broad and fertile. Limestone is extensively quarried. **Catskill Station,** (p. o.,) is on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. in the S. W. part of the town. A steam ferry connects this place with Catskill Point, W. of the Hudson. It was formerly known as **Oak Hill,** p. o., and station. Settlement commenced in this town about the middle of the last century.[5]

GERMANTOWN—formerly known as "East Camp" and "German Camp"—was formed as a district April 1, 1775, and recognized as a town March 7, 1788 A part of Clermont was annexed, March 2, 1858, previous to which, that town entirely surrounded this, except on the river side. It lies upon the Hudson, in the S. part of the co. The surface is undulating. Roeliff Jansens Kil forms the N. boundary. There are important river fisheries in this town. **Germantown,** (p. o.,) and **East Camp,** are small villages. The first settlement was made in 1710, by German Palatinates, under the patronage of Queen Anne. The first arrival was in 1710; and on the 1st of May, 1711, there were 1178 settlers in town, and the four villages "*Hunterstown,*" "*Queensbury,*" "*Annsberg,*" and "*Haysburgh*" had sprung into existence. A tract of 6,000 acres, forming the present town of Germantown, was purchased, on the 9th of Sept. 1710, of Robt. Livingston by Gov. Hunter, for the use of these people. It was designed to employ them in raising hemp and making tar, pitch, and rosin for the royal navy, and they were furnished with provisions and tools. The management of their affairs was intrusted to a board of commissioners, consisting of Robt. Livingston, Richard Sacket, John Cast, Godfrey Walsen, Andrew Bagger, and Herman Schureman. John Peter Knieskem was appointed "master" in Hunterstown, John Conrad Weiser in Queensbury, Hartman Windecker in Annsberg, and John Christian Tucks in Haysburgh. The enterprise was unsuccessful, and many of the settlers removed to the Mohawk and Schoharie Valleys. In the summer of 1711 a company of 25 men from "*Hunterstown*" volunteered in the expedition against Canada. In 1725 the tract was granted by letters patent to the inhabitants of "*East Camp,*" to be divided equally in fee after reserving 40 acres for church and school purposes. A school was established in 1711. The Ref. Prot. D. church was formed in 1728, and Johannes Van Driesen was the first pastor.

HILLSDALE—was formed from Claverack, as a district, March 26, 1782, recognized as a town March 7, 1788, and a part of Austerlitz was taken off in 1818. The surface is broken by ranges of high hills extending in a N. and S. direction and separated by narrow valleys. Green River crosses the N. E. corner; and several small streams, which form the headwaters of Roeliff Jansens and Claverack Creeks, take their rise in the town. **Hills-**

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[1] The Knickenbackers and the Snyders were among the first settlers. An Englishman, named Ross, was one of the first settlers in the neighborhood of Gallatinville.

[2] The Indian name of this locality was "*Seom-pa-mack.*"

Among the first settlers were John Cornelius, Andrew, and Lawrence Sharp, and Abraham Hogboom, who located near Ghent Village. A man named Cox had settled near the same place a short time before.

[4] This point was formerly called "*Rorabuck.*" Its present name was derived from the fact that a large sheep farm was established here many years ago.

[5] Jacob Johannes Van Hoesen and Ernerie Plaice settled in the town as early as 1768.

dale, (p. o.,) a station on the Harlem R. R., in the s. part of the town, contains 2 churches and has about 250 inhabitants. **Harlemville,** (p. o.,) and **Green River,** (p. o.,) are small villages on the north line. The town was settled at a very early day,—the s. part by immigrants from Mass. and the N. by Dutch settlers.[1] The first church (Bap.) was organized June 23, 1787, and Rev. Stephen Gano, D. D., was the first pastor.

HUDSON CITY—was formed from Claverack, and incorp. as a city, April 22, 1785. The express object of this incorporation was to facilitate commercial operations and especially whaling. The charter included all the territory N. of Livingston manor and W. of Claverack Creek, extending 180 feet into the Hudson. A part of Stockport was taken off in 1833, and Greenport in 1837. It lies upon the E. bank of the Hudson, at the head of ship navigation, near the centre of the W. border of the co. The surface is a rolling upland. A slate bluff rises abruptly from the river to the height of 60 ft., and from its summit a beautifully rolling ridge extends eastward and slopes gradually upward for a distance of one and a half mi., terminating in Prospect Hill, a high, rounded eminence 300 ft. above the surrounding lands and 500 feet above the river. This ridge is from 6 to 50 rods in width, and is bounded on the N. and S. by gradual and uniform slopes. North and South Bays (two shallow bodies of water) extends about 1,000 feet inland from the river, converting the W. extremity of the ridge into a promontory. Warren St., the principal street of the city, extends along the crest of this ridge from the foot of Prospect Hill to the promenade grounds on the bluff. Few streets in any city have a finer location than this. A public square, containing an area of about one acre and a half, has been laid out upon the summit of the bluff 70 feet above the river, and furnishing one of the most sightly public promenades in the country. From the summit of Prospect Hill an extensive view is obtained of the Hudson, with the distant Catskills on one side, and the hills of Mass. on the other.

In the river, opposite the city, is an extensive mud flat, known as the "middle ground," which were formerly dredged out so as to form a canal for ferry boats. This improvement has not been kept open.

This city is the western terminus of the Hudson branch of the Boston and Albany R. R., and an important station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. A R. R. is projected to Kinderhook. The manufactures are extensive, consisting principally of iron and clothing. A considerable amount of commerce is carried on by means of the Hudson.

The population of the city in 1870, was 8,615, of whom 1,679 were in the 1st ward, 2,409 in the 2d, 1,856 in the 3d, and 2,671 in the 4th.

The Hudson Orphan and Relief Association, was estab. in 1843, and incorp. in 1846. It was opened in 1847, and is under a board of lady managers.[2]

The city contains 3 national banks, a savings bank, and 2 daily, and 3 weekly newspapers,[3] 7 private schools, 4 public schools, having 18 teachers and 534 pupils. The grey nuns have a school with 250 pupils.

The *Franklin Library* has about 3,000 vols. and the city library 1,200. A *Y. M. Christian Asso.* was org. in 1866, and has a reading room and small library. The first religious organization (a society of Friends) was formed in 1784, and a meeting house was built in 1785. There are now 11 churches in the city.[4]

Hudson was formerly known as "*Claverack Landing.*"[5] The foundation of its future

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[1] Among the early Dutch settlers were families named Showerman, Blackman, Kinyon, Fregers, Evarts, and Shurts. ——Foster was one of the first settlers near Hillsdale Village. The State surrendered its claims to the lands actually occupied, March 12, 1793.

[2] It is a plain substantial brick building, corner of State and 7th streets, and will accommodate about 70 inmates. The supervisors give about $4,000 annually, and it shares in the State grants. Its investments amount to about $20,000, and it is free from debt. Since its opening 656 children have been received.

[3] *Hudson Daily Star*, (Ind.) Alex. N. Webb, ed. and proprietor; size 24 by 36; terms $6.00.

Hudson Weekly Star, (from same press,) size 28 by 42; terms $1.25.

Hudson Evening Register, (neutral,) daily; M. Parker Williams, pub.; size 23 by 33; terms $6.00.

Hudson Gazette, (Dem.) weekly ed. of the above; size 28 by 42; price $1.50.

The Columbia Republican, (Rep.) weekly; Bryan & Webb, pubs.; size 28 by 42; terms $1.50.

[4] Bap., M. E., Presb., Prot. E., Ref., R. C., Univ., Lutheran, Af. Meth., and 2 Friends meeting houses.

[5] In 1763, Peter Hogeboom, Peter Van Hoesen, Caspar Hayck, John Van Allen, and John, Jacob, Jonathan, and Leonard Hendricks lived at this place. Van Allen kept a store, and Conrad Flock kept a canoe ferry to Loonenburgh.

prosperity as a city was laid by Seth and Thos. Jenkins and their associates, in 1783.[1] It grew with great rapidity, and soon became the centre of a very extensive commercial business. Shad and herring, from the river and coast fisheries, ship timber, and country produce were exported, and numbers of ships were employed in the whale fisheries. The embargo, and the war which followed, destroyed this trade. The whaling business was afterward resumed, and for some time prosecuted with success; but it has long since been entirely abandoned. An independent steam transportation line runs boats from Hudson to N. Y. nightly, and it has daily communication by steamboat up and down the river in the season of navigation.

The *City Hall* is a brick building, situated on Warren St. near the centre of the city. The lower story is used for mercantile purposes

This city is the seat of important manufactures. It has 3 blast furnaces, an extensive steam fire engine factory, 3 brick yards, 2 breweries, R. R. repair shops for the B. & A. road, several foundries, machine shops, carriage factories, etc., and the usual variety of mechanics' shops.[2]

KINDERHOOK—was formed as a district, March 22, 1772, and reorganized as a town, March 7, 1788. A part of Chatham was taken off in 1795, a part of Ghent in 1818, and Stuyvesant in 1823. It occupies the central part of the N. border of the co. The surface is level or undulating. Kinderhook Lake, in the N. E. part, is about 4 mi. in circumference. The principal streams are Kinderhook Creek and the outlet of Kinderhook Lake. **Kinderhook,** (p. o.,) situated on the creek of the same name, was incorp. April 18, 1838. It contains 4 churches, the Kinderhook Academy, a newspaper office,[3] 2 national banks, and several manufacturing establishments. A R. R. is projected to Hudson. **Valatie,**[4] (p. o.,) situated on the junction of Kinderhook Creek and the outlet of Kinderhook Lake, was incorp. June 30, 1856. It contains 4 churches, several cotton factories, and other manufactories. **Niverville,** (p. o.,) on the outlet of Kinderhook Lake, is a station on the Hudson branch of the Boston & Albany R. R.[5] is a small manufacturing village. Settlements commenced under the Dutch government.[6] The rights of certain settlers were confirmed by the act of March 12, 1793. A controversy concerning the patent of John Hendrick De Bruyn, granted in 1686, was settled by commissioners June 8, 1812. A Ref. Prot. D. church was organized in 1712. Rev. Johannes Lydius, of Albany, conducted the first religious services, and Rev. J. Van Driesen was the first settled pastor.

LIVINGSTON—was granted as a manor, July 22, 1686, formed as a district, March 24, 1772, and organized as a town, March 7, 1788. Clermont was taken off in 1787, and Ancram and Taghkanick in 1803. It is situated in the S. W. part of the co., bordering on the Hudson. The surface is generally undulating. "Blue Hill," in the N. W. part, is 600 feet above the river. Copake Creek crosses the N. E. corner. Kleina Kil flows through near the centre, and Roeliff Jansens Kil forms the S. W. boundary.[7] In most of its course this last stream flows through a broad and fertile valley, but near the Hudson its banks are steep and rocky, and afford a good water power. There are important fisheries in the river. **Johnstown,** (Livingston p. o.,) has a church and 45 houses. **Glencoe Mills,** (p. o.,) on Copake Creek, has a chapel, gristmill, saw mill, and 20 houses. **Union Corners,** (Elizaville p. o.,) in the S. angle, and **Linlithgo,** near the Hudson, have each a church, and 20 houses. **Livingston Sta.** (Linlithgo p. o.,) at the mouth of Roeliff Jansens Kil, is a freight sta. **Baker's Mills,** has a union chapel, 2 paper mills, a grist mill, and 15 houses. **Walker's Mill, Propus Mill, Oak Hill Landing, Schood-**

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[1] Seth and Thomas Jenkins, and 28 others, that year formed themselves into an association for commercial purposes, and selected *Claverack Landing* as the seat of their operations. A city plot was at once surveyed, docks were built, and ship-building commenced. The following year the Hudson, a ship of 300 tons, was launched by Jenkins & Gelston. Cotton Gelston opened a store the same year, and in 1785, Thomas Jenkins and Josiah Alcott built a rope walk, 600 feet long. Josiah Barnard built a wind gristmill on Prospect Hill, in 1787: and Thos. and Seth Jenkins and Stephen Paddock, a hemp ducking factory, in 1789.

[2] The Hudson Iron Co. has a capital of $375,000, employs 100 men, and produces 13,000 tons of iron annually. The ores used at these furnaces are brown hulmatite from Dutchess and Columbia counties, and magnetic ores from Essex county.

[3] *Columbia County Advertiser*, weekly; J. H. Woolhiser, ed. & prop. Size 22 by 32. Terms $1.50. Established in 1869.

[4] A Dutch name, signifying "Childrens Point." There are several versions of the origin of this name; one is, that it was given by Hudson from the number of Indian children congregated to see his vessel at a point above Stuyvesant Landing; and another, that it was derived from the number of children belonging to a family residing at the forks of an Indian trail, where the village of Kinderhook now is.

[5] A Dutch word signifying "Little Falls." There is a fall here of about 15 feet; and hence the name.

[6] A record belonging to the Ref. Prot. D. church, dated 1729, and signed by Johanes Van Driesen, gives the names of 100 families then residing in town. Among these are the names Van Alsteyn, Van Allen, Van Schaack, Van Burjen, Van Der Pool, Conyn, Hulijk, Vosburg, Schermerhorn, Klauw, Gardenier, Van Valkenburgh, Van Slejk, Wieber, and Mulder.

[7] Over the creek, there has recently been built an iron bridge of 7 spans, 348 feet long, 2 of the spans are each 78; 1 is 64, 1 is 50, and the rest 24 feet.

orhook and **Manor Church,** are hamlets. Settlements began soon after the manor was granted. There are 4 churches, and 2 chapels in town.[1]

NEW LEBANON—was formed from Canaan, April 21, 1818. It is the N. E. corner town of the co. The surface consists of steep hills, separated by broad irregular valleys. The Taghkanick Mts., upon the E. separate this town from Mass. The Wyommock or Lebanon Creek is the principal stream. The Harlem Extension R. R. crosses the N. part of this town, with stations at Brainard, West Lebanon, New Lebanon, and Lebanon Springs. **Lebanon Springs,** (New Lebanon Springs p. o.,) in the E. part of the town, is celebrated for its thermal springs.[2] It contains 3 churches, 4 hotels, a barometer fac., a vinegar fac. a few shops, stores, etc., and a gristmill. **New Lebanon,** (p. o.,) contains 2 churches, a barometer and thermometer fac. and a few shops. **Brainard,** is a R. R. sta. **Mount Lebanon,** (p. o.,) **New Lebanon Centre,** (p. o.,) contains a gristmill, sawmill, tannery, &c. **West Lebanon,** (Moffatt's Store p. o.,) is a R. R. sta. and small village; and **New Britain,** 1 church and 6 houses. In the E. part of the town, about 2 mi. S. of Lebanon Springs, is a large Shaker community.[3] The first settlement was made about 1760, by immigrants mostly from Mass. and Conn.[4] There are 8 churches in town.[5]

STOCKPORT—was formed from Hudson, Ghent, and Stuyvesant, April 30, 1833. It lies upon the Hudson, N. of the centre of the co. The surface consists of a high table land, rising from the river in bluffs and ascending with a moderate slope toward the E. Kinderhook and Claverack Creeks unite near the centre of the town. Near Stottsville are 4 mineral springs, known as the Columbia Springs. **Stockport,** (p. o.,) situated at the junction of Kinderhook and Claverack Creeks, contains 3 churches, several manufactories, and about 60 dwellings. **Chittendens Falls,** and **Stottsville,** (p. o.,) are manufacturing villages, the former having paper and the latter woolen mills. **Columbiaville,**[6] (Stockport station on the Hudson R. R. R.) is situated on the Hudson. This town was settled at an early period by the Dutch.

STUYVESANT, named in honor of the last Dutch Gov. of New Netherland—was formed from Kinderhook, April 21, 1823, and a part of Stockport was taken off in 1833. It is the N. W. corner town of the co., along the Hudson. The surface is generally level, except along the river bank, where it is broken by ravines and low hills. Kinderhook Creek crosses the S. part. **Stuyvesant Falls,** (p. o.,) on Kinderhook Creek, contains 2 churches, (Reformed and Meth.,) several manufactories, and 75 houses. **Stuyvesant Landing,** (Stuyvesant p. o.,) on the Hudson, contains 1 church (Ref.,) a flouring mill, a foundry, 2 coal yards, a lumber yard, and 45 houses. It is a landing and a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. **Coxsackie Station,** on the same R. R., has half a dozen houses. At this place is a ferry to Coxsackie, (Greene co.) The first settlement was made by the Dutch about the period of the English conquest.[7] There are 3 churches in town.[8]

TAGHKANICK[9]—was formed from Livingston as "*Granger*," March 19, 1803. Its name was changed March 25, 1814, and Copake was taken off in 1824. It is an interior town, lying S. of the centre of the co. The surface is hilly. Taghkanick Creek is the principal stream. Its banks are low and rocky, and upon it are numerous mill sites. The hills

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[1] 2 Ref., 1 Luth., 1 Meth. Episc., 1 Union, and 1 Methodist Chapel.

[2] The spring is 11 feet in diameter and 8 feet deep, and discharges 16 barrels of water per minute. The water is wholly tasteless, and has a temperature of 70° at all seasons. According to an analysis made by Dr. Meade, 1 pint of water contains 1.25 grs. solid matter, as follows:—0.25 grs. chloride of calcium, 0.44 grs. chloride of sodium, 0.19 grs. carbonate of lime, and 0.37 gas, sulphate of lime. Bubbles of gas constantly rise from the bottom of the spring, giving it the appearance of boiling. This gas is composed of 89.4 parts nitrogen and 10.6 parts oxygen, and is given out in the proportion of 5 cubic inches from a pint of the water. So great is the volume of water discharged that it not only supplies several baths, but a gristmill is run by it. There are several similar springs of less volume in the vicinity.

[3] There are 500 to 600 persons in this community. They own about 2,000 acres of land in this State, besides a considerable tract in Mass. They have a large meeting house, a laboratory furnished with steam power, a gristmill, 4 sawmills, 2 machine shops, 8 dwellings, and several other buildings. They are principally engaged in farming, and in preparing extracts, roots, herbs, botanic medicines, and garden seeds. They also manufacture brooms, sieves, and fancy baskets. About 200,000 lbs. of medical articles and garden seeds are put up annually. The neatness of their grounds and premises is proverbial.

[4] Among the first settlers were families named Gilbert, Gray, Warner, Nichols, Hall, Perry, Cheeney, Kilbee, Gates, Wadhams, Owens, Cole, Smith, Albert, Gay, Cornwell, Van Deusen, Snider, Bigelow, Hull, Hand, Gillet, Hatch, Johnson, Hitchcock, Cornell, King, Skinner, Mudge, Gurnsey, Jones, Wadhams, Sanford, and Patchen.

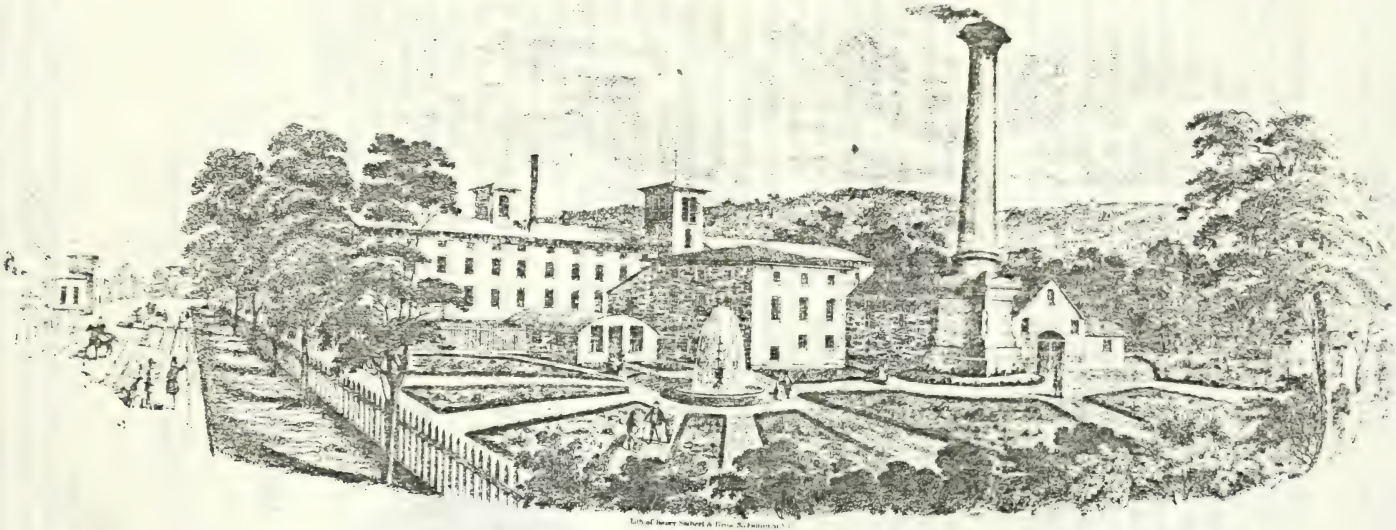
[5] 2 M. E., Bap., Presb., 2 R. C., Prot. Episc., and a Shaker meeting house.

[6] Columbiaville was incorp. Feb. 21, 1832, but the act of incorporation was repealed April 20, 1833. It was formerly a manufacturing place of considerable importance. In 1813, it had a cotton factory of 1,500 spindles, 2 paper mills, 4 cording mills, 2 fulling mills, together with grist, saw, and plaster mills.

[7] Among the early settlers were families by the names of Van Alstyne, Van Allen, Van Ness, Van Slyke, Van Dyke, Van Valkenburgh, Vosburgh, and Schermerhorn.

[8] Two Ref., and Meth.

[9] Pronounced Ton-kan-nock, and supposed to signify "Water Enough." Upon this side of Mt. Tom, in Copake, was formerly a spring which was a favorite resort of the Indians; and hence the name "Taghkanick" for the locality.



LABORATORY OF TILDEN & CO.

AT

NEW LEBANON, NEW YORK.

are generally arable to their summits, although some are wooded and rocky. **West Taghkanick,** (p. o.,) is a small village. **Taghkanick,** (p. o.,) and **New Forge,** are hamlets. The first settlements were made by German and Dutch settlers, among whom were families named Brises, Shurts, and Shoefelts. A tract of about 600 acres, called Taghkanick, included in this town, was purchased by Robert Livingston in 1685. The first church (M. E.) was organized in 1843.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

THIS county was formed from Onondaga, April 8, 1808, and embraces the original townships of Virgil, Cincinnatus, Homer, Solon, and the south half of Tully and Fabius[1] in the S. E. corner of the Military Tract. The county was named in honor of Pierre Van Cortlandt, first Lieut. Gov. of the State of N. Y., who was an extensive owner of lands upon the Military Tract in this and adjacent counties. It lies near the centre of the State, upon the northern spurs of the Allegany Mts., and just s. of the watershed between the Susquehanna and Lake Ontario. It contains an area of 485 square miles, and is centrally distant 120 miles from Albany. Its surface is hilly and occasionally broken, consisting mostly of arable ridges with valleys between them. The highlands are divided into three general ridges extending through the county in a northerly and southerly direction. The first of these occupies the extreme eastern edge of the county, and is bounded on the w. by the valley of the Otselic River; the second lies between the Otselic and Tioughnioga River; and the third embraces all the highlands lying w. of the Tioughnioga. These highlands are all divided laterally by the valleys of small streams, and in some places they are but little more than a collection of sharp ridges separated by narrow ravines. The northern portion of the county spreads out into a high plateau, broken by hills. This level has an average elevation of 1,000 to 1,200 feet above tide, and the ridges rise from 200 to 500 feet higher. A broad plain, into which nearly all the valleys of the tributaries of the Tioughnioga converge, occupies the centre of the western part of the county; and here the county seat is located. South of this the valleys contract until they become ravines. The highest points in the county are Mount Toppin, in Preble, the Truxton Hills, and the Owego Hills, in Virgil and Harford, which attain an elevation of 1,600 to 2,100 feet above tide.

The drainage is nearly all through the Tioughnioga River, which flows through near the centre of the county. In its upper course, it consists of two principal branches, the eastern entering the town of Cuyler from Madison county, and the western taking its rise in the small lakes in the northern part of Preble and the southern part of Onondaga county. The principal branches of the Tioughnioga are the Otselic,—which flows through a deep valley in the eastern part of the county from Chenango county,—Trout, Cheningo, and Labrador Creeks, and Cold and Factory Brooks. The Skaneateles lake and tributaries drains the northwestern, the branches of Fall Creek the extreme western, and Owego Creek the southwestern parts of the county. The "Utica, Chenango and Cortland R. R." has been projected to connect with this R. R. eastward. A branch of the N. Y. & O. Midland R. R. to Auburn, has been surveyed across the co. In the west part, the Ithaca and Cortland R. R. is now under construction. The Southern Central R. R. crosses the s. w. corner of the co.

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1 The following lots in these towns were set apart for the support of the gospel and schools: In Tully, 69, 76, 81; Fabius, 55, 58; Homer, 4, 34, 70, 85, 93, 99; Solon, 22, 25, 30, 41, 64, 93; Virgil, 20, 36, 51, 86, 91, 99; Cincinnatus, 1, 16, 37, 49, 53, 62. The territory of the "Boston Ten Towns," lying immediately south of this, was found to overlap or extend over a portion of this tract, and to embrace nearly all of the two southern tiers of lots in Virgil, and 4 lots in the s. w. corner of Cincinnatus. Two additional townships, (Junius, Cayuga co., and Galen, Wayne co.,) were set apart by the Land Commissioners, July 31, 1790, to supply the deficiency thus occasioned in the Military Tract.

The Hamilton group of rocks—consisting of calcareous shale, with limestone and slate intermixed—enters the northern portions of the county; and successively above this, toward the south, appear the Genesee slate, and the Portage and Chemung groups. Several quarries are worked in the northern part. A little S. E. of Cortlandville are several small lakes, containing deposits of marl. The soil upon the hills is principally a sandy or gravelly loam; and that of the valleys is of the same character, with a large mixture of disintegrated slate, shale, and limestone.

Manufactures are of limited extent. The completion of the R. R. from Syracuse to Binghamton, through this county gave an additional impulse to every branch of business.[1]

Cortland village, the county seat, is situated upon the Tioughnioga, near the centre of the town of Cortlandville. The county clerk's office is near the centre of the village, and the jail is in the basement of the court house. The poorhouse is situated upon a farm of 118 acres, 2 mi. from Homer, and is a 2 story wooden building, 44 by 50 feet, with a wing 30 by 110 feet, and several other buildings. The building for the insane is of wood, 1 story, 24 by 56 feet.

From its considerable elevation above tide, the climate of this co. is colder than the lower regions N. and W. The winters are longer, and snow falls to a greater depth. The people are almost exclusively engaged in the different branches of agriculture. Spring grains are produced in the valleys, but the whole county is better adapted to pasturage than tillage. Dairying is extensively pursued.[2] The more hardy fruits generally flourish, but are liable to injury from early and late frosts.

Settlement began in Homer in 1791, in Virgil and Cortlandville in 1794, and in several other towns before the commencement of the present century. Being remote from the great routes of travel, its settlement advanced but slowly for many years, and the fertile but more distant valley of the Genesee had been mostly taken up by immigrants before civilization spread over the hills and along the valleys of Cortland county.

A regimental camp was formed at Cortlandville, Sept. 24, 1861, under Col. N. W. Green, and the 76th regiment was formed there.

Volunteers enlisted under General Orders No. 52, issued July 7, 1862, were to be organized at Norwich, where the 114th was formed in this year. The 157th was formed in the fall of this year in Hamilton, in the same Senatorial District, which also included volunteers from this county. Parts of the 23rd and 185th vol. infantry, and a portion of one of the new companies of the 2d (Harris Light) cavalry were also enlisted in this county.

POPULATION *of towns since* 1860, *and their* POLITICAL VOTE *for President in* 1860, *and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time.* (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

Towns.	Total Population.			Vote for Governor. (Republican and Democrat.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Cincinnatus	1 213	1, 169	1, 155	179	125	144	144	166	136	175	134	160	147	142	149
Cortlandville	4 817	5, 008	6, 093	732	298	717	274	845	366	801	383	1, 001	416	936	435
Cuyler	1 658	1, 447	1, 357	282	59	231	67	291	56	255	49	251	52	209	63
Freetown	931	942	906	159	41	136	71	178	62	144	67	144	61	134	73
Harford	946	899	997	176	36	159	27	173	38	164	46	165	55	151	77
Homer	4, 356	3, 956	3, 813	667	219	659	196	700	226	702	228	716	238	626	258
Lapeer	803	762	735	111	47	93	80	97	79	102	71	108	73	97	72
Marathon	1, 502	1, 485	1, 611	220	118	186	20	241	123	224	133	255	149	249	151
Preble	1, 274	1, 267	1, 150	171	137	129	163	162	162	138	148	138	163	126	155
Scott	1, 211	1, 149	1, 093	229	64	205	69	249	70	222	62	225	73	198	71
Solon	1, 148	995	872	128	112	106	130	104	135	83	140	94	135	83	122
Taylor	1, 265	1, 167	1, 016	189	65	170	77	197	89	177	92	190	87	157	86
Truxton	1, 914	1, 699	1, 649	232	161	157	193	186	213	192	195	197	185	140	193
Virgil	2, 223	2, 009	1, 889	396	142	291	148	306	179	288	170	308	161	273	177
Willet	993	982	889	112	96	95	118	115	125	125	122	122	134	105	120
Total	26, 294	24, 815	25, 174	3, 893	1, 712	3, 488	1, 877	4, 005	2, 082	3, 872	2, 030	4, 075	2, 130	3, 626	2, 212

[1] This road is built along the Tioughnioga valley, and is now run by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R., of which it is one of the most important divisions. It has stations at Preble, Little York, Homer, Cortlandville, Blodgett's Mills, State Bridge, and Marathon.

[2] In 1865, there were reported 8 cheese factories in the co., using the milk of 5,000 cows, and producing 1,406,157 lbs. of cheese. In 1869 there were 23, of which 20 used the milk of 10,275 cows.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN CORTLAND COUNTY *during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.*

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.[1]	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on $1 valuation in cents.
1859..	303, 216	$5, 252, 359	$530, 710	$5, 783, 069	.....	$7, 154.02	$13, 278.96	$4, 849.45	$11, 315.38	9.63
1860..	308, 416	5, 198, 452	687, 910	5, 786, 538	$6, 165, 923	7, 761.89	14, 966.76	4, 624.44	19, 012.60	0.77
1861..	309, 333	5, 159, 395	623, 515	5, 783, 005	6, 165, 923	6, 750.30	16, 534.56	4, 624.44	19, 263.51	0.78
1862..	309, 502	4, 866, 767	719, 146	5, 586, 913	6, 541, 188	8, 727.85	14, 573.82	4, 905.82	26, 164.75	0.80
1863..	308, 345	4, 810, 353	759, 001	5, 569, 354	6, 237, 819	10, 205.98	16, 596.62	4, 678.37	26, 510.73	0.93
1864..	309, 286	4, 877, 262	907, 439	5, 784, 701	5, 959, 091	117, 465.88	20, 565.13	4, 469.26	26, 815.50	2.84
1865..	309, 286	4, 877, 262	907, 430	5, 784, 701	5, 894, 930	117, 465.88	20, 565.13	4, 421.00	33, 063.92	2.81
1866..	310, 313	5, 168, 162	925, 790	6, 093, 952	6, 080, 301	2, 411.13	139, 133.63	4, 560.23	29, 261.44	3.00
1867..	309, 487	5, 139, 950	805, 200	5, 945, 056	6, 093, 952	16, 702.77	123, 024.05	7, 617.44	38, 696.59	3.05
1868..	309, 521	5, 234, 960	704, 934	5, 939, 784	6, 245, 056	15, 809.32	105, 722.67	7, 806.32	28, 415.02	2.53
1869..	310, 333	5, 310, 459	753, 909	6, 064, 368	6, 264, 784	18, 020.15	105, 625.09	7, 830.98	27, 403.43	2.54
1870..	310, 304	5, 301, 117	733, 876	6, 034, 993	6, 953, 909	43, 120.57	25, 689.93	8, 692.39	41, 312.60	1.71

CINCINNATUS—was formed from Solon, April 3, 1804. It embraced the township of Cincinnatus or number 25 of the military tract, a name applied by the Land Commissioners upon its first survey. The present town is one-fourth of its original size,—having been reduced by the erection of Freetown, Willett, and Marathon, in 1818. It lies upon the eastern border of the county, s. of the centre. Its surface consists of the narrow valley of the Otselic River and of the high ridges which rise upon each side. Deep ravines, forming the valleys of small tributaries to the river, extend laterally far into the highlands, dividing nearly the whole surface of the town into steep ridges of hills. **Cincinnatus,** (p. o.,) contains 350 inhabitants, and **Lower Cincinnatus,** about 175. The first settlers were Ezra and Thos. Rockwell, from Lenox, Mass., who located upon lot 19; and Dr. John McWhorter, from Salem, N. Y., on lot 29, in 1795.[2] The first church (Presb.) was formed by a union of the people of Cincinnatus, Solon, Taylor, and Pitcher, Chenango co.

CORTLANDVILLE—was formed from Homer, April 11, 1829, and embraces the southern half of the original township of Homer, and a small portion of the N. E. corner of Virgil. The name was applied to the town from its being the county seat of Cortland county. It is situated at the junction of the eastern and western branches of the Tioughnioga River, and extends from the central portion of the county to the extreme western border. The surface of much of the town is level; but the eastern and southern parts are hilly. From an eminence just W. of Cortland Village can be seen 7 distinct valleys, separated by ranges of hills radiating in different directions. The ridges are 200 to 400 feet above the valleys; and the southern part of the town is a broken upland region, the hills being arable to their summits. The tributaries of the Tioughnioga in this town are Trout Brook from the E. and Dry and Otter Brooks from the W. A small part of the western portion of the town is drained by streams flowing westward into Cayuga Lake. In the S. W. part of the town are three small ponds, fed by springs, and furnishing marl, from which lime is manufactured.[3] **Cortland Village,**[4] (p. o.,) is finely situated upon the Tioughnioga, near the centre of the town. It contains a state normal and training school. The normal school building is of brick, 3 stories and basement, and is erected partly on the site of the old academy. The building is specially adapted to the purposes for which it is used, and is heated throughout by steam. The grounds

[1] The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 320,000. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the acres of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	165,447	95,312	260,759
1855	194,737	113,663	308,400
1860	206,750	88,576	295,326
1865	207,982	91,071	299,053

[2] Ebenezer Crittenden, from Barrington, Mass., removed to the present town of Willett, in 1793, and to the present limits of the town, in 1797. The first child born was Sally Rockwell; the first marriage, that of Dr. McWhorter and Katy Young; and the first death, that of Daniel Hartshorn—all in 1796. Mrs. H. Beebe taught the first school, in 1797; Col. John Kingman kept the first inn; Elijah Bliss, the first store; and Ephraim Fish built the first mill, in 1814.

[3] Crandalls Pond covers an area of 15 acres; Swains 6, and Chatterdons 4. The marl is generally of an ash color when first taken out, but the vegetable matter which it contains whitens upon exposure to the air. When partially dried, it is moulded into the form of bricks, and these are thoroughly dried and burned. The greatest known thickness of these deposits of marl is about 20 feet.—*Geol. Third Dist.*, p. 291.

[4] In Cortland Village, a Meth., Presb., Bap., Prot. Episc., and Univ. In McGrawville, a Presb., Meth. and Bap., and at Blodgets Mills, a Wesleyan Meth.

are conveniently and centrally located, with ample walks and drives, and free from the noise of business in the main part of the village. The buildings and grounds cost the village corporation about $89,500; the furniture about $6,500; and the library and apparatus about $2,000, making the total village contribution about $98,000. It is under a local board appointed by the Supt. of Pub. Instruction. The first term opened March 3, 1869. The village also contains 8 churches, 3 newspapers,[1] a national and a state bank, and a considerable amount of manufactures. The population has doubled in the last decade, and is now 3,100. **McCrawville,** (p. o.,) was incorp. in 1869, and is situated upon Trout Brook, 4¼ miles E. of Cortland Village. It contains 3 churches and several manufacturing establishments. The "N. Y. Central College" formerly here, is merged in a union school. Pop. 517. **South Cortland,** (p. o.,) is in the S. W. part of the town. Pop. 54. **Blodgets Mills,** is a p. o. The first settlers of this town were Jonathan Hubbard and Col. Moses Hopkins,—the former upon the lot where Cortland Village now stands, and the latter upon lot 94.[2] There are 10 churches in town.[3]

CUYLER—was formed from Truxton, Nov. 18, 1828. It lies in the N. E. corner of the co., at the headwaters of the Tioughnioga, and its hills are some of the highest in the co. The town is best adapted to dairying. **Cuyler,** (p. o.,) is a small village in the N. part, with 90 inhabitants.

FREETOWN—was formed from Cincinnatus, April 21, 1818, and embraces the N. W. quarter of that township. Lot 20 of Virgil was annexed in 1850. It is situated upon the ridge between the Otselic and Tioughnioga Rivers, S. E. of the centre of the county. Its surface is rolling and in some places broken by ravines, but not so steep as to unfit it for agriculture, and especially for dairying. It has a cheese fac. using the milk of 480 cows. **Freetown Corners,** (p. o.,) has 2 churches and about 100 inhabitants. Robert Smith, a soldier of the Revolution, drew lot 2, and, accompanied by his son-in-law, Ensign Rice, took possession of it in 1795.[4] The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1810, by Elder Caleb Shepard, of Lisle, who was the first preacher.

HARFORD—was formed from Virgil, May 2, 1845, and it embraces the S. W. quarter of that township. It is the S. W. corner town in the county. Its surface consists of a high, broken upland, 500 to 700 feet above the valleys and 1,500 to 1,700 feet above tide. The Owego Hills, in the southern part, are the most elevated portions. The declivities are usually steep, and often rocky, and the summits are crowned with forests. Lumbering is an important business, and there are 4 steam sawmills in town. **Harford Mills,** (p. o.,) is a small village. There is a sta. on the South Central R. R. at this place and at Harford. **Harford,** (p. o.,) has about 200 inhabitants, and **South Harford,** 150 inhabitants. The first settler was Dorastus De Wolf, in 1803. Religious meetings were held as early as 1804; but the first church (Bap.) was not organized till 1815.

HOMER—was formed March 5, 1794. Solon was taken off in 1798, Virgil in 1804, and Cortlandville in 1829. It lies upon the W. border of the county, N. of the centre. Its surface is quite uneven, consisting of the valleys of the two branches of the Tioughnioga River and the ridges which border upon them. The valley of the western branch is over a mile wide, and elevated 1,096 feet above tide. The eastern valley is narrower. A ridge of hills, 200 to 500 feet above the river, separates the two valleys; and a similar ridge occupies the S. E. corner of the town. The western part is a hilly upland, 1,500 to 1,600 feet above tide. The principal branches of the Tioughnioga are Cold and Factory Brooks, from the W. The valleys of these streams open northward into corresponding valleys, through which flow streams

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1 *Cortland County Standard,* (Rep.) weekly, Francis G. Kinney, ed. & pub. Begun 1857. Size 28 by 42. Terms $2.00.
Cortland County Journal, (Rep.) weekly, W. H. Livermore pub. Begun May 20, 1869. Size 28 by 44. Terms $2.00.
The Cortland County Democrat, (Dem.) weekly, Benton B. Jones, ed. Size 28 by 44. Terms $2.00. Begun in 1870.

2 In 1795, Thos. Wilcox, from Whitestown, located upon lot 94; Reuben Doud, from New Haven, Jas. and John Morse, and Joseph Lee, upon lot 75. In 1796-97, Aaron Knapp located near Cortland Village, —— Hotchkiss upon lot 73, and Sam'l Inglis and son on lot 75. In 1800, Wilmot Sperry, (from Woodbridge, Conn.) settled on lot 93; and a few settlers came yearly until 1810, when the growth became more rapid. The first school house stood on the present site of the Eagle Hotel. The first inn, was kept by Sam'l Inglis, in 1810.

3 2 Bap., 2 M. E., 2 Presb., Christian, Ref. Presb., and Universalist.

4 About 10 years after, Smith and Rice sold their improvements to Sam'l G. Hathaway and Sam'l Jennings; and about the same time Caleb Shepard and David H. Munro, from Washington co., settled on lot 22. In 1806, Remembrance Curtiss settled on lot 12; and Curtis and Charles Richardson, from Saratoga co., on lot 32. Henry Gardner, Wm. Tuthill, Jacob Hicks, Gideon Chapin, Simeon Doty, John Backus, and Amos Eaton, were among the other early settlers. The first marriage, was that of Robert Smith Jr., with Amity Smith. The first school teacher was Don A. Robertson. The first store was kept by Peter McVean, at "The Corners." The first permanent merchant was Walton Sweetland.

emptying into Otisco and Skaneatelas Lakes. **Homer,**[1] (p. o.,) is finely situated on the Tioughnioga, 3 mi. N. of Cortland Village. It contains 4 churches,[4] a banking house, a printing office,[2] and several manufacturing establishments, including the only flax factory in the county. It is the seat of Cortland Academy,[3] an old and very flourishing institution. Population 2,008. **East Homer,** (p. o.,) and **Little York,** (p. o.,) are small villages. Spencer Beebe and his brother-in-law, Amos Todd, were the first settlers of this town and of Cortland county, in 1791.[5] The first religious meetings were held in 1793, when there were but 6 families in town; and all attended. The first church (Cong.) was founded in 1801, chiefly through the influence of Mrs. Hobart, wife of Lieut. Hobart.

LAPEER—was formed from Virgil, May 2, 1845, and embraces the S. E. quarter of that township. It lies upon the high ridges W. of the Tioughnioga River, on the S. border of the county, W. of the centre. The declivities of the hills bordering upon the river are precipitous. "Luce Hill," in the north-western part of the town, is the highest point, and is 1,600 to 1,700 feet above tide. The streams are all small brooks. Upon Fall Creek, near the S. border of the town, is a wild and beautiful cascade, 71 feet high, known as Hunt's Falls. **Hunts Corners,** (p. o.,) contains about a dozen houses. **Lapeer,** (p. o.,) is near the centre of the town. **State Bridge Station,** is very near the N. E. corner in the town of Virgil. There is no church edifice in town.[6] The first settler was Phineas Grant, a colored man.[7]

MARATHON—was formed from Cincinnatus, April 21, 1818, as "*Harrison,*" embracing the S. W. quarter of the military township. Its name was changed in 1827. It lies upon the southern border of the county, E. of the centre. Its surface is rugged and hilly, the ridges rising 500 to 700 feet above the valleys. The Tioughnioga flows through its western part, in a deep, narrow valley with precipitous sides. Hunt Creek in the N. W., and Merrill Creek in the E. part of the town also flow through deep and narrow valleys. The arable land lies principally along these valleys, the uplands being broken, and only fit for pasturage. **Marathon,**[8] (p. o.) contains a newspaper office[9] and 3 churches, the oldest of which is the Presb., organized Feb. 11, 1814. Pop. 871. It is a station on the Del. Lack. & Western R. R., (Syracuse division.) **Texas Valley,** is a p. o. in the N. E. corner. Dr. Japheth Hunt, a surgeon of the army, who served in both the French and Revolutionary wars, settled on lot 93, in 1794.[10]

PREBLE—named in honor of Commodore Edward Preble, was formed from Tully, April 8, 1808, and embraced the S. half of the latter town. Scott was taken off in 1815. It lies upon the N. border of the co., W. of the centre. Its surface consists of the valley of the western branch of the Tioughnioga River, which is here nearly 2 miles wide, and the ridges which rise on the E. and W. Mount Toppin, S. W. of the village, is 1,700 feet above tide; Truxton Hills are the highest land in the county. The declivities of the hills are steep, and some of their summits sharp ridges. North of Mount Toppin a valley extends northward and opens into the valley of the Otisco Inlet. In the northern part of the town are several

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[1] Incorp. May 11, 1855.

[2] There are 5 churches in town: Cong., Bap., Meth. and Calvary, in Homer Village, and Meth. in E. Homer. The first sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Hillard, of N. J. He was assisting at a raising; and, when it became known that a minister was present, a sermon was clamorously called for and was delivered on the spot.

[3] *Cortland Co. Republican,* (Rep.) weekly. J. R. Dixon, ed. & pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms $2.00. Established in 1812.

[4] New buildings were erected in 1869, at a cost of $36,000. The semi centennial celebration of this academy, occurred June 23, 1870, and was very largely attended. There are also 3 select schools in town.

[5] Among the other early settlers were John House, John Miller, Jas. Matthews, Jas. Moore, Silas and Dan'l Miller, (from Binghamton,) in 1792; Darius Kinney, (from Brimfield, Mass.,) in 1793; Roderick Owen, (from Lebanon, N. Y.,) Jonathan Hubbard and Moses Hopkins, in 1794; Thos. Wilcox, (from Whitestown,) Zebulon Keene, and John Stone, (from Brimfield,) John Keep, Solomon and John Hubbard, and Asa White, in 1795. The first male child born was Homer Moore, and the first female Betsey House; the first death, that of Mrs. Gould Alvord. The first marriage was that of Zadoc Strong and Wid. Russell, who were obliged to go through the forest to Ludlowville, Tompkins co., on horseback, to have the ceremony performed. The first school house was built a little N. of Homer Village, in 1798. The first teacher was Joshua Ballard. Enos Stimson kept the first inn, and A. M. Coats the first store. The first permanent and successful merchant was Jedediah Barber. John Keep, Solomon Hubbard and Asa White built the first grist-mill in 1798. The old mill for some time was used as a church, public hall, and ball room.

[6] Free Bap., Meth., and Christian denominations hold meetings in school-houses. The Free W. Bap. society was formed by Elder Lake, in 1820.

[7] Among the other first settlers were Peter Gray, on lot 70, Robert K. Wheeler, and Thomas Kingsley, who came in 1802; Seth Jennings and Timothy Roberts, in 1805; Zac'h Lynes, John R. Smith, Urial Sessions, Simeon Luce, Avery Hartshorn, and H. J. Richards. The first marriage was that of Simeon Luce and Rebecca Ayres, Oct. 9, 1805; and the first death, that of Simeon Luce, in 1814. Ebenezer Luce taught the first school, and Harvey Jennings built the first mill, in 1813.

[8] About one mile S. of the village, on the E. bank of the river, is the site of an old Indian village and burial ground. Tradition says that this was once the seat of a powerful tribe of Indians.

[9] *Marathon Independent,* (neutral,) weekly; Wallace Kelley, ed. and pub.; size 22 by 30; terms $1.25.

[10] Among the other pioneer settlers were John Hunt, in 1796; Abram Brink, (first inn-keeper,) Barnabas Wood and son, and Zachariah Squires, in 1802. The first child born was S. M. Hunt, a grandson of the first settler; the first marriage, that of Nicholas Brink and Polly Alfred; and the first death, that of the first settler, in March, 1806, aged 97 years. Wm. Cowdrey taught the first school, in 1803; John Hunt built the first sawmill; and Weed & Waldo, James Burgess, and David Munroe, were the early merchants. The first successful mercantile firm was that of Peck, Archer & Dickson.

beautiful little lakes; and upon the southern borders are others of a similar character, known as the Little York Lakes. **Preble Corners,** (p. o.,) contains a few stores, shops, &c., and 195 inhabitants, and **Baltimore,** is a small village. The first settlers were James and Robert Cravarth, John Gillett, and Elijah Mason, who came in 1798.[1] The first church (Cong.) was formed through the efforts of Revs. Theodore Hinsdale and Joel Hall, missionaries from Conn. Rev. Matt. Harrison was the first pastor.

SCOTT—was formed from Preble, April 14, 1815, and named in honor of Gen. Winfield Scott. It is the N. W. corner town of the county. Its surface is mostly upland, broken by two deep and narrow valleys which extend N. and S. through the town. The declivities of the hills are very steep, and in many places precipitous. Cold Brook flows through the eastern valley, and Factory Brook and Skaneateles Inlet through the western. Skaneateles Lake borders upon the N. W. corner. **Scott Centre,** (Scott p. o.,) is a village a little W. of the centre. **Scott Corners,** (Glen Haven p. o.,) is a hamlet in the N. part, and **East Scott,** (p. o.,) in the E. part. Peleg and Solomon Babcock and Asa Howard, from Mass., and George Dennison, from Vt., located on lot 82 in 1799.[2] The first church was a Seventh Day Baptist, organized in 1820, Wm. B. Maxson, first pastor.

SOLON—was formed from Homer, March 9, 1798, and embraced the townships of Solon and Cincinnatus. A portion was annexed to Truxton, April 4, 1811. Cincinnatus was taken off in 1804, and Taylor in 1849. It is an interior town, lying near the centre of the co. The surface is mostly upland, broken by numerous narrow valleys of small brooks and creeks. The hills on the eastern border are 1,400 to 1,500 feet above tide. Many of the highest summits are too rough for cultivation, and are crowned with forests. Trout Brook flows in a westerly direction through near the centre, forming a narrow but fertile valley. **Solon,** (p. o.,) contains about 100 inhabitants. The first settlers were Johnson Bingham and Eddy Wildman, from Canterbury, Conn., who located, the former on lot 62, and the latter on lot 51, in 1796.[3] The first church was formed in 1804, Rev. Josiah Butler the first preacher.

TAYLOR—was formed from Solon, Dec. 5, 1849, and named in honor of Gen. Zachary Taylor. It lies near the centre of the eastern border of the county. Its surface is mostly upland, and is very broken and hilly. The declivities are generally precipitous, rising 600 to 800 feet above the valleys. Mount Rhoderick, lying partly in this town and partly in Solon, is the highest point. The streams are mere brooks, generally flowing in a southerly direction, and discharging their waters into the Otselic. Solon Pond is a small sheet of water near the centre of the town. **Taylorville,** (Taylor p. o.,) or "Bangall," contains 25 houses, and **Union Valley,** (p. o.,) 20. The first settlers were Zerah Beebe, a Revolutionary soldier, Latus Beebe, his son, and John Tinker, his son-in-law, from Waterbury, Conn., in 1794.[4]

TRUXTON—named in honor of Commodore Thomas Truxton, was formed from Fabius, April 8, 1808, and embraced the S. half of the latter town. The N. 4 tiers of lots of Solon were annexed April 4, 1811. Cuyler was taken off in 1858. The surface consists of a broken upland divided into ridges, which have a general northerly and southerly direction. The east branch of the Tioughnioga River flows in a S. W. direction through the centre of the town, cutting the ranges of hills diagonally. On the N. border is a small lake known as Labrador Pond, noted for its wild and picturesque scenery. Upon a small brook, which flows into the outlet of this pond from the E., is a beautiful cascade, called Tinkers Falls. In amount of dairy products this town is one of the first in the State. **Truxton,** (p. o.,) contains 314 inhabitants. **Keeney Settlement,** (p. o.,) is a hamlet on the N. line.

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[1] Among the other first settlers were Amos Skeel, Seth and Samuel Trowbridge, Richard Egbertson, Samuel Orvis, Jabez B. Phelps, Ed. Cummings, and Francis, Albert, and Garret Van Hoesen. The first child born was Nancy Gill; the first marriage, that of Amos Ball and Sally Mason; and the first death, that of John Patterson, a Revolutionary patriot, in 1799. Ruth Thorp taught the first school, in 1801; Davis & Taylor kept the first store, and Moses Nash the second; Samuel Trowbridge kept the first inn.

[2] Among the other first settlers were Cornish Messenger and Daniel Jakeway, from De Ruyter, Maxon Babcock, from Mass., Gershom Richardson, Jared and John Babcock, Elisha Sabins, Henry and Jesse Burdick, Timothy Brown, and Nathaniel Morgan. The first child born was Harriet Babcock; the first marriage, that of Solomon Babcock and Amy Morgan; and the first death, that of an infant daughter of Peleg Babcock. Amy Morgan taught the first school, in 1804; James Babcock kept the first inn, and Nathan Babcock the first store.

[3] Among the other first settlers were Benj. Beebe, Lewis Beebe, (first inn-keeper,) Daniel Porter, Zerah Tinker, Jas. H. Wheeler, Elisha Johnson, Sam'l G. Hathaway, Stephen N. Peck, and Noah Greeley, (first mill owner.) The first child born was a daughter of Johnson Bingham; the first marriage, that of Robert Smith and Amy Smith; and the first death, a daughter of Johnson Bingham. Roxana Beebe and Lydianna Stewart taught the first school, in 1804; and B. Tubbs kept the first store.

[4] The first child born was Kezia Beebe; the first marriage, that of Asaph Butler and Lucy Beebe; and the first death, that of Zerah Beebe, in 1800. —— Beers taught the first school, in 1810; Orlando Beebe kept the first inn; Hurlbut & Gilbert the first store, and Ezra and Thomas Rockwell built the first sawmill, in 1816.

The first settlers were Saml. Benedict, Chris. Whitney, and Jonas Stiles, in 1795, who located on lots 12, 93, and 2, respectively.[1] The first church, (Bap.) was formed in 1806, under Eld. Rufus Freeman.

VIRGIL—was formed from Homer, April 3, 1804. Harford and Lapeer were taken off in 1845. A small portion of its E. part has been annexed to Cortlandville and Freetown. It lies upon the W. border of the county, S. of the centre. Its surface is a broken and hilly upland. The Owego Hills, in the S. W. part, are about 600 feet above the valleys and 1,600 to 1,700 feet above tide. The valleys are narrow, bordered by the steep declivities of the hills. Virgil Creek, flowing W., and Gridley Creek flowing E., are the principal streams. **Virgil,** (p. o.,) contains 206 inhabitants, and **East Virgil,** (p. o.,) about 60. **State Bridge,** (Messengerville p. o.,) is a R. R. station. **Franks Corners,** is a hamlet in the S. W. part. The first settler was Joseph Chaplin, in 1792.[2] The first religious meeting was held in 1802; and the first church (Cong.) was formed, Feb. 5, 1805, by Rev. Seth Williston.

WILLET—was formed from Cincinnatus, April 21, 1818, and was named in honor of Col. Marinus Willett, of Revolutionary memory. It lies in the S. E. corner of the county. Its surface consists of the narrow valley of the Otselic River and of the high ridges which rise on either side. The uplands are broken by the narrow ravines through which the small streams flow. Nearly one-third of the town is yet unsettled, the surface being too rough for profitable cultivation. In the N. W. part of the town is a small lake, known as Bloody Pond,—its sanguinary name having been bestowed in consequence of the vagaries of *delirium tremens.* **Dyersville,** (Willet p. o.,) contains a population of 120. The first settler was Ebenezer Crittenden, from Barrington, Mass., in 1793.[3] The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1816. There is also a Cong. church in town.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

THIS county was named from the river which forms its south-western boundary, and was formed from Ulster and Otsego, March 10, 1797. It contains an area of 1,580 sq. mi. and is centrally distant 70 mi. from Albany. Its surface is a hilly and mountainous upland, divided into 3 general ridges by the valleys of the 2 principal branches of Delaware River. This upland region is a connecting link between the Blue Ridge upon the S. and the Catskill and Helderbergh Mts. on the N. In the S. part of the co. these ridges form a mountainous region, with lofty, rocky peaks and wild narrow ravines. In the N. the highlands are less wild and precipitous, and the whole region assumes the character of a rugged, hilly upland, varying from 830 to 3,400 feet above tide. The main W. or "Mohawk" branch of the Delaware River takes its rise in Utsyanthia Lake, a small sheet of water upon the N. E. line of the co. It flows 60 mi. in a S. W. direction to the W. border of the co., thence

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[1] Among the other first settlers were Robt. Knight, (from Monmouth, N. J.,) Hugh Stewart, (from Colerain, Mass.,) John Jeffrey and Enos Phelps, (from N. J.,) Billy Trowbridge and Dr. John Miller, from (Dutchess co.) The last named was the first physician, and was living, (1850,) aged 82. The first child born was a son of Samuel Benedict; and the first death, was a child in the same family. A. W. Baker taught the first school, in 1799; Bowen Brewster kept the first inn, in 1791, and Stephen Hedges the first store.

[2] Among the other first settlers were John M. Frank, John Gee, John E. Roe, James Wright, James Knapp, James and John Glenny, Joseph Bailey, and Enos Boulton. The first child born was a son of Joseph Chaplin; the first marriage was that of Buluff Whitney, of Dryden, and Susan Glenny, in 1800; and the first death was that of a stranger, named Charles Hoffman, who was found dead in the woods in April, 1799. Charles Joyce was the first teacher; Peter Vanderlyn and Nath'l Knapp built the first gristmill, in 1805; Daniel Edward built the first sawmill in 1801, and Daniel Sheldon kept the first store in 1807.

[3] Among the other early settlers were Jabez Johnson, from Vt., Benj. Wilson, from Westchester co., John Fisher, Thomas Gayley, Thomas Leach Phineas Sargent and John Covert. The first birth was that of a child of Ebenezer Crittenden. The first school was taught in 1819. Benjamin Wilson kept the first inn, and built the first mill, and John S. Dyer kept the first store.

turns abruptly to the s. and forms the s. e. boundary of Tompkins and Hancock. In its course in the co. it descends about 1,000 feet. The w. branch of the Delaware was formerly the boundary line between Otsego and Ulster cos. The line between this co. and Broome, was run according to the treaty of Fort Stanwix of Nov. 5, 1768, and was known for a long period as the "*Line of Property*." Popacton River, the e. branch of the Delaware, rises in Roxbury and flows 60 mi. s. w., uniting with the Delaware at Hancock. The Susquehanna forms a portion of the n. boundary of the co. Charlotte River and Ouleout Creek are tributaries of the Susquehanna. The other streams are creeks and brooks, principally tributaries to the Delaware. The rocks of the co. mostly belong to the sandstone of the Chemung group.

According to a survey of a State road in 1825, and various surveys for railroads since that time the heights above tide of different points have been found to be as follows: Delaware River, at junction of the the two branches, 920 ft.; Hancock Station, 943 ft.; Delaware at Hales Eddy, 950 ft.; Dickinson's Station, 953 ft.; Deposit, (State Road Survey,) 1,000 ft.; Sidney Village 1,010 ft.; Franklin Village, 1,240 ft.; Courthouse Square, Delhi, 1,453 ft.; Perch Pond, 1,765 ft.; Fish Lake, near Delhi, 1,859 ft.; Head of Delaware, Stamford, 1,888 ft.; Davenport Centre, 2,898 ft.; lowest summit between Ouleout Creek and Delhi, 2,143 ft.

The mineral wealth of the co. is limited to stone useful for building and flagging, of which large quantities of a fine quality are found. Traditions of mines of the precious metals have come down from early times, but none of them deserve credit. Several Mineral Springs of various qualities, saline, chalybeate and sulphurous, have been noticed, but none have acquired or appear to deserve much celebrity. The soil is generally of a dark reddish color, composed of the disintegrated sandstone and shale. In the valleys are occasionally narrow strips of fertile alluvium. Dairying is the leading pursuit, and especially in the production of butter, for which the county is finely adapted. For this "creameries," have been established at various places, and the process has been brought to great perfection. Lumber was formerly rafted down the Delaware, but is now chiefly exported by R. R., and the quality is diminishing. Tanneries have sprung up in favored localities. The other manufactures are chiefly limited to the local wants of the inhabitants. The water power in the co. is immense.

The co. seat is located at Delhi. The present courthouse was erected in 1820. The co. clerk's office and jail are in separate buildings, adjacent to the courthouse. The poorhouse is near Delhi, on a farm of 200 acres. It is of wood, 3 stories, above a stone basement: 56 by 36, with 2 wings of 2 stories each, 26 by 30 feet. A separate building for the insane, is of wood, 2 stories, 26 by 36 feet. The premises are valued at $20,000. The poorhouse was built about 1863. Erie Railway extends along the Delaware, and the Albany and Susquehanna R. R. through the n. w. corner. The Rondout and Oswego R. R. is opened from the Hudson to this co. and will cross its n. e. border The N. Y. & Oswego Midland R. R. is under construction across the co. from Sidney Plains, with a branch to Delhi. The Delhi and Middletown R. R. is org. and under construction to connect Delhi with the Rondout and Oswego R. R. near Margaretsville, in the town of Middletown.[1]

The great Hardenburgh Patent embracing that part of the co. s. and e. of the w. branch of the Delaware, was granted April 10, 1708; to Johannes Hardenburgh, of Kingston, Ulster co., and associates, who had previously purchased the lands of the Indians. A tract of 250,000 acres, between the w. branch of the Delaware and a line a mi. e. from the Susquehanna, was bought from the Indians at "*Johnson Hall*," June 14, 1768, by John Harper, Sen., and Gen. Wm., Joseph, and Alex. Harper and others. On the s. e. side it extended from Utsyanthia Lake down the Delaware to the mouth of a small stream called Camskutty. Within this tract 5 towns, with full privileges of townships, were created by patent in 1770; but in none of them was an organization ever effected under this authority.[2]

Most of the lands in this co. were settled upon leases; and this region shared largely in the excitement and mob violence which distinguished the anti-rent movement, in 1844 and

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[1] During the first 10 years of this century several turnpikes were built through this co., and these tended greatly to promote settlement by opening routes to market.

[2] These townships were as follows. *Bettington*, 27,000 acres granted to John Lake and associates, May 2, 1770. *Franklin*, 30,000 acres, granted Feb. 26, 1770, to Thomas Wharton and Reese Meredith; *Goldsborough*, 6,000 acres, granted June 15, 1770, to Edward Tudor, Bernard Ratser, and John Clark; *Strasburgh*, 37,000, acres granted Dec. 4, 1770, to John Butler and associates; and *Whitesborough*, 30,000 acres granted March 10, 1770, to Henry White and associate.

1845. A select committee of the Assembly, in 1846, reported the following tracts under lease in this co.: *Kortright Patent*, 20,000 acres, mostly leased in fee, at sixpence sterling per acre. It was offered for sale at $2 per acre. *Desbrosses Tract* (Hardenburgh Patent,) 60-000 acres, mostly leased in fee between 1790 and 1807, at one shilling per acre after the first 7 years. Farms from 100 to 200 acres. *Morgan Lewis Estate*, 20,000 acres, about 15,000 under perpetual lease, at 20 bush. of wheat per 100 acres after 15 years; for the first 5 of the 15 years it was rent free, 5 years for one-half rent, and 5 for three-quarters. *G. and S. Verplanck*, 3 tracts, originally 50,000 acres, of which less than 20,000 were under lease. *R. R. Livingston and Mrs. Montgomery*, 20,000 acres, under perpetual lease, on a rent of 20 bush. of wheat per 100 acres. *Gen. Armstrong*, 8,000 acres, under lease for 3 lives at 20 bush. of wheat per 100 acres. *Hunter's and Overing's* large tracts in this co., Sullivan and Greene, in fee with a rent of 12½ to 15 or 18 cents per acre. The tenants under these leased lands associating in armed bands, disguised as Indians, openly defied the laws, and appeared in force by concerted signals whenever the civil officers attempted to execute the law. These bands were pledged to secrecy and mutual aid, and were organized under leaders of low moral principles, and base character.

An act was passed January 25, 1845, forbidding persons from appearing disguised and armed under a penalty of imprisonment in the co. jail for a term not exceeding six months, Persons thus armed and disguised might be prosecuted under the fictitious names they assumed, if their real names could not be discovered; and such persons assembling in public houses or other places to the number of three or more might, upon conviction, be imprisoned 1 year in the co. jail. If convicted upon an indictment for a conspiracy or riot or other misdemeanor, in which offence they were armed with deadly weapons, they were further liable to a fine not exceeding $250, with or without a year's imprisonment. To men inflamed by passion, and intent upon the resistance to laws in one form, its violation in other points was a matter of slight account; and the statute against the wearing of disguise was openly disregarded, in the sections where the anti-rent spirit prevailed. An arrest under the above act was made in Roxbury, in February, and "Big Thunder," (Daniel W. Squires,) the culprit was lodged in jail. The excitement which this arrest occasioned was so intense, that the sheriff deemed it prudent to place a strong guard over the jail, and the decision with which this affair was conducted, occasioned a temporary calm. On the 7th of Aug. 1845, Osman N. Steele, deputy sheriff, an active, fearless, and faithful officer, was shot in the town of Andes while in the performance of his duty, and died in a few hours. The Governor immediately issued a proclamation declaring the co. to be in a state of insurrection, and placing it under martial law.

A battalion of 300 militia, one-half of whom were mounted, were called out and placed at the disposal of the local officers. They continued in service several months. The mounted men were actively employed the first 2 or 3 months in small detatchments, aiding the civil authorities in making arrests, and in patrolling day and night such districts as the exigency of the service required. The residue was employed in guarding the jail, and as foot patrols in the vicinity of Delhi and elsewhere. On two occasions detatchment of troops attended the sheriff to State prison with prisoners.[1]

A *Tribunal of Conciliation*, was established in the 6th Judicial district, April 23, 1862, the judge being appoined by the Governor and Senate on a salary of $1,500. The provisions of

[1] The editor deems it his duty to call attention to a most villainous transaction that occurred in the printing of the Gazetteer of 1860. A large part of that work, including Delaware co., was written out by him, and the transaction in relation to the death of Deputy Sheriff Steele was given as above printed; the type were set, and proofs furnished. But before the volume was issued, and in all probability without the knowledge of the publishers, this portion was suppressed, and another statement, false as to its facts, and cruelly unjust to the memory of Mr. Steele, was substituted in its place. This fraudulent record accused the Sheriff and his party of jumping the fence with their horses, riding into the midst of the Indians, flourishing their revolvers, and firing several shots; at which the latter, after great forbearance, discharged their guns at the horses, and accidentally wounded Mr. Steele.

The real facts are believed to be as follows: The Sheriff, Green More, accompanied by P. P. Wright, the attorney for the plaintiff in the execution, went to Andes the day before the sale, and it was expressly arranged and understood, at the request of the Sheriff, that they should meet him at the time and place appointed for the sale. When the Sheriff passed from the highway into the field which contained the property to be sold, the disguised anti-renters, (numbering about 300,) with fire arms and other weapons immediately huddled around him. Deputies Steele and Edgerton then passed through the bars, and approached the Sheriff. No threatening or insulting language was employed by the Sheriff, or either of his deputies—in fact, Steele said nothing. The Sheriff fired no shot, nor did his deputies fire. The anti-renters fired a volley, immediately upon his offering the property for sale. It was proved that Steele's pistol, when picked up, was still loaded.

For full particulars concerning the anti-rent troubles, see *Governor's Message to 1846*, and *Gould's Hist. Del. Co.*, Chap. xii. About 90 persons were indicted for the murder, of whom one-third were arrested. Two (O'Connor and Van Steenburgh were convicted and sentenced to be executed, but their punishment was commuted to State prison for life by Gov. Wright, and they were fully pardoned by Gov. Young. The co. remained under martial law from Aug. 18 to Dec. 22, 1845. The murder of Steele led to the speedy abandonment of secret organizations and Indian costumes.

Considerable tracts of land have since been conveyed in fee; and of others, the rent is now paid as formerly, and if in arrears, suits are instituted without difficulty.

the act were more directly applicable to Delaware co., in which stated terms were appointed; but they also included Sullivan co. The court was abolished April,8, 1865.

A Regimental Camp was formed at Hancock, Oct 15, 1861, under Col. E. Fardella, and the 101st Regiment was formed there. The 144th Regiment N. Y. Vol. was organized at Delhi, in the summer of 1862. This was one of the two regiments raised in the 14th Senatorial District under orders dated July 7, 1862. Besides these, parts of the 89th Infantry, and of the 3d, 22d and 25th Cavalry Regiments, were raised in this county.

POPULATION *of towns since* 1860, *and their* POLITICAL VOTE *for President in* 1860, *and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time.* (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS AND CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Andes	2,990	2,815	2,841	386	216	299	243	390	227	389	164	401	184	374	206
Bovina	1,242	1,146	1,022	179	60	180	57	212	66	192	60	181	67	161	74
Colchester	2,430	2,446	2,052	267	187	251	221	293	217	297	200	322	234	344	273
Davenport	2,362	2,238	2,187	238	231	200	232	213	302	211	306	217	320	212	329
Delhi	2,900	2,705	2,919	424	212	249	229	446	240	441	243	456	256	493	255
Franklin	3,308	3,136	3,233	497	256	439	235	523	293	523	234	530	295	476	289
Hamden	1,851	1,636	1,762	349	50	290	95	340	72	358	64	364	62	338	58
Hancock	2,962	2,933	3,069	231	215	204	245	279	310	237	293	337	306	306	303
Harpersfield	1,468	1,446	1,403	150	93	142	158	163	161	176	146	176	155	179	170
Kortright	2,023	1,897	1,812	179	159	166	206	203	239	191	241	202	242	183	220
Masonville	1,684	1,700	1,733	223	131	176	170	221	161	219	175	217	195	212	192
Meredith	1,630	1,507	1,462	214	115	216	90	230	107	241	114	251	125	215	126
Middletown	3,201	3,119	3,036	294	318	261	330	235	412	305	403	294	403	305	449
Roxbury	2,558	2,335	2,186	230	293	160	336	203	327	224	316	217	321	205	349
Sidney	1,916	1,753	2,597	183	160	177	251	204	263	177	265	237	297	227	200
Stamford	1,661	1,565	1,658	208	202	169	166	200	196	201	194	205	210	185	209
Tompkins	3,589	4,054	4,046	366	305	379	353	489	347	505	320	544	376	463	391
Walton	2,740	2,926	3,216	398	165	377	200	437	266	456	225	463	236	480	272
Total	42,465	41,638	42,973	5,011	3,363	4,335	3,909	5,333	4,206	5,348	3,963	5,596	4,335	5,353	4,447

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN DELAWARE COUNTY *during twelve years as returned to the Comptroller's office.*

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.[1]	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on $1 valuation in cents.
1859	878,495	$7,423,130	$1,161,392	$8,584,572	.....	$15,360.10	$18,164.19	$6,157.76	$14,368.12	0.63
1860	878,495	7,423,130	1,161,392	8,584,572	$8,210,352	15,360.10	18,164.19	6,157.76	25,315.26	0.79
1861	877,593	7,421,977	1,192,460	8,194,252	8,210,352	15,043.97	8,917.06	6,157.76	25,657.35	0.68
1862	877,593	7,421,977	1,192,460	8,194,252	7,826,163	15,043.97	8,917.06	5,869.62	31,504.65	0.79
1863	865,373	7,315,793	1,245,581	8,561,374	8,194,252	30,176.35	19,500.00	6,145.69	34,925.57	1.11
1864	876,627	7,450,090	1,482,177	8,932,267	7,915,581	360,369.79	17,500.00	5,959.19	35,755.11	5.53
1865	876,627	7,450,090	1,482,177	8,932,267	9,115,954	360,369.79	17,500.00	6,836.89	35,665.78	4.83
1866	871,372	7,435,339	1,492,163	8,927,502	9,042,727	235,651.27	15,200.00	6,782.05	43,518.12	3.33
1867	869,368	7,190,471	1,411,653	8,602,124	9,074,539	115,035.55	21,300.00	11,343.17	57,623.34	2.26
1868	866,192	7,504,466	1,314,259	8,618,745	8,952,124	91,601.03	13,500.00	11,190.16	40,732.17	1.64
1869	871,327	7,365,319	1,209,777	8,575,096	8,618,745	84,493.20	29,500.00	11,023.43	38,582.01	1.86
1870	867,728	7,380,591	1,122,501	8,515,092	8,575,096	101,584.45	30,000.00	10,748.87	51,560.51	2.26

ANDES—named thus from its mountainous elevation, was formed from Middletown, April 13, 1819. It lies on the S. E. border of the co., E. of the centre, near the head waters of the eastern branch of the Delaware River. Its surface is a broken and hilly upland, inter-

[1] The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 933,500. The area of cities and villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the acres of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	352,941	291,963	644,904
1855	364,400	438,453	802,853
1860	414,014	316,645	730,659
1865	427,852	400,225	828,077

sected by the deep, narrow ravines of the E. branch of the Delaware and its branches. The hills are high, rocky, and irregular, and are bordered by steep declivities.[1] The Delaware flows S. W. through near the centre of the town. Trempers Kil, Little Bush Kil, and Shaw Brook, are the other principal streams. The valleys of these streams are all narrow and tortuous, and are bordered by rocky hillsides. A considerable portion of the town is still covered with forests. **Andes,** (p. o.,) on Trempers Kil, in the N. part of the town, contains a bank, newspaper office,[2] 3 churches, a flouring mill, and 2 tanneries. Pop. 350. **Cabin Hill,** in the N. W., **Shavertown,** and **Union Grove,** are p. offices. **Trempers Kil,** is a hamlet. Permanent settlement commenced in 1784. A few farms were taken up prior to the Revolution, but were abandoned. The W. part of the town began to be settled in 1794-96.[3] Rev. Mr. House, of Colchester, held the first religious meetings, in 1797.

BOVINA—thus named from its fitness for raising cattle, was formed from Delhi, Stamford, and Middletown, Feb. 25, 1820. It is an interior town, lying directly E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of small streams. The highest summits are 1,500 to 2,500 ft. above tide. The streams are Little Delaware River, flowing W. through the centre of the town, Bush Creek, the outlet of Teunis Lake and Coulter, Maynard, Mountain, and Grants Brooks. The valleys of these streams are narrow and are bordered by steep, rocky hillsides. Teunis[4] and Landons Lakes are small bodies of water near the S. border. **Brushland,**[5] (p. o..) on the Little Delaware, is a small village with limited manufactures. **Bovina,** (p. o.,) at the junction of Maynard and Mountain Brooks, contains about a dozen houses. **Mountain Brook,** is a hamlet. **Bovina Valley,** (p. o.,) is in the S. W. part. The first settlement was begun in 1792, by Elisha B. Maynard, and during the succeeding three years many families from Conn. and Scotland located in the valleys.[6] Rev. James Richie conducted the first religious services, in 1795. The first church (Asso. Presb.) was formed in 1809. The census reports 3 churches: M. E., Asso. Presb., and Ref. Presb.

COLCHESTER—named from a town in Conn., was formed from Middletown, April 10, 1792. A part was annexed to Walton in 1799; Hancock was taken off in 1806, and a part of Walton was annexed in 1827. It occupies a central position upon the S. E. border of the co. Its surface is a mountainous upland, broken by the narrow valleys of the streams. The E. branch of the Delaware flows westward through the N. part of the town, dividing the highlands into two distinct parts. From the N. it receives West Trout, Downs, and Coles Brooks, and from the S. Clearwater and several smaller brooks. Beaver Kil flows through the S. W. corner, receiving Spring Brook as a tributary. The valleys of these streams are all narrow, and many hundred feet below the summits of the hills which rise on either side. A part is still covered with forests, and lumbering is extensively pursued. **Downsville,**[7] (p. o.,) is a small village on the Delaware, at the mouth of Downs Creek. **Pepacton** and **Colchester,** are p. offices. The first settlement was begun in May, 1774.[8] The first religious

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1 "*Mt. Pisgah,*" is the highest point between the two branches of the Delaware. By a R. R. survey from Oneonta by way of Elk Creek, Delhi and Fish Lake, the Fish Lake summit is ascertained to be 1,640 feet above tide. By another route, up the Little Delaware and Coulters Brook, the highest point on the line was almost the same height. Mt. Pisgah measured 1,800 feet above this, or about 3,400 feet above tide.

2 *Andes Recorder*, weekly, Bryson & Bruce, eds. & pubs. Size 26 by 38. Terms $1.00. Established in 1837.

3 Among the first settlers were James Phœnix, —— Olmstead, Peter Burgher, Joseph Erskine, Silas Parish, E. Washburn, Eli Sears, Jacob, Adam and Philip Shaver, and Philip Barnhart. The first birth was that of Philip, son of Adam Shaver, Oct. 9, 1796; the first marriage, that of Henry Myers and Catharine Shaver, June 17, 1799; and the first death, that of Wm. June. Wm. Washburn taught the first school, in 1792-93; Edward Sands kept the first store, Russell Comstock the first inn, and Robt. More built the first mill on Trempers Kil, in 1797.

4 This lake lies at the foot of Mt. Pisgah, and its shores are muddy, and covered with bushes and coarse grass. It was named from a friendly Indian, who saved the early settlers of Middletown from massacre by giving them a timely warning. His hut was near the lake, and he remained several years after the war.

5 Named from Alexander Brush, first settler and proprietor.

6 Francis Coulter, Levi and Jacob Mabie, Jas. Kidzie, Andrew Chisholm, Jas. Ray, and Thos. Liddle were early settlers along the Little Delaware. The first birth was that of Elisha H., son of Elisha B. Maynard, Aug. 20, 1793; the first marriage, that of James Russell and Nancy Richie, in 1802; and the first death, that of Aaron, son of Abraham Nichols. Abel Adams taught the first school, in 1810; Jas. Wetmore kept the first inn, at the "*Hook;*" James McClure the first store, at Brushland; Stephen Palmer built the first mill, in 1799, for Gov. Lewis; and John Jerome, the first factory, in 1808.

7 Named from Abel Downs, who erected there extensive tanneries and mills.

8 Timothy Russell, Thos. and John Gregory, from Westchester co., Frederick Miller, (still living, 1859, aged 100 years,) Jas. and S. Shaver, Silas Bowker, Peter, Harry, and Nehemiah Avery, Jacob Bramhart, Daniel and Wm. Parish, and Wm. Rose, began settlement before the war, but were driven off by the Indians and tories. Before leaving, they buried their iron implements, to preserve them. After the war several of the families returned, and were joined by Wm. Horton, Abraham Sprague, Thomas Calbreth, Nathan Elwood, Nathan Fuller, Joseph Gee, Caleb and Henry Sutton, Jas. Miller, and Dennis, Javed, and John Hitt. The first birth was that of Catherine, a daughter of Wm. Roe, Dec. 24, 1784; and the first death, that of Thomas Gregory. Adam J. Doll opened the first store, and built the first bridge across the river at the place now known as Brooks Bridge. Wm. Rose built a sawmill in 1799. On the farm of Wm. Early, near the mouth of Coles Brook, is the site of an Indian village, with many of the apple trees planted by the natives still standing.

services (Bap.) were conducted by Elder Haynes, and the first church (Bap.) was formed in 1803.

DAVENPORT—named from John Davenport, an early settler, was formed from Kortright and Maryland, (Otsego co.,) March 31, 1817. It lies along the N. border of the co., E. of the centre. Its surface is a broken upland, divided into two ridges by the valley of Charlotte river, which extends E. and W. through the centre of the town. These ridges are subdivided by the narrow, lateral valleys of tributaries of Charlotte River. The Rondout & Oswego R. R. has been projected to extend through the whole length of this town. **Fergusonville,**[1] (p. o.,) on Charlotte River, on the E. border of the town, contains several manufacturing establishments. **Davenport,** (p. o.,) three mi. below, is a small village. **Davenport Centre,** (p. o.,) is a manufacturing village near the middle of the town. **West Davenport,** (p. o.,) is in the W. part, with several manufactories. The first settlers were Daniel Farnsworth and —— Pross, who located upon the present site of Davenport Centre in 1786.[2] At that time an Indian trail, of sufficient width to admit the passage of wagons, extended along Charlotte River. Elder Mudge (M. E.) conducted the first religious services, and commenced regular preaching in 1813.

DELHI—was formed from Middletown, Kortright, and Walton, March 23, 1798. A part of Bovina was taken off in 1820, and a part of Hamden in 1825. A part was annexed to Walton in 1812. It occupies a nearly central position in the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of the streams. The W. branch of the Delaware flows S. W. through the centre of the town, receiving from the N. W. Platners, Peeks, Steels, and Elk Creeks, and from the S. E. Little Delaware River. The valleys are generally narrow and bordered by steep hills. **Delhi,** (p. o.,) the county seat, is finely situated on the N. bank of the W. branch of the Delaware. It was incorp. March 16, 1821. Besides the co. buildings, it contains the Delhi Academy,[3] 4 churches, a bank, 3 printing offices,[4] a woolen factory, an iron foundry, a gristmill, and a sawmill. Population 1,223. A branch of the Midland R. R. from Walton to Delhi is nearly finished. The Delhi & Middletown R. R. will connect with the Rondout & Oswego R. R. near Margaretsville, in the town of Middletown. The first settlement was commenced by Abel and John Kidder, in 1785.[5] The first religious meetings were conducted by Elder Kidder Beck, in 1786. The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1798.

FRANKLIN[6]—was formed from Harpersfield, April 10, 1792. Walton was taken off in 1797, and a part was restored in 1801. A part of Meredith was taken off in 1800, Sidney in 1801, and a part of Otego, (Otsego co.,) as "*Huntsville,*" in 1822. It lies upon the N. border of the co., W. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by deep and narrow valleys. The principal streams are Ouleot[7] Creek, flowing W. through the N. part of the town, and its two tributaries from the S., Croton Creek and Handsome Brook. **Franklin,** (p. o.,) on the Ouleout, in the N. W. part of the town, contains the Delaware Literary Institute,[8] a printing office,[9] a bank, and 3 churches. Pop. 490. **Croton,** (p. o.,) is situated upon Cotton Creek, near the line of Meredith. Pop. 681. **North Franklin,** is a p. o. Sluman Wattles, afterward judge, was the first white settler who built his cabin

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[1] Named from Messrs. Ferguson, who were largely engaged in business here.

[2] Among the other first settlers were Humphrey Denio, Geo. Webster, Dan'l Olmstead, — VanValkenburgh, Harmon Moore, and Elisha Orr. Dr. Daniel Fuller came in 1796, and was the first physician. The first marriages were those of Harmon Moore and Mary Orr, and Richard Moore and M. Banks, in 1791, the two marriages taking place at the same time; the first birth was that of a child of Harmon Moore, who died in infancy; this was the first death. The first death of an adult was that of Mrs. Harmon Moore, in 1796. Widow Hannah Dodge taught the first school; Dan'l Prentice built the first grist and sawmill, in 1792-93, and it is believed he kept the first inn. Ezra Denio kept the first store, in 1800.

[3] The first academic building was erected in 1820, on the public square, near the court-house. In 1856-57 a new site was procured, containing 20 acres, upon the W. bank of Steele's Brook, and a new edifice, with two spacious boarding halls, was erected. The site is commanding, and affords a fine view of the village. The institution has been endowed by moneys derived from the sale of escheated lands in the co. to the value of $5,114.

[4] *The Delaware Express,* (Rep.) weekly; Norwood Bowne, ed. and pub.; size 23 by 32; terms $1.50. Established in 1839.

Delaware Gazette, (Dem.) Anthony M. Paine, ed. and pub.; size 24 by 33; terms $1.75. Established in 1819.

Delaware Republican, (Rep.) weekly; T. F. McIntosh, ed. and pub.; size 24 by 36; terms $1.50. Established in 1860.

[5] Among the first settlers were Judge Gideon Frisbee, Thomas Farrington, Bartholomew Yandes, Joseph Denio, Geo. Fisher, John, Francis, and Levi Baxter, —— Preston and Gideon Rathbone and his sons John, David, and Gideon, Jr. The first birth was that of Huldah, daughter of Gideon Frisbee, June 14, 1787; the first marriage, that of Philip Frisbee and Jerusha Harmon, in 1791; and the first death of an adult, that of Dr. Philip Frisbee, in 1797. Thos. Averill taught the first school. The first mills were built in 1793.

[6] The township of Franklin, embracing 30,000 acres, was patented, Feb 26, 1770, with the usual power of a township, and a quitrent of two and sixpence for every 100 acres annually. The patentees were Thos. Wharton, Reese Meredith, and 26 others. It was named from Temple Franklin, a natural son of Dr. Benj. Franklin.

[7] In the great Indian purchase of 250,000 acres, June 14, 1768, this stream is named Audy-ou-let.

[8] The buildings consist of one large stone edifice, containing recitation rooms, &c., and two large boarding halls.

[9] *Franklin Register,* weekly, J. K. P. Jackson, ed., Jackson and Smith, pubs. Size 22 by 32. Terms $1.50. Established in 1868.

in the valley of the Oulcout. He came in 1785, and was accompanied by his brothers John and Roger, and his sisters Sarah and Caroline. The town was surveyed under Judge Wattles, who acquired one of the 4 shares.[1] The first church (Bap.) was formed at the house of Gad Merrick by Elder Hamilton, in 1798.

HAMDEN—was formed from Walton and Delhi as "*Hampden*," April 4, 1825. Its name was corrected March 17, 1826. It is the central town of the co. Its surface is a mountainous upland, divided into two parts by the valley of the W. branch of the Delaware. The S. part is covered by lofty peaks and ridges scarcely susceptible of cultivation. Bagleys Brook, a tributary of the Delaware, and Clove Brook, in the S. E. part, are the other principal streams. A branch of the N. Y. & O. M. R. R., is under construction in this town. **Hamden,** (p. o.,) upon the Delaware, near the centre, contains several mills and manufactories. Pop. 133. **Lansingville,** 1½ mi. above, on the S. side of the river, contains 2 churches and 110 inhabitants. **North Hamden,** is a p. o. The first settlers were Daniel Harrower and Benajah McCall, who came in some time previous to 1790.[2] There are 4 churches in this town.[3]

HANCOCK—named in honor of John Hancock—was formed from Colchester, March 28, 1806. It lies upon Delaware River, in the S. W. corner of the co. Its surface is a mountainous upland, ending in high and nearly precipitous bluffs upon the Delaware, and divided into two parts by the E. branch of the Delaware, which flows W. through the N. part. Beaver Kil flows into the E. branch in the E. part of the town. Sands and Hawks Creeks and Rieds and Baxters Brooks are tributaries of the E. branch of the Delaware, from the N.; and Big Trout, Basket Pond, Giers, Sand Pond, Lords, and Holmes Pond Brooks, are tributaries of the Delaware. These streams all flow through narrow ravines bordered by steep, rocky hills nearly perpendicular. The valley at the junction of the two branches is 922 feet above tide, and at the mouth of Beaver Kill it is 1,018 ft. above tide. The summits are 1,000 to 1,500 ft. above the valleys. A large portion of the surface is still covered with forests. **Hancock,**[4] (p. o.,) at the junction of the two branches of the Delaware, is an important trading and R. R. station with 3 newspaper offices,[5] etc. There is a suspension bridge over the Delaware at this place. **Stockport Station,** and **Lordville,** are R. R. stations and p. offices. **East Branch,** (p. o.,) at the mouth of Beaver Kil, contains 2 churches and 30 houses; and **Harvard,** (p. o.,) 3 mi. above E. Branch, 20 houses; **Partridge Island,** (p. o.,) on the E. branch, at the mouth of Rieds Brook, and **Cadosia Valley,** (p. o.,) on Hawks Brook, 3 mi. above Hancock, are hamlets. **Douglass,** (Basket Station) on the line of Hancock and Tremont, was incorp. April 19, 1867, as the seat of a prospective village. The first permanent settlement was made soon after the close of the war by families from Dutchess co.[6] The first religious meetings (M. E.) were conducted by Rev. Titus Williams.

HARPERSFIELD[7]—was formed March 7, 1788. Franklin was taken off in 1792, Korthright in 1793, and a part of Stamford in 1834. It is the N. E. corner town of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, constituting a portion of the high plateau region stretching westward from the Catskill Mts. The principal streams are head branches of the W. branch of the Delaware, in the S.; of Middle Brook, in the centre; and of Charlotte River, in the N. The valleys are usually narrow, and bordered by gradually sloping hills arable to their

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[1] Among the early settlers were Nath'l Edgerton, Jas. Follett, Alex. Smith, Daniel and Chauncey, sons of Enos Parker, Gen. Aaron Chamberlain, Moses Clark, Asa Turner, Gad Merrick, Hugh Thompson, Eph'm McCall, —— Case, Turner and Daniel Clarke, Sol. Green, John Dewey and sons, Maj. Joel Gillett, —— Mix, —— Sharp, and —— Fitch. The first child born was Thos. Edgerton; the first marriage was that of Judah Bartlett and Caroline Wattles; and the first death, that of Mrs. Alexander Smith, in 1795. Shuman Bartlett taught the first school, and Asa Turner kept the first inn and store.

[2] Among the first settlers were Joseph Fisk, Henry Van Waggoner, Jas. Mason, Reuben Ward, Henry Edwards, Henry and John Howard, Sam'l Robinson, Wm. Cornell, and John and Silas Grimes. Jas. Howard kept the first inn, in 1796, and Matthias Sweney built the first gristmill, in 1797. Gen. Elias Butler was the first merchant near the Walton line.

[3] Meth., Christian, Cong., and Presb.

[4] Formerly "*Shohakin*," or "*Chehocton*," said to signify the union of streams. A plank road extends from this place to Walton, a distance of 21 1-2 mi.

[5] *Hancock Times*, (Dem.) S. C. Cilzbe, ed. & pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms $1.50. Established in 1870.

The *Douglas Journal* is published by the same publisher. Size 22 by 32. Terms $1.60.

The *Douglas Gazette*, (weekly,) Quick & Hempstead, eds. & pubs. Size 22 by 37. Terms $1.50.

[6] Among the first settlers were Dr. Elnathan Gregory and his son Samuel, John Barber, Daniel Bouker, Henry Ruff, Timothy Rine, Chris. Ruff, Dennis Hitt, —— Gilbert, —— Leonard (from New England, who settled on Reeds Flat,) John Hitt, John and Richard Biddlecon, Ebr. Wheeler, Wm. Jos., John and Sam'l Mallory, near Partridge Island,) Josiah Parker, Geo. Hanks, and —— Jones, (at Hancock Village.) The first birth was that of Elisha, son of Dan'l Bouker, May 11, 1792; the first marriage, that of Abm. Sprague and Polly Parish, in 1791; and the first death that of Lieut. Day. John Gregory taught the first school.

[7] Named in honor of Col. John Harper, a proprietor and pioneer settler. The family consisted of John and his wife Abigail and nine children—Mary, Wm., James, John, Joseph, Alexander, Abigail, and two others. The brothers were ardent patriots of the Revolution and active defenders of liberty. Their names are intimately associated with our State history.

summits. The quality of the soil, and the great abundance of pure soft water which issues from the hillsides, render this co. one of the finest grazing regions in the State; maple sugar is made in considerable quantities. **Harpersfield Centre,** Harpersfield (p. o.,) near the E. line, contains 23 houses. **North Harpersfield,** (p. o.,) is a hamlet, and **Stamford,** (p. o.,) is partly in this town. The Rondout and Oswego R. R. is under construction through this town. In 1771, Col. John Harper and David Hendry surveyed this town, and a small settlement was made soon after. One of the first settlers was Samuel Claxton, a tory, whose house is still standing. The settlements were broken up by the revolution. In 1782, Col. John, Cap. Wm., Col. Alex., and Joseph Harper returned, and began the first permanent settlement.[1] Rev. John Lindsley conducted the first religious services, at an early period. There are now 5 churches in town; 2 Meth. 1 R. C. 1 Union, and 1 Presb.

KORTRIGHT—named from Lawrence Kortright, the patentee, was formed from Harpersfield, March 12, 1793. A part of Delhi was taken off in 1798, a part of Meredith in 1800, a part of Davenport in 1817, and a part of Stamford in 1834. It is an interior town, lying N. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by narrow valleys and ravines. The mean elevation of the town is 1,700 ft. above tide, and the highest summits attain an elevation of 2,400 ft. The streams are the W. branch of the Delaware, forming its S. boundary, and its tributaries, and several small tributaries of Charlotte River, draining the N. half of the town. **Bloomville,** (p. o.,) is in the S. W. part of the town.[2] **Kortright Centre,** (Kortright p. o.,) contains a church, and 25 houses. **North Kortright,** (p. o.,) and **South Kortright,** (p. o.,) are farming neighborhoods, the former near the line of Harpersfield, and the latter near Stamford. **West Kortright,** (p. o.,) is a hamlet in the W. border. The R. & O. R. R. will pass through the N. part of this town. Settlements commenced before the Revolution, but were broken up by the war.[3] The first permanent settlers after the war were from Conn., Dutchess co. N. Y., and Scotland.[4] The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1789; Rev. W. McAuley settled in town in Sept. 1794, and was installed pastor June 6, 1795. He filled that office until the time of his death, March 21, 1857, a period of 56 years.

MASONVILLE—named from Rev. John M. Mason, of N. Y., was formed from Sidney, April 4, 1811. It lies on the W. border of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into 2 ridges by the valley of Bennetts Creek, which extends E. and W. through the N. part of the town. These ridges are subdivided by numerous lateral ravines, through which flow small brooks. The highest summits are 600 to 1,000 feet above the valleys, and 1,800 to 2,000 feet above tide. **Masonville,** (p. o.,) is situated on Bennetts Creek, in the W. part of the town. Pop. 200. **East Masonville,** (p. o.,) is a hamlet in the N. part. The first settlement was commenced in 1795, on "*Cockburns Gore*,"[5] upon the W. border of the town, by immigrants from Mass.[6] In 1797, the State Road from Cherry Valley to Jerico was opened through the town. The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Joel Chapin in 1797. The first church (Bap.) was formed Dec. 7, 1820.

MEREDITH—named from Samuel Meredith, of Phila., part owner of the patent, was formed from Franklin and Kortright, March 14, 1800. It is an interior town, lying N. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, less broken than most of the towns in

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[1] Roswell Hotchkiss, and Levi and Jedediah Gaylord, settled with the Harpers near the centre of the town. Josiah Seely, Matthew Lindsley, Sam'l and John Knapp, —— 2 Hamiltons, —— Washburn, Isaac Pierce, Stephen Judd, Sam'l, Eliab, and John Wilcox, Richard and John Bristol, Abijah Baird, Byron McIlvaine, David and John McCullough, Isaac Patchin, Wm. Lamb, Caleb Gibbs, and Wm. McFarland were among the early settlers. Rebecca Harper, born Jan. 8, 1793, was the first birth after the war. Rev. John Lindsley is believed to have taught the first school. A gristmill, erected about 1775 by Col. Harper, was burned by the enemy, and was rebuilt soon after the war.

[2] *The Bloomville Mirror*, is pub. by S. B. Champion, weekly. Size 18 by 27. Terms $1 00. Established in 1864.

[3] By an advertisement dated Jan. 1785, it appears that 30 families were then settled in town. The proprietor offered 150 farms, more or less improved, free of rent, 5 years, and sixpence sterling per acre annually after forever. The first school was taught by Jane Blakesley, in 1795. Thos. McAuley, brother of the minister, and afterward Prof. in Union College, taught here in 1799. Judge Kerlee was the next teacher. A Mr. Alexander built a mill before the war and the irons concealed then have never been found. The first birth was that of Daniel McGillivrae; the first marriage that of Michael Sexsmith and Mary Ann Riggs; and the first death, that of a son of Isaac Randell. By an act of April 5, 1810, fairs were established in the village of "Health," in this town, for the sale of live stock, agricultural produce and domestic manufactures. It was to be supported by a tax of 1 per cent. on all sales.

[4] Among these early settlers were Alex. Mills, agent for the proprietor, Alex. Leal, Daniel McGillivrae, and Hugh Clark. The township was surveyed by Wm. Cockburn, in 1770, and the first improvements began soon after.

[5] A narrow strip of land between Evans Patent and the "Line of property."

[6] Among the early settlers were Wm. and Aden Wait, Dan'l Scranton, Enos Goodman Justin Nash, Peres Moody, and son Moses, Asa, Terry and Caleb Monson. The first birth was that of Sally, daughter of Daniel Wait, Aug. 10, 1797; and the first death was that of Wm. Wait, the same summer. Dr. Eli Emmons taught the first school; Simeon Wells kept the first inn, Fitch & Phelps the first store, in 1806; and Joseph Bicknell built the first saw and gristmill, in 1802.

the co. The S. and E. parts of the town are occupied by the high ridges forming the water-shed between Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers. The streams are small brooks and creeks. **Oueout,** (p. o.,) contains about 30 houses. **Meredith Square,** (Meredith p. o.,) is a small village. **West Meredith,** (p. o.,) and **East Meredith,** (p. o.,) are hamlets. These two last places are on the old Catskill Turnpike. Settlement was begun in 1787, by Joseph Bramhall, whose family were sole inhabitants till 1793.[1] Elder Nathan Stilson (Bap.) held the first meeting. He was not a regular preacher, but a zealous promoter of education and religion.

MIDDLETOWN—was formed from Rochester and Woodstock, (Ulster co.,) March 3, 1789. Colchester was taken off in 1792, a part of Delhi in 1798, Andes in 1819, and a part of Bovina in 1820. It is the S. E. corner town of the co. Its surface is a mountainous upland, bisected by the deep, narrow valley of the E. branch of the Delaware. The principal streams are Delaware River, Platte Kil, Batavia Kil, Red Kil, Bush Kil and Mill Creek. The valleys of these streams are bordered by steep, rocky hillsides often rising into mountains. The Rondout and Oswego R. R. extends through this town, with a connecting line to Delhi, in progress. **Margaretville,**[2] (p. o.,) on the N. bank of the Delaware, near the centre of the town, has a newspaper office,[3] contains 50 houses. **Griffins Corners,**[4] (p. o.,) on the Bush Kil, in the S. E. part, contains about 35 houses. **Clovesville,** (p. o.,) **Solitude,** and **Arkville,** are hamlets on the Bush Kil, below Griffins Corners. **Dry Brook Settlement,** is a lumber station on the S. branch of the Bush Kil. **Halcottsville,** (p, o.,) on the Delaware, near the E. border of the town, is a hamlet of a dozen houses. **Spruceville,** is a little settlement between Halcottsville and Margaretville. **New Kingston,**[5] (p. o.,) is a hamlet upon the Platte Kil, in the N. part of the town. **Clarks Factory,**[6] (p. o.,) is a little settlement on the Platte Kil, near its mouth. **Lumberville,** (p. o.,) is a station at the mouth of Mill Creek, in the W. part of the town. **Crants Mills,** (p. o.,) is near the S. angle. In 1762-63, a party from Hadley, Ulster co., commenced a settlement, which increased rapidly, and in a few years spread over the Delaware bottom lands.[7] The settlers were driven out in 1778,[8] but returned soon after the war. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed in 1794. There are 3 churches in town; 2 M. E. and 1 Asso. Ref. Presb.

ROXBURY[9]—named from Roxbury, Conn.—was formed from Stamford, March 23, 1799. It occupies the extreme E. portion of the co. Its surface is a mountainous upland, forming a portion of the great plateau extending W. from the Catskill Mts. The declivities of the hills are steep and rocky and are mostly unfit for cultivation. The highest points on the N. and W. borders of the town are estimated to be 2,800 feet above tide. The principal streams are the E. branch of the Delaware, flowing S. W. through the centre of the town, Bear Kil in the E., Batavia Kil and Red Kil in the S., and numerous smaller creeks. **Roxbury,** (p. o.,) lies on the Delaware, near the centre of the town. **Moresville,** (p. o.,) named from the first settler, lies near the N. E. border, **Strattons Fall,**[10] (p. o.,) in the S. **Little Falls,** upon the E. border, and **Batavia Kil,** are hamlets. The Rondout and Oswego R. R line passes through this town, and is nearly graded. The depot of Roxbury will be 100 rods from the village. The town was bonded in 1866, $150,000 to aid this road.

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[1] Hon. Sam'l A. Law came into this town in 1796, as agent and part owner of the Franklin Patent. Being a New England man he influenced a large immigration of New Englanders to this place, giving to it the peculiar characteristics of a Connecticut town.

Among the other early settlers who came in 1793, were Nathan Stilson, Caleb Strong, Nath'l Stewart, Oliver Dutton, Dan'l North, and Truman Stilson. Lucy Austin taught the first school; Jos. Bramhall kept the first inn, and the first birth and death occurred in his family. Rufus Bunnell kept the first store, at the Square, in 1799; David Spoor built the first gristmill, in 1802. The first marriage of settlers was that of Elijah Georgia, and Keziah Stewart, who eloped and were married in the fall of 1796.

[2] The old Indian village of "*Pa-ka-tagh-kan*" was situated about 1 mi. E. of this village, at the mouth of the Bush Kil. A Homeopathic Retreat for the insane was incorp. April 26, 1869, but the plan has been abandoned.

[3] *Utilitarian*, (Dem.) weekly, A. R. Henderson, ed. & pub. Size 21 by 28. Terms $1.00. Established in 1863.

[4] Named from the Griffin family, early proprietors and residents.

[5] This village is situated in the centre of a tract of land given by Wm. Livingston to 100 sufferers of the Kingston fire in 1777. Each family received 50 acres.

[6] Named from the Messrs. Clarks, who have an extensive tannery at this place.

[7] The first settlers were Harmanus and Peter Dumond, Johannes, Van Waggoner, and —— Hendricks, who located near the old Indian village. Among those who came soon after were families named Kittle, Gaple, Brugher, Slyter, Hinebaugh, Green, and Bleurch.

[8] Most of the settlers became tories, and in 1779 the Governor was empowered to cause the removal or destruction of grain in the back settlements of Ulster co., to prevent it from being serviceable to the enemy. Soon after the war, the settlers of "*Pakatagkkan*," came before the legislature for redress; but no act was passed in their favor.—*Legislative Papers, St. Lib.*

[9] Named from Roxbury, Conn., from which place many of the early settlers came.

[10] Named from an early settler. Strattons Brook falls about 40 feet at this place, furnishing a good water power,

The first settlement was made by John More, a Scotchman, on the site of Moresville, in 1786.[1] The first religious meetings were conducted by Rev. H. Myres.

SIDNEY—named from Sir Sidney Smith, a British admiral[2]—was formed from Franklin, April 7, 1801. Masonville was taken off in 1811. It lies upon Susquehanna River, in the N. W. corner of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, ending in high bluffs upon the valley of the river. The highest summits are 800 to 1,200 ft. above the valley. Oulcout and Carrs Creeks[3] flow W. through the town and empty into the Susquehanna. The valleys of these streams are deep and narrow, and are bordered by steep, rocky hills. **Sidney,** (p. o.,) on the S. bank of the Susquehanna opposite Unadilla, and **Sidney Centre,** (p. o.,) on Carrs Creek, are small villages. **Sidney Plains,** (p. o.,) upon the Susquehanna, in the N. W. corner, has a population of 105, and is an important R. R. station where the N. Y. & O. Midland, and the Alb. & Susq. R. R's. cross. It is a growing place, and has a newspaper office.[4] In May 1772, Rev. Wm. Johnston, with an Indian guide, explored this region of country, and finally selected the present site of Sidney Plains as a place of settlement.[5] Early in 1773, he moved in with his family, being the first settler in the Susquehanna Valley within the limits of the State. **Well's Bridge,** is a sta. on the A. & S. R. R., in the N. E. part. A few inhabitants remained during the war, and many returned immediately after its close."[6]

STAMFORD[7]—named from Stamford, Conn.—was formed April 10, 1792. Roxbury was taken off in 1799, and a part of Bovina in 1820. A part was annexed from Harpersfield and Kortright, April 52, 1834. It lies N. of Roxbury, on the N. E. border of the co. Its surface is a mountainous upland. Mt. Prospect, E. of Stamford Village, is estimated to be 1,500 ft. higher than the valleys. From its summit Albany city is visible in a clear day. The streams are the W. branch of the Delaware, forming a portion of its N. boundary, and Town and Rose Brooks. **Stamford,** (p. o.,) lies upon the Delaware, in the N. E. part, in Stamford, Harpersfield, Del co., and Gilboa and Jefferson, Scho. co. It was incorp. May 19, 1870, and is a thriving village. **Hobart,** (p. o.,) is situated on the Delaware, 4 mi. below Stamford. It has a national bank. The first settlement was made in 1773, by Dr. Stewart and John and Alex. Moore, from Scotland.[8] The first church (St. Peters, Prot E.) was formed at Hobart, Dec. 8, 1799. Rev. Philander Chase, afterward Bishop of Ohio and Ill., the first pastor, was installed Aug. 1799.

TOMPKINS—named from D. D. Tompkins, afterwards Governor, was formed from Walton, Feb. 28, 1806, as "*Pinefield,*" and its name was changed March 11, 1808.. It is the central town on the W. border of the co. Delaware River flows westward through near the centre of the town to the W. border where it turns S. and forms a portion of the W. boundary. Some portion of the town near the river is composed of broken and rocky mountain masses too steep and rough for cultivation. The remainder is broken and hilly and but well adapted to dairying, and is being rapidly cleared. **Deposit,**[9] (p. o.,) is situated on Delaware River, at the mouth of Oquaga Creek, on the line of Sanford, Broome co. It was incorporated April 5, 1811.[10] It was formerly the centre of a large lumber business, and is an important station on the Erie Railway. Extensive cattle yards were constructed here in 1870. It contains an academy, a printing office, bank, sawmill, 2 planing mills, a sash fac., large tan-

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1 John More, Israel Inman, Abm. Gould. Geo. Squiers. Josiah Patchin, Nehemiah Hayes, David Squiers—most of them from Fairfield, Conn.,—settled along the valley near the present village of Roxbury, in 1789.—*Gould's Hist. Del. Co.*, 197-98 99. The first child born was Charlotte, daughter of Nathaniel Tiffany, in March, 1792; and the first male child born was John Gould, in Oct. of the same year. David Smith taught the first school, in the winter of 1794-95; Isaac Hardenburgh owned the first store, John More kept the first inn, and John Pierson built the first gristmill.

2 The name was first applied by John Mandeville, an English schoolmaster, then living at Sidney Plains.

3 Named in memory of Jno. Carr, a tory, who built a saw mill upon this stream at an early period.

4 *Midland Star*, weekly; E. Orwen, ed. and pub.; size 24 by 36; terms $1.50. Established in 1869.

5 At this place was the site of an old Indian fort. Three acres of ground were enclosed by mounds of earth surrounded by a ditch. From early times the place has been called *The Fort Grounds.*

6 The first gristmill w. of Harpersfield, was built, in 1778, by Abm. Fuller, on the Oulcout, near Wattles Ferry. An inn was opened at the ferry in 1785, by Nathaniel Wattles. The first raft was sent down to Harrisburgh in 1795, by Capt. David McMasters.

7 The Stamford Collegiate Institute was established here in 1851.

8 Jas. Stewart, Wm. Frazer and son Simon, from Scotland, came in 1775. During the war most of the settlers left, but returned in March, 1786. In 1789, a company consisting of 20 heads of families and 2 single men, principally from Fairfield co., Conn., came into Delaware co. to examine the country and select locations. Several of them located in this town, and others soon followed. Dea. John Grant taught the first school, in the winter of 1788-89. Lt. Paine kept the first inn, and store, and —— Calden built the first mill, near Bloomville, before 1790. Andrew Beers, the almanac maker, resided in this town.

9 Named from having formerly been an important station or place of "deposit," for lumber preparatory to rafting in "the spring freshets." It was called by the Indians, "*Cokeose,*" (Owls Nest,) a name corrupted by the English into "Cookhouse," by which it is still designated by the old inhabitants.

10 The original corporate limits of the village were entirely within the town of Tompkins. A part of Sanford, Broome co., was annexed in 1852. The charter was amended in 1858.

nery, and 4 churches. A destructive fire occurred in the fall of 1870, but it is being rebuilt in brick in good style. Pop. in this town 496. **Cannonsville,**[1] (p. o.,) at the mouth of Trout Creek, on the Delaware, 8 mi. above Deposit, contains a sawmill, flouring mill, a large tannery, and 3 churches. Pop. 319. **Hales Eddy,**[2] (p. o.,) on the Delaware, 5 mi. below Deposit, **Barbourville,** (p. o.,) on Cold Spring Brook, near the N. border, (with 2 churches,) and **Trout Creek,** (p. o.,) (with one church,) in the N. E., are small villages. **Dickinsons Station,** is near the S. line. **Shurruc Creek,** and **Rock Rift,** are p. offices. The first settler was Jesse Dickinson, from Phila., Penn., who came in 1787; John Hulce,[3] from Neversink, (Sullivan co.,) came in April, 1789, and Philip Pine and Conrad Edict in 1791.[4] The first religious meetings were held at the house of John Hulce, by Rev. Hugh Compton, in 1794.[5]

WALTON—named from Wm. Walton, a land holder, was formed from Franklin, March 17, 1797. A part of Delhi was taken off in 1798, Tompkins in 1806, a part of Hamden in 1825, and a part of Colchester April 14, 1827. A part of Colchester was set off Feb. 1, 1799, a part of Franklin March 13, 1801, and a part of Delhi was annexed June 17, 1812. It is an interior town lying W. of the centre of the co. The deep valley of the Delaware divides the town into two nearly equal parts. The S. half is a broad, rocky, mountainous region with abrupt declivities and a surface too rough for cultivation; the N. half is broken and hilly, but generally well adapted to pasturage. The principal streams are East, West, Butler's or Third, Pine, and Beers Brooks. **Walton,** (p. o.,) is incorp. and lies on both sides of the Delaware. It is on the N. Y. & O. Midland R. R., and at the junction of the Delhi branch.. It has a newspaper office,[6] a graded school, 5 churches, (Cong., Prot. Epis., Meth. Ep., United Presb., and Bap.,) a tannery, a small woolen factory, 2 gristmills, sash and door fac., 2 planing mills, and several sawmills. The co. fairs have been held here several years. **West Brook,** and **New Road,** are p. offices. The principal agricultural interest of the town is butter making. Dr. Platt Townsend, of Dutchess co., bought 5,000 acres in 1784, surveyed it in the same year, and located in 1785 on the site of Walton village.[7] He was accompanied by 5 families of 20 persons, mostly from L. I.[8] Many settlers from Conn. arrived within a few years. The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1793.

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[1] In 1786, Jesse Dickinson, of Philadelphia, made a purchase of an extensive tract of land in this vicinity, and made preparations for the building of a city, to be called "*Dickinsons City.*" He built a gristmill upon Trout Creek, and a large hotel, which he called the "*City Hall.*" The town meetings were held in this building for several years. Dickinson run the first ratt that went from the W. branch of the Delaware. Upon his failure, Benjamin Cannon purchased the property, and from him the village derived its name.

[2] Named from Oliver Hale, first settler.

[3] The place where he settled is now (1871) occupied by his grandson, Martial R. Hulce.

[4] Mr. Edlef was a soldier of the Revolution. The first birth was that of Polly Hulse, in 1789 or '90; and the first death, that of Dorcas, wife of Oliver Hale, about 1790.

[5] There are in this town 3 Bap., 3 Presb., 3 Cong., 2 Meth. E., 1 R. C., 1 Episc., 1 Bethel M. C., and 1 Zion Meth. (Af.) churches.

[6] *Walton Chronicle*, A. D. Hitchcock, ed. & pub., weekly. Size 24 by 37. Terms $1.50. Estab. in 1869.

[7] Dr. Townsend received 1,700 acres for surveying, and paid $2.50 per acre for the remainder, receiving his deed in 1786.

[8] Among the early settlers were Gabriel and Robert North, Isaac and Wm., sons of Platt Townsend, Wm. Farnum, Joshua Pine and sons, Daniel and Joshua, Michael Goodrich, —— Beers, —— Cable, Thaddeus Hoyt, Chas. W. Stockton, Matthew Benedict, John Eels, Alan Mead, Lindal Fitch, Dan'l Weed, Nathan Kellogg, Cephas Bush, Eph'm Waring, Sam'l Hanford, Jr., Seth Berray, David and Selleck St. John, and Seymour Fitch. The proprietor offered a lot of land to the first male child born in town who should be named Wm. Walton; and the prize was within reach of a son of Mrs. Robert North, the first woman who came into town, but she had set her heart upon the name of Samuel, and a lot of land could not induce her to change her mind. The first marriage was that of Boutram Olmstead and Savory Goodrich. Lewis Seymour and Judd Raymond kept the first store, in 1791; M. Goodrich built the first saw and gristmill, and Cabriel North the first framed house.—*Hist. of Walton in Nov. 6, to 22, Vol. II. of "The Walton Jour."*

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

THIS county was formed Nov. 1, 1683, and originally was bounded south by Westchester co., and north by Roeliff Jansens Kil, and extended twenty miles back from the Hudson. It was provisionally annexed to Ulster co. for some years, and was first represented separately in the Colonial General Assembly in 1713. Livingston Manor was taken off, and annexed to Albany co. in 1717; and Putnam co. was taken off in 1812. It lies on the E. bank of the Hudson, about midway between New York and Albany, is centrally distant 70 mi. from Albany, and contains 810 sq. mi. Its surface is principally a rolling and hilly upland. The Taghkanick Mts., extending along the E. border of the co., are 300 to 500 ft. above the valleys, and 1,000 to 1,200 ft. above tide. A wide valley skirts the W. foot of this range, bounded on the W. by the Matteawan or Fishkill Mts., a high, broad range which extends N. and S. and occupies the whole central part of the co. A spur from this range extends eastward along the S. border to the Hudson, forming the N. extremity of The Highlands. This range has an average elevation of about 1,000 feet above tide, the highest peaks along the S. border attaining an elevation of 1,500 to 1,700 ft. Old Beacon, 2 mi. E. of Matteawan Village, is 1,470 ft. above tide; and New Beacon, or Grand Sachem, a ½ mi. S. of the same place, is 1,680 feet above tide. Towards the S. these mountains are steep, but toward the N. they become more sloping, and the country assumes a rolling character, broken by rounded hills. The greater part of the streams that drain the co. are tributaries of the Hudson.

The principal of these streams, commencing upon the N., are the Sawkil, Landimans, Crum Elbow, Fall, Wappingers, and Fishkill Creeks. Sprout Creek is a considerable branch of the Fishkill. The wide valley extending N. and S. through the co., separating the Taghkanick Mts. from The Highlands farther W., is drained by several streams. Ten Mile River flows S. in this valley through Amenia to near the S. line of Dover, where it turns E. and discharges its waters into the Housatonic River, in Conn. Croton River rises in the S. part of the valley. Among the highlands in the central and E. parts are numerous beautiful little lakes, noted for the purity of their waters and the beauty of the scenery about them. The principal rock formation in the co. is the Hudson River slate, which crops out upon the hills and along the courses of the streams. The rock has been quarried at Red Hook for flagging, and in various places for roofing slate.

A low ridge of metamorphic limestone extends longitudinally through near the centre of the valley, which lies at the base of the Taghkanick Mts. and along its course are numerous quarries, from which is obtained a fair quality of marble of the dolomite variety, yielding upon analysis about 40 per cent of magnesia. A portion of this marble is pure white, fine grained, and susceptible of a fine polish. Hematitic iron ore is found in almost inexhaustible quantities along the E. and S. parts of the co., and it has been extensively mined in several places. This ore is generally compact, but in some places it is fibrous. Its cavities are lined with a glossy black surface, and often contain stalactital and botryoidal concretions of the ore.

Among the other useful minerals that have been observed in the co. are graphite, formerly worked to some extent in the Fishkill Mts., oxyd of manganese, and the sulphurets of copper and iron, etc. Besides these are found calcite, asbestus, gibbsite, garnet, staurotide, epidote, feldspar, and tourmaline. Marl and peat occur in many places in the co. The soil is generally a fine quality of sandy and gravelly loam. Upon the hills in some places it is composed of disintegrated slate, and upon the Hudson River intervale it is a deep, rich alluvium. Agriculture is the leading pursuit, and few cos. in the state offer greater attractions to the farmer. The richness and variety of its soil, and its proximity to the New York market, insure a quick return for all agricultural labor. Sending milk to New York by R. R., along the Harlem and Hudson R. R. routes, and the raising of improved breeds of cattle have become important branches of business. The butter from this co. has a fine reputation in market, and several cheese factories are in operation.

A considerable amount of manufacturing is carried on in the co., the principal establishments being located at Poughkeepsie, Matteawan, Wappingers Creek, and Fishkill Landing, and a large amount of commerce is carried on by means of the Hudson.

The county seat is located at the city of Poughkeepsie. The colonial courthouse and jail was burned in 1785, and a new one was built soon after. This was burned in 1808. The present building was erected in 1809, and contains the courtroom, clerk's office, and all the usual co. offices except that of surrogate, which is in a small building adjacent. The jail is in the rear of the c. h. and was built in 1860. The co. poorhouse is at Washington Hollow, 15 m. from Poughkeepsie, on a farm of 115 acres. It is of wood, 3 stories, with basement, 150 by 35 feet, valued at $25,000. The insane are in a 2 story wooden building, 24 by 36 feet in size. Poughkeepsie has a separate almshouse, and sends none of its poor to the county poorhouse. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., extends along the E. bank of the Hudson, through Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, and Redhook; the N. Y. & Harlem R. R., extends along the E. border of the co., through Pawling, Dover, Amenia, and North East. The "Dutchess and Columbia R. R." is opened from Fishkill Landing to Millerton on the Harlem R. R., and thence to the line of Conn.; passing through the towns of Fishkill, East Fishkill, La Grange, Union Vale, Washington, Sanford, Pine Plains, and North East. The "Clove Branch R. R." 4½ m. long, extends from a junction near Hopewell, to iron mines 4½ m. The "Poughkeepsie & Eastern R. R." extends from Poughkeepsie city, 2½ m. N. E. and joins the D. & C. R. R. at Stissing. It is to be continued to State line. The "Boston, Hartford & Erie R. R." is partly built from Hopewell Junc. in E. Fishkill, through Beekman and Dover, to State line of Conn., but for the present suspended. The "Putnam and Dutchess R. R." is proposed to run southward from Hopewell on the D. & C. R. R. to a point in Carmel on the proposed "N. Y. and Boston R. R." A Railroad is under construction from Rhinebeck Station eastward. *The Poughkeepsie Bridge Co.* was incorp. May 10, 1871 for building a bridge for R. R. and common road travel across the Hudson, to be begun before July 1, 1872, and finished before 1876. Capital, $2,000,000. The bridge was to be built so as not to obstruct the navigation, and to be at least 130 feet above high tide. No pier was to be built outside of the pier limits already established by law. The banks of the river at this point, are favorable for the construction of such a bridge, which if built, will prove of great advantage to the railroad interests connecting or capable of connection with the bridge.

The first settlements in the co. were made by the Dutch at Rhinebeck and Fishkill before 1690. Other settlements were made along the river in 1700; but for some years the progress of growth was very slow. In 1714, there were 445; in 1723, 1,083; in 1731, 2,259; in 1737, 3,418; in 1749, 7,912; in 1756, 14,157, and in 1771, 22,414 inhabitants. Among the early settlers were considerable numbers of French Huguenots. A portion of the co. was settled upon leaseholds, which here, as elsewhere, led to much difficulty. The first civil districts were established in 1737.

This co. comprises the greater part of the Oblong,[1] Great and Little Nine Partners, Beekmans, Rumbouts, and Schuylers Patents.[2] In 1777, the co. for a short time was in possession of the British, and for a considerable time during the Revolution it was the seat of the colonial convention and legislature. The part of this county bordering on Hudson, has a great number of fine villas and county seats, affording delightful scenery, and splendid opportunities for the display of culture and taste. During the summer months, the population of the county is greatly increased by families from the city.

In the late war several companies, but no entire organization, was formed during the first year. Tivoli was designated in G. O. July 7, 1862, as the recruiting rendezvous of the 11th Senatorial District; but the location was subsequently changed to Hudson, where the 128th, and to Poughkeepsie where the 150th Regiments were formed by enlistments from Columbia and Dutchess cos. Parts of the 18th, 30th, 57th and 159th vol. infantry, and of the 6th cavalry were also raised in this county.

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[1] The Oblong, a tract 580 rods wide, extending across the E. border of this co. and Putnam, was mostly granted to Thos. Hawley and others, in 1731; South, Beekmans, Crum Elbow, and North Precincts were extended across to the Conn. line, Dec. 17, 1744. The patent was divided into lower, middle, and upper districts, March 9, 1774, to facilitate the collection of quitrents.

[2] Several of these patents were granted as follows: Rumbout, to Francis Rumbout and others, Oct. 17, 1685; Great or Lower Nine Partners, to Caleb Heathcote and others, May 27, 1697; Rhinebeck, to Henry Beekman, June 5, 1703; Little or Upper Nine Partners, to Sampson Boughton and others, April 10, 1706.

POPULATION *of towns (and City of Poughkeepsie,) since* 1860, *and their* POLITICAL VOTE *for President in* 1860, *and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time.* (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS AND CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Amenia.....	2,263	2,512	2,662	270	177	221	159	312	211	281	181	324	283	368	223
Beekman.....	1,371	1,203	1,486	211	77	156	78	219	75	203	55	204	124	243	78
Clinton.....	1,922	1,719	1,703	250	219	213	206	237	211	232	189	258	236	227	213
Dover.....	2,305	2,093	2,279	276	225	193	225	249	255	207	214	326	263	374	221
East Fishkill.	2,544	2,433	2,306	186	341	143	363	194	345	190	316	216	356	253	293
Fishkill.....	9,546	9,949	11,752	776	816	626	812	667	917	831	958	1,051	1,116	1,085	943
Hyde Park....	2,749	2,654	2,695	267	233	219	245	275	306	240	237	292	354	317	302
La Grange....	1,850	1,817	1,774	210	218	146	223	212	223	227	206	250	241	259	133
Milan.....	1,522	1,545	1,474	228	154	183	177	210	161	202	159	197	172	205	143
Northeast	1,735	2,007	2,179	220	156	191	172	236	187	242	180	268	215	257	219
Pawling.....	1,743	1,742	1,760	254	156	218	40	241	150	293	118	326	134	317	145
Pine Plains...	1,412	1,339	1,503	192	152	187	121	193	139	212	118	189	162	287	119
Pleasant Val'y	2,343	1,920	1,963	243	221	207	224	262	235	225	192	267	261	243	243
Poughkeepsie	3,122	3,073	4,009	271	314	226	301	291	365	314	299	364	384	318	378
" (City)	14,726	16,073	20,030	1,355	1,131	1,215	1,101	1,662	1,415	1,623	1,313	1,930	1,677	2,036	1,519
Redhook.....	3,964	3,128	4,350	333	437	236	462	329	456	303	525	347	529	345	475
Rhinebeck....	3,289	3,610	3,720	412	365	360	300	443	347	442	324	448	417	408	378
Stanford.....	2,323	2,216	2,116	267	248	230	206	270	214	279	201	286	254	295	301
Union Vale...	1,502	1,420	1,434	237	102	202	83	252	114	230	96	230	119	254	89
Washington..	2,685	2,719	2,792	305	244	206	229	306	267	330	250	353	353	351	279
Total.....	64,941	65,192	74,042	6,763	6,071	5,573	5,832	7,305	6,593	7,281	6,081	8,082	7,621	8,442	6,709

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN DUTCHESS COUNTY *during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.*

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.[1]	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on $1 valuation in cents.
1859..	490,180	$21,227,850	$7,849,349	$29,076,763	.....	$32,399.37	$44,743.61	$23,234.46	$54,213.74	0.53
1860..	489,170	21,331,233	8,026,725	29,979,236	$29,979,236	32,338.45	42,139.15	22,484.46	92,436.11	0.63
1861..	488,802	21,947,360	8,031,920	29,979,280	29,979,280	29,323.60	57,258.93	22,484.46	93,685.25	0.69
1862..	484,818	20,927,704	8,145,698	33,857,364	33,857,306	23,782.71	50,330.56	25,393.35	135,431.22	0.69
1863..	485,772	21,240,686	8,239,523	29,480,214	33,971,584	66,397.41	85,173.28	25,478.69	144,379.23	0.99
1864..	485,772	21,240,686	8,239,523	29,480,214	34,439,528	66,397.41	85,173.28	25,329.64	154,977.88	0.97
1865..	487,364	21,774,006	8,606,733	30,439,527	32,397,584	578,790.20	119,971.25	24,290.65	126,716.23	2.62
1866..	486,941	23,279,363	9,215,336	30,352,153	32,352,153	95,557.45	120,098.09	24,264.11	155,694.74	1.22
1867..	487,016	20,470,914	8,711,240	30,994,697	30,994,697	76,560.13	112,634.31	38,743.37	196,816.32	1.37
1868..	486,837	20,927,018	8,225,233	30,132,154	30,132,154	63,088.50	120,863.45	37,727.69	137,328.81	1.27
1869..	486,837	20,927,018	8,225,233	30,132,154	30,402,251	63,088.50	120,863.45	39,002.31	133,009.85	1.23
1870..	486,837	20,927,018	8,225,233	30,132,154	29,690,511	88,089.50	120,863.45	37,113.14	170,523.71	1.43

AMENIA—was organized March 7, 1788. It lies on the E. border of the co., N. of the centre, and includes about 27,000 acres. The Taghkanick Mts. extend along the E. border, and the highlands belonging to the Fishkill Range extend through the W. part. The wide valley separating these two ranges occupies the central portions. The declivities of the mts. are often steep, and their highest summits are 300 to 500 feet above the valleys. Amenia Station, on the Harlem R. R., is 540 feet above tide. The principal streams are Ten Mile River, Wassaic Creek, and West Brook, and their branches. A low range of metamorphic limestone extends N. and S. through near the centre of the valley. Iron ore has been extensively mined in the highlands W. of the valley. The iron mines in town produce about 9,000 tons of brown hæmatite annually. It is sent to furnaces in Millerton, Copake, Cornwall

1 The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 489,700. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the acres of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	376,506	96,621	475,127
1855	366,360	93,105	464,465
1860	392,664	79,609	472,273
1865	361,344	100,109	461,453

Bridge, Canaan, Conn., and Sharon Valley, Conn. They employ 45 men.[1] **Ameniaville,** (Amenia p. o.,) a station on the Harlem R. R., N. of the centre of the town, contains a newspaper office,[2] a national bank, a seminary,[3] 4 churches, steam planing mill, sash and blind fac., and a carriage fac. Pop. 650. **The City,** (City p. o.,) in the N. W. corner, contains a church and 20 houses. **Amenia Union,** (p. o.,) upon the Conn. line, has about half of the village in that State, and **South Amenia,** (p. o.,) a church and carriage factory, and 15 houses. **Leedsville,** (p. o.,) is a hamlet near the E. border. **Wassaic,** (p. o.,) is a R. R. sta. with a furnace, sash fac. and condensed milk fac. Pop. 250. The furnace produces about 64 tons of iron a week, and was established in 1826. **Sharon Station,** on the line of Northeast, is a p. o. An iron mine at this place, owned by the Manhattan Iron Co., yields about 8,000 tons annually and employs 25 men. Richard Sackett purchased large tracts of the Indians in this town and in Sharon, Conn., and settled in 1711; he failed of getting his title recognized by the crown, and died in poverty in 1748 or '49.[4] During the Revolution a furnace and foundry for the manufacture of steel for the use of the army was established about 1 mi. s. of Wassaic. The site, known as "The Steel Works," is still covered by coal dust and cinders. There are 8 churches in town.[5]

BEEKMAN—named from Col. Henry Beekman, grantee of a colonial patent. It was formed into a precinct, Dec. 16, 1737, and Powling's Precinct was taken off in 1768. It was formed as a town, March 7, 1788. A part of "*Freedom*" (now La Grange) was taken off in 1821, and a part of Union Vale in 1827. It lies in the S. E. part of the co., extending to the S. border. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland. Pleasant Hill, on the N. border, is the highest summit. Limestone and slate crop out on the summits and declivities of nearly all the hills. The streams are small creeks and brooks tributaries of the Fishkill, and are bordered by wide, fertile intervales. Silver Lake is a fine body of water near the W. line. Its Indian name is said to have been A-po-qua-que, signifying "Roundlake" Iron ore is found S. of this lake. Several iron mines occur in this town, furnishing the brown haematite, common in this region. **Creen Haven,** (p. o.,) near the W. border, **Beekmanville,** (Beekman p. o.,) near the centre, and **Poughquag,** (p. o.,) are small villages, and **Beekman Furnace,** on the N. line, has an iron manufactory and about a dozen houses. The first settlements are supposed to have been made about 1710. A. Delong located in 1716, and kept an inn at an early day. The late Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, formerly Bishop of Penn. and his brother Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, now Bishop of the Diocese of N. Y., were natives of this town. There are 3 churches in town.[6]

CLINTON—named from George Clinton, first State governor—was formed from "*Charlotte*" and Rhinebeck Precincts, March 13, 1786. Hyde Park and Pleasant Valley were taken off in 1821. It is an interior town, lying N. W. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland considerably broken by hills in the N. and W. Shultz Mts., on the N. border, and Sippe Barrack, in the W., are the highest points. Salt Point Creek, the principal stream, flows S. through near the centre. Crum Elbow Creek forms a portion of the W. boundary. Several small lakes, the principal of which is Long Point, lie in the N. part. The Poughkeepsie and Eastern R. R. crosses the S. E. corner. Slate was formerly quarried at the N. end of Shultz Mts. **Clinton Hollow,** (p. o.,) near the centre, contains 25 houses. **Clinton Corners,** (p. o.,) is a R. R. sta. on the P. & E. R. R. and has 2 stores, a mill, and 25 houses. **Schutzville,** (p. o.,) a church, gristmill and 10 houses, and **Pleasant Plains,** (p. o.,) a church and 8 houses. **Bulls Head, Clinton Point,** and **Hibernia,** are p. offices, and the latter a R. R. sta. **LeRoys Mills,** in the S. W. part, has a store, gristmill, and half a dozen houses. Derrick Van Vliet located in town about 1755. There are 5 churches in town; 2 Friends, Presb. Prot. E. and Christian.

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[1] In 1870, three mines employed 90 men, and produced 27,000 tons of ore, and 54,000 of iron loam.

[2] *Amenia Times,* (neutral,) weekly; Hoysradt & Taylor, eds. and proprietors; size 26 by 42; terms $2.00. Begun April, 1851.

[3] This institution has been under the charge of the M. E. denomination.

[4] Mr. Sackett was connected with the Livingstons in the settlement of the Palatinates at *German Camp,* now Germantown, Columbia co. Ulric Winegar and his son, Capt. Garrett, were the next families. They removed from *German Camp* in 1724, and settled on the Oblong tract. The father died in 1754, aged 102 years. —— Delamater settled soon after the Winegars, N. W. of Amenia Union. Henry Nase, Stephen Hopkins, Joel Gillett, Rez. King, Abm. and Joshua Paine, J. Howe, and Elisha Kinney settled previous to 1743. After this time the town rapidly filled up with settlers, mostly from New England. The first mill is supposed to have been built by John Delamater, at Leedsville, and the first inn to have been kept by Michael Hopkins, near the centre of the town.

[5] 3 Presb., 2 M. E. Prot. E., and R. C.

[6] Bap., M. E., and Friends.

DOVER—was formed from Pawling, Feb. 20, 1807. It lies on the E. border of the co., S. of the centre. The E. and W. borders are occupied by hills and mts., and the centre by a deep, wide valley. The valley is about 400 feet above tide, and the summits of the hills are 300 to 500 feet higher. Ten Mile River flows S. from the N. line to near the S. boundary, thence turns E. and discharges its waters into the Housatonic. It receives from the S. Swamp River, a stream that is bordered by swamps upon the greater part of its course. The limestone ridge extends N. and S. through the centre of the principal valley. Along its course several marble quarries affording the magnesian or dolomite variety, have been opened. Iron ore is found in abundance. Several fine ravines occur in this town. The most noted of these is known as "Dover Stone Church."[1] **Dover Plains,** (Dover p. o.,) a R. R. station, in the N. part of the town, contains 3 churches, a gristmill, and plaster mill. Pop. 375. **South Dover,** (p. o.,) on Ten Mile River, contains 2 churches, a grist and sawmill, and 30 houses. **Chestnut Ridge,** (p. o.,) and **Wings Station,** (p. o.,) are hamlets. **Dover Furnace,** is a p. o. The first settlements are said to have been made by the Dutch from the river towns. Among the early settlers are found the names of Knickerbacker, Osterhout, Dutcher, and Van Duzen. The first settlers upon the Oblong tract were from Conn. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) is said to have been formed about 1770.[2]

EAST FISHKILL—was formed from Fishkill, Nov. 29, 1849. It is the centre town upon the S. border of the co. Its surface is mountainous in the S. and E. and hilly in the N. and W. The highest points of the Fishkill Mts., in the S., are 1,000 to 1,200 ft. above tide. The highest point on the S. border is locally known as "*Wiccopee,*" or "*Long Hill,*" and the highest on the E. border as "*Looking Rock.*" The principal streams are the Fishkill and its tributaries, Wortel Kil, and Sprout Creek. Black Pond is a small sheet of water near the S. line. The intervales along the streams are generally wide, and bordered by steep hillsides in the S. and more gradual slopes in the N. The B. H. & E. R. R. has been partly built and the Dutchess & County R. R. is opened across this town. **East Fishkill,** (p. o.,) near the centre, contains a grist and sawmill and 15 houses. **Johnsville,** (p. o.,) near the W. border, 1 church and 14 houses. **Stormville,** (p. o.,) in the E. part, 20 houses. **Fishkill Plains,** (p. o.,) in the N. W., 1 church and 15 houses; and **Shenandoah Corners,** in the S., a church and 15 houses. **Pecksville, Hopewell,** (Adriance p. o.,) and **Fishkill Furnace,** are hamlets. **Courtlandville,** is a hamlet, near the centre of the town. **Fishkill Hook,** is a small village near the S. W. corner. **Clove Branch Junction,** is a p. o. The first settlers were Genet, Geo. and Isaac Storm, about the year 1730; Cornelius Wiltsie and Isaac Adrience came in about 1740.

FISHKILL—was formed as a town, March 7, 1788. A part of "*Freedom*" (now La Grange) was taken off in 1821, and East Fishkill in 1849. A part of Philipstown (Putnam co.) was annexed March 14, 1806. It lies upon the Hudson, in the S. W. corner of the co; its surface is mountainous in the S. and hilly in the N. The Fishkill Mts. extend along the S. border. Old Beacon and Grand Sachem, in the S. E. corner, the highest summits, are respectively 1,471 and 1,685 ft. above tide. A break in these mountains, in the E. part, opening toward the S., is known as the Wiccopee Pass. The Fishkill flows S. W. through near the centre of the town, skirting the foot of the mountains and separating them from the hilly region in the N. W. **Fishkill Landing,** (Fishkill-on-the-Hudson p. o.,) opposite Newburgh, was incorporated in 1864, and contains a bank, a savings bank, armory, 2 newspaper offices,[3] a machine shop, 4 churches, and many elegant residences. Pop. 2,992. It is a R. R. station and steamboat landing, and is connected with Newburgh by a steam ferry. **Matteawan,** (p. o.,) on Fishkill Creek, 1½ mi. above the landing has important

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[1] This ravine is about a half mile W. of Dover Plains. It is 20 to 25 feet wide at the bottom, and 1 to 3 feet at the top, and the rocks that border it are 40 to 50 feet high. It extends into the hill 30 to 40 feet, and at its farther extremity the stream flows from the mountain above in a succession of rapids. In another ravine, about half a mile S. of Stone Church, are the "Wells." A small stream here flows down from the mountain in a succession of rapids, 3 to 12 feet in height; and at the foot of each fall, smooth, rounded holes, called the Wells, have been worn in the rocks to the depth of 3 to 8 feet. The holes occupy the whole width of the bottom of the ravine, and the rocks on each side are shelving and slippery, rendering a near approach difficult and dangerous. These two localities are frequently visited by the lovers of nature during the summer season.

[2] The town has 2 Meth., 2 Bap., and 1 R. C. ch.

[3] *The Fishkill Standard,* (neutral,) weekly; Jas. E. Member, proprietor, John W. Spaight, ed.; size 28 by 42; terms $2.00.

The Home Gazette, monthly; Gould & Anthony, publishers; size 28 by 42; 16 pages; terms 75 cents. Begun in 1870.

manufactures of felt goods, hats, files, lawn mowers, wood working machinery, etc. It has a newspaper office,[1] 5 churches, a Union Free School, and a population of about 2,000. The Dutchess and Columbia R. R. has a station at this place. **Wiccopee,** a quarter of a mile s. of Matteawan is the seat of the N. Y. Rubber cos. manufactory.[2] **Byrnsville,** (or Tioronda,) is a mile s. of the landing, with a church, mill, etc. **Fishkill,** (p. o.,) 5 m. above the landing, on the D. & C. R. R. has 3 churches, a union school, a national and a savings bank, printing office,[3] and 737 inhabitants. **Baxtertown,** 2 m. N. of the landing is a small settlement of colored people, with a Methodist church. **Wappinger Falls,** (post office,) at the head of navigation on Wappingers Creek, 1½ mi. from the Hudson, lies partly in Poughkeepsie. It is largely engaged in manufacturing.[4] Wappingers Creek here falls 75 feet, furnishing an excellent water power. The village contains 4 churches, a newspaper office,[5] etc. Pop. 1,819, of which 1,139 are in this town. **Hughsonville,** (p. o.,) 7 mi. N. of the landing, contains a church, school, 2 hotels, and several stores. **New Hackensack,** (p. o.,) in the N. part, contains 1 church, 2 halls, a public school, and several stores. **Grovèville,** is a branch of the woolen factory, at Glenham. **Glenham,** (p. o.,) 2 mi. N. E. of Matteawan, contains an extensive woolen factory, and 3 churches. Pop. 924. **Carthage Landing,** (p. o.,) (Low Point sta.) on the Hudson, 3 mi. above Fishkill Landing, contains 2 churches, and 241 inhabitants. **Myers Corners, Swartoutville,** and **Brinkerhoffville,** are hamlets, N. E. of Fishkill. The latter is a sta. on the D. & C. R. R., and has a church, etc. The first settlement is supposed to have been made before 1690.[6] The town lies within the tract granted to Samuel Rumbout and others, Oct. 17, 1685. In colonial times it formed a part of the Rumbout and Fishkill precincts. There are 2 churches in town.[7]

HYDE PARK—was formed from Clinton, Jan. 26, 1821. It lies upon the Hudson, a little N. of the W. border of the co. Its surface is principally a rolling and moderately hilly upland, terminating on the Hudson in a bluff 180 feet high. Hog and Lloyds Hills, in the N. part, each about 500 feet above the river, are the highest points in town. The principal streams are Crum Elbow Creek, and Fall Kil, tributaries of the Hudson. **Hyde Park,** (p. o.,) finely situated upon an eminence half a mi. E. of the river, contains 4 churches, 2 hotels, and several stores. Pop. 600. **Staatsburgh,** (p. o.,) is a R. R. station 3 mi. N. of Hyde Park. **Crum Elbow,** (p. o.,) on the E. border. **Union Corners,** and **Hyde Park Landing,** are hamlets. Numerous elegant residences, occupying splendid sites, have been erected along the banks of the river. The first settler is supposed to have been Jacobus Stoughtenburgh, the owner of one of the nine "water lots;" he came to town about 1720. Gov. Morgan Lewis formerly resided in this town.

LA GRANGE—named from the residence of Gen. Lafayette in France, was formed from Beekman and Fishkill, as "*Freedom*," Feb 9, 1821. Its name was changed in 1828. A part of Union Vale was taken off in 1827. It is an interior town, lying S. W. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling and moderately hilly upland. Sprout Creek, the principal stream, flows S. through near the centre. Wappingers Creek forms the W. boundary. The valleys of these creeks are broad and very fertile. A Board of Town Auditors is elected in this town, under an act of April 16, 1866. **La Grangeville,** (p. o.,) in the S. E. part, **Moore's Mills,** and **Billings Cap,** (Billings p. o.,) are sta. on the D. & C. R. R. **Freedom Plains,** (p. o.,) near the centre, contains a church, hotel, &c. **Sprout Creek,** (p. o.,) is a hamlet in the S. part. **Manchester Bridge,** (p. o.,) on the W. line, is mostly in Poughkeepsie. It has a flouring mill, and large paper mill. **Arthursburgh,** (p. o.,) is a sta. on the D. & C. R. R. in the S. corner. Pop. 50. **Titusville,** in the S. W. corner, is the seat of woolen mills. The first religious society (Friends) was formed before 1800. There are 3 churches in town: Friends, Presb. and Meth.

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1 *The Matteawan Review*, (masonic—neutral in politics,) weekly; G. Contarhii, ed. and prop.; size 26 by 40; terms $2.00. Begun Jan. 1871.

2 Wiccopee, 1-2 of a mile below Matteawan, was the seat of the Wiccopee Color Mills, since changed to the New York Rubber Co., engaged in the manufacture of rubber toys. The business has been greatly enlarged within a few years.

3 *The Fishkill Journal*, (Ind.) weekly; Geo. W. Owen, ed. and pub.; size 28 by 42; terms $2.00.

4 It contains two cotton mills, an iron foundry, coach factory, &c. Population 2,269, of whom 1,612 are in this town, and 651 in Poughkeepsie.

5 *The Wappinger Chronicle*, weekly, Geo. W. Winchell, ed. & prop. Size 22 by 32. Terms $2.00. Begun in 1870.

6 A historical sketch of the early settlement of this town is given in a town directory, published in 1866, by Dean & Speight.

7 3 at Fishkill Landing, 1 at Byrnesville, 5 at Matteawan, 3 at Glenham, 3 at Fishkill, 1 at Brinckerhoffville, 2 at Carthage Landing, 1 at Baxter, 1 at Hughsonville, 1 at Wappinger Falls, and 1 at New Hackensack.

MILAN—was formed from Northeast, March 16, 1818. It lies on the N. border of the co., W. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of the streams. The declivities are generally gradual slopes, and the hills are arable to their summits. Roeliff Jansens Kil crosses the N. E. corner. The other streams are small, and are bordered by fertile intervales. **Jacksons Corners,** (p. o.,) on Roeliff Jansens Kill, in the N. E. corner, contains 1 church, hotel, &c. **Rock City,** (p. o.,) is a hamlet near the line of Rhinebeck. **Milanville,** (Milan p. o.,) **La Fayetteville,** (p. o.,) **Shookville,** and **Thornville,** are small places. The first settlements were principally made by tenants under the original proprietors, about 1760.[1] The first church (M. E.) was formed about 1790. There are 4 churches, 3 Meth. and 1 Christian.

NORTHEAST—was formed as a town, March 7, 1788. Milan was taken off in 1818, and Pine Plains in 1823. It is the N. E. corner town of the co. A tongue of land 1½ mi. wide, upon the E. border, extends 4 mi. N. of the remaining part of the town. The surface is a hilly and broken upland. The Taghkanick Mts., extending along the E. border, are rocky and broken, and are 1,000 to 1,200 ft. above tide. The highest point in the valley W. of the mountains, forming the summit level of the N. Y. & H. R. R., is 771 feet above tide. Ten Mile River, the principal stream, flows S. through nearly the whole length of the town. Chekomeko Creek flows N. through the W. part. Indian Pond, on the E. line, Round Pond, on the S. line, and Rudds Pond are the principal bodies of water. The town is well adapted to grazing, and large quantities of milk are sent to N. Y. Extensive beds of iron ore have been opened in this town. **Northeast Centre,** (p. o.,) contains 2 churches and 20 houses. **Millerton,** (p. o.,) a sta. on the Harlem R. R. where the D. & C. R. R. crosses, is a thrifty village, with two iron furnaces in the vicinity, each yielding about 3,500 tons annually. The census of 1870 reports in this town 2 blast furnaces producing about 6,000 tons annually, and employing 75 men. **Spencers Corners,** has a church and 12 houses. **Coleman Station,** is in the S. part. **Oblong** and **Mount Riga,** are p. offices. The pioneer settlers were mostly from Conn., and located here from 1725 to 1730.[2] The first religious services were held by Moravian missionaries, at an Indian mission house at the N. end of Indian Lake.[3] There are 5 churches in town.[4]

PAWLING—was formed as a town, March 7, 1788. Dover was taken off in 1807. It is the S. E. corner town in the co. A high range of hills extends along the E. border and another occupies the W. part. A fine, broad valley occupies the central portions and separates the two highland regions.[5] Swamp and Croton Rivers take their rise in the valley, the former flowing N. and the latter S. Whaleys and Little Ponds—the sources of the Fishkill—lie near the W. border, and Oblong Pond lies in the N. E. part. The ridge of limestone from which marble is quarried extends into the N. part from Dover. An iron mine about 2 miles W. of the village, yielded in 1870, about a thousand tons of ore. Large quantities of milk are daily sent to the New York market. **Pawling,** (p. o.,) a station on the H. & N. Y. R. R., contains a bank, newspaper office,[6] 2 churches, and 50 houses. **Campbellville,** in the N. part, contains 20 houses. **Quaker Hill,** (p. o.,) and **Farmers Hill,** are hamlets. Settlements are supposed to have commenced at Quaker Hill between 1720 and 1730, by Friends from N. J., who organized the first religious society soon after their arrival. There are 6 churches in town: 2 M. E., 2 Bap., and 2 Friends.

PINE PLAINS—was formed from Northeast, March 26, 1823. It lies on the N. border of the co., E. of the centre. The surface is a hilly upland, the ridges being separated by broad valleys. The highest summit is Stissing Mt., in the W. part, 400 to 500 feet above the valleys. Its declivities are steep, and it is crowned with a mass of naked rock. Roeliff Jansens Kil crosses the N. W. corner, and the Shekomeko or Cheecomico flows N. through near the centre. Thompsons, Stissing, and Mud Ponds lie at the E. foot of Stissing Mt., and Buttermilk Pond and several smaller ones are in the S. part. Marl is found in several localities. **Pine Plains,** (p. o.,) near the centre of the town, on the Dutchess & Columbia

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[1] In 1760, Johannes Rowe bought of Robert Livingston 911 acres a little N. of La Fayetteville, and located upon it, and much of this land is still held by this family. Among the other early settlers we find the names of Clark, Stewart, Simons and Herrick, a part of whom were from Conn.

[2] Baltus Lott and Adam Showerman first settled in the S. part of the town. Barzillai Rudd, Elder Dakin, and —— Spencer were also early settlers.

[3] The remains of this old mission house are still visible at this place.

[4] 2 M. E., Bap., Cong. and R. C.

[5] Mt. Tom, a prominent peak 1-2 mi. W. of Pawling Station, is about 300 feet above the valley.

[6] *The Pawling Pioneer*, (neutral) weekly, Philip H. Smith, ed. & prop. Size 24 by 36. Terms $2.00. Established in 1870.

R. R. contains a bank and 4 churches, a newspaper office,[1] 3 hotels and several stores. Pop. 401. **Hammertown,** contains an extensive scythe factory and a dozen houses.[2] **Pulvers Corner,** (p. o.,) and **Mount Ross,** (p. o.,) are hamlets. **Bethel, Shekomeko,** (p. o.,) and **Winchels,** are stations on the D. & C. R. R. The first settlements were probably made about 1740.[3] A Moravian mission was established among the Indians at Shekomeko, 2 mi. s. of Pine Plains, in Sept. 1740.[4] This town was empowered by act of Feb. 19, 1864, to take a bequest left by Seymour Smith, late of Germantown, for an academy. There are 7 churches in town.[5]

PLEASANT VALLEY—was formed from Clinton, Jan. 26, 1821. It is an interior town, lying w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland. Barnes and Dennis Hills, in the N. W., are the highest points. Wappingers Creek, flows s. w. through near the centre; Sprout Creek takes its rise in a pond in the s. w. part. Slate crops out along the hills, and a vein of marble has lately been discovered. **Pleasant Valley,** (p. o.,) in the s. w. part, formerly incorp. it contains a cotton factory and 4 churches. **Salt Point,** (p. o.,) on Wappingers Creek, contains a grist and plaster mill and 30 houses. **Washington Hollow,** (p. o.,) on the line of Washington, contains 2 churches, 2 hotels, and 2 stores. The County Agricultural Fairs are held here. The Bloomville cotton mills are 2 mi. north. **Crum Elbow,** is a p. o. The Poughkeepsie & Eastern R. R. passes through this town, with two stations. The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1765; Rev. Wheeler Case, was the first pastor. There are 7 churches in town.[6]

POUGHKEEPSIE CITY — was formed from Poughkeepsie, and incorp. as a village March 27, 1799, and as a city March 28, 1854. The charter of Poughkeepsie was amended May 1, 1869. The city is divided into 6 wards, and its officers are a mayor, 2 aldermen from each ward, 2 assessors, a recorder, 2 justices of the peace, 4 constables, a treasurer, 12 com's of schools, a chamberlain, a supt. of streets, a marshal, a chief engineer of the fire dep. and 2 assistants, a supervisor from each ward, and such other officers as are authorized by law. The city expenditure in 1869, was $107,611.38, valuation $5,356,600. The funded debt amounts to $200,000. Population by wards, in 1870: 1st ward, 4,050; 2d. 3,885; 3d. 2,810; 4th. 3,389; 5th. 3,011; 6th. 2,935. Total, 20,080, of whom 15,655 were native, and 4,425 of foreign birth; 19,388 were white, 690 colored, and 2 Chinese. In 1860, the whites numbered 14,286, and the colored, 440. The city is situated upon the Hudson, a little s. of the centre of the w. border of the co. The ground gradually rises from the river to a table land, 150 to 200 ft. high, upon which most of the city is built, and about 1 mi. back into a hill 500 ft. high. Fall Kil, a small stream, flows in a tortuous channel through the city, and once afforded a limited water power; but proving to be a cause of sickness, the channel has been straightened, and the dams removed. The city is finely laid out on the bluff overlooking the Hudson; and, besides the co. buildings, it contains 6 national banks with a capital of $1,585,000, 1 savings' bank, 3 daily and 3 weekly nowspapers.[7] During the summer daily lines of steamers run to New York and to Albany, and a considerable trade is carried on by barges and boats. It is an important sta. on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. and the Poughkeepsie & Eastern R. R. runs from the E. border of the city, N. E. across the county to Stissing. A street R. R. connects the two depots. There is an iron bridge of

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1 *The Pine Plains Herald*, (neutral) weekly, S. T. Hoag, ed. & prop. Size 24 by 36. Terms $1.50.

2 Harris's Scythe Factory gives employment to 50 hands, and turns out about 2,000 dozen scythes per annum.

3 In 1740, John Rau, a German, lived on a hill N. E. from Shekomeko. John Tice Smith, Jas. Graham, C. W. Rautz, Ebr. Dibble, and —— Snyder were also early settlers.

4 Being persecuted in their religious opinions they removed to Bethlehem, Pa., followed by several of their Indian converts. The mission was visited by Count Zinzendorf and Bishop David Nitschman soon after its location in this town. During the last 2 years, 62 native converts were baptized and admitted to the church. Gottlieb Buettner, one of the missionaries, died in Feb. 1, 1745, at this place.—*Heckewelder's Hist. Morav. Mission*, 20; *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, *III.* 1014; *Davis's Shekomeko*, p. 29.

5 Bap., M. E., Presb., Prot. E., Christian and 2 Union.

6 2 Presb., 2 Meth. Ep., Friends, Bap. and Christian.

7 *Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle*, (Rep.) Isaac Platt & Sons, pubs. Size 26 by 40. Terms $7.00.

Poughkeepsie Weekly Eagle, from the same press as above. Size 31 by 46. Terms $2.00.

Poughkeepsie Daily Press, (Dem.) E. B. Osborne ed. & prop. Size 26 by 38. Terms $6.00.

The Poughkeepsie Telegraph, (weekly,) from the same press as the latter. Size 30 by 46. Terms $2.00.

Poughkeepsie Morning News, (Ind.) daily, T. G. Nichols ed. & pub. Size 22 by 32. Terms $5.00.

The Dutchess Farmer, (Ag.) weekly, Egbert B. Killey, ed. & prop., 8 pages. Size 28 by 42. Terms $2.00. Begun April 1, 1869.

50 ft. span over Fall Creek. A steam ferry connects the city with New Paltz Landing. The manufactures are extensive and various.[1]

The *City Hall* is a plain brick building, situated on Main St., a little w. of the courthouse.

The *Public Schools* are under the charge of a board of education. The schools are 6 in number, and employ 42 teachers. The number of children between 4 and 21 was 6,230, of whom 2,704 are enrolled, and on an average 1,579 attended. Total expenses of the schools the last year, $27,801.27. Number of volumes in the public library is 7,727.

The *Y. M. Christian Association* was organized Nov. 1864. It has a reading room cor. of Main and Market Sts., and a library of 600 vol.

The *Poughkeepsie City Alms House* is valued at $50,000. The building is new, of brick, 3 stories, and 2 lateral wings each 2 stories, presenting a front 154 feet and a depth of 50 ft. It is on a lot of 24 acres.[2]

The Academy has been sold under an act passed Feb. 17, 1870, and the proceeds turned in towards building a High School and Library. A site has been bought cor. of Washington St. and Lafayette St. and the building is in course of erection.

The Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, is located on a commanding site 2 miles north of the city, with 300 acres of land connected. The site was selected by commissioners, and the institution was established by law March 16, 1867. The grounds were bought by the Supervisors of the co. for $34,000, and the city gave $50,000 towards the cost of buildings. It is intended for the treatment of cases of acute insanity, and will receive those supported by private as well as public expense. The plan contemplates a central building and a north and south wing, each of four sections, with every convenience needed for such an establishment. By an act of April 21, 1871, it is to receive the insane poor from Franklin, Essex, Warren, Saratoga, Albany, Greene, Ulster, Sullivan, and cos. E. and S. of these. Up to December 15, 1870, $633,139.54 had been expended. It is intended for 400 patients, and is far advanced for the reception of patients. This institution commands a beautiful view of the river, and of distant mountains, while its ease of access and quiet seclusion, are highly favorable circumstances.

The Poughkeepsie Lyceum of Literature, Science and Art, was incorp. April 6, 1838. It maintains lectures.

The *Poughkeepsie Orphan Asylum and Home of the Friendless*, having for its object the care of orphans and destitute children, was organized June 21, 1847. Building finished in 1857, 3 stories, 45 by 60 ft., on Hamilton st. in S. part of city; property worth $19,000. Investments $14,285. The city has 23 churches and chapels.[3] Besides these, there is a *Rural Cemetery Association*, and a well organized *Fire Department*.[4] Extensive water works are under construction.[5]

The *Old Ladies' Retreat, in the city of Poughkeepsie*, was incorp. March 28, 1870, with the right to hold property to value of $100,000. It occupies the premises of the old Dutchess academy. The city is noted for the extent and number of its schools. Among these may be mentioned Vassar College,[6] the Poughkeepsie Female Academy,[7] Poughkeepsie Collegiate Institute for young ladies,[1] Poughkeepsie Military Institute,[9] Riverview Military Academy,[10]

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[1] The principal manufactures are 2 blast furnaces, a R. R chair fac., 7 carriage fac., 4 foundries and machine shops, 2 brass foundries, 2 sash and blind fac., 1 mowing machine fac., 4 chair and cabinetware fac., 19 clothing manufactories, 3 breweries, a glove fac., a large and 2 small carpet fac., a pin fac., a tannery, 2 hardware fac., a tool fac., a glazed paper fac., and other manufactories in great variety. The two iron furnaces in this city are owned mainly by the same proprietors, although with different corporate names. Each is a double furnace. The ores are from Port Henry, and the country back of Fishkill. Together, they employ 150 men.

[2] The poor of the city were by act of April 29, 1863, placed under the local authorities, and the city made a district separate from the county. A Board of Com'rs. of the Almshouse was created to hold for 3 years, and to be elected one annually. They were to receive all moneys from excise licenses from the county, fines and other revenues, and a share of the value of the old poorhouse, and might build new buildings.

[3] 1 Bap., 1 Cong., 3 Episc., 1 German Meth., 1 Luth., 3 M. E., 1 Zion M. E., (Af.) 1 Presb., 2 R. C., 5 Reformed, 1 Swedenborgian, 3 Mission chapels, a Jewish Synagogue, and 2 Friends' meeting-houses.

[4] The department has 2 steamers and 2 hand engines.

[5] Under an Act of April 12, 1867, the sum of $200,000 was authorized to be raised, subject to approval of the people at an election. The water is taken from the river 3 miles above, and is raised to a reservoir on College Hill.

[6] *Vassar College*, incorp. Jan. 18, 1861, and endowed by the munificence of the late Matthew Vassar, who donated $408,000 for the purpose. Its Art Gallery and Library was a separate gift by Mr. Vassar of $20,000. Cost of college building, $344,454.93; calisthenium, $16,098.70; grounds, 200 acres, $49,000; observatory, $6,040.85; other fixtures, $6,651. Total real estate, $440,303.48. Other college property, $136,530.49. Total property, $576,833.97. It is devoted to female education, and has, according to report of 1869, a faculty of 35 instructors, 162 undergraduates, 126 preparatories, and 72 students pursuing special studies. Total, 362. It conferred the degree of A. B. upon 34 graduates in that year. It has a lecture fund of $50,000, an auxiliary fund of $50,000, a library, art, and cabinet fund of $50,000, and a repair fund of $100,000 and upwards, provided by the will of its founder. The premises are about 2 miles E. of the city, on a quiet farm estate.

[7] Under the Rev. D. G. Wright; Cannon st., near Market street.

[8] Under Geo. W. Cook and Mary B. Johnson, proprietors.

[9] Under C. B. Warring; corner Smith and Mansion sts.

[10] Otis Bisbee, principal and proprietor.

Cottage Hill Seminary,[1] Eastman's National Business College,[2] St. Peters' Male and Female Academies, and several other schools, mostly owned by individuals, and all in part patronized from New York and other cities.

The settlement of this place dates back to 1700, or a little before, and a house built in 1702, was preserved until within a few years. It was known as the "Van Kleeck House," and many historical associations were connected with it.[3]

POUGHKEEPSIE—was organized as a town March 7, 1788. The city of Poughkeepsie was taken off March 28, 1854. It lies upon the Hudson, s. of the centre of the co. Its surface is mostly a rolling upland. Wappingers Creek, forming the E. boundary, and Fall Kil, flowing s. through Poughkeepsie city, each furnish a considerable amount of water power. **New Hamburgh,** (p. o.,) on the Hudson, in the extreme s. angle, has a population of 400. It is a R. R. station, and is connected by a ferry with Marlborough, Ulster co.[4] **Channingville,** opposite Wappinger Falls, contains a population of 1,350. **Manchester,** on the line of La Grange, contains about a dozen houses. **Rochdale,** in the N. E. corner, is a small manufacturing village, with a population of 75. **Locust Glen,** is a p. o. The first settlements were made by the Dutch, about 1700.

RED HOOK—was formed from Rhinebeck, June 2, 1812. It lies upon the Hudson, in the N. W. corner of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, terminating on the Hudson in a series of bluffs 100 to 150 ft. high. The E. part is hilly. Prospect Hill is a prominent peak a little s. of Upper Redhook Village. The streams are the Saw Kil, and White Clay Kil. The valleys of the streams are broad and their banks low. Long Pond in the E. part, forms the source of the Saw Kil. **Redhook,** (p. o.,) near the centre, has a bank, a newspaper office,[5] a cigar and tobacco manufactory, a female orphan asylum, and 3 churches. Pop. 861. **Tivoli,**[6] (p. o.,) in the N. W. part, has a large R. R. freighting establishment, and a steamboat landing. Pop. 452. **Anandale,** (p. o.,) 2 mi. from Barrytown, is the seat of an Episcopal Collegiate Institute.[7] Pop. 347. It is adjacent to **Myersville,** the two places forming a continuous village. They contain 5 churches, and about 600 inhabitants. **Barrytown,** (p. o.,) is a R. R. station, 6 mi. below Tivoli. It contains 1 church, and is a place of considerable trade. Pop. 248. **Upper Redhook,** (p. o.,) in the N. E. part, contains 1 church, and 506 inhabitants. **Cedar Hill,** on the Saw Kil, contains 1 church, a blanket and yarn factory, and a flouring mill. **Madalin,** (p. o.,) is a business village a mile from Tivoli. Pop. 629. The first settlements were made between 1713 and 1727, by the Dutch. There are 10 churches in town.[8] Along the river are numerous elegant country seats. Gen. John Armstrong, and Gen. Richard Montgomery, of Revolutionary memory, resided in this town.[9]

RHINEBECK[10]—was organized as a town, March 7, 1788. Redhook was taken on in 1812. It lies upon the Hudson, N. W, of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling and moderately hilly upland, terminating on the river in bluffs 100 to 150 ft. high. Landmans Creek, the principal stream, flows S. W. through near the centre. Rhinebeck Kil is its tributary. Lake Sepasco is a small body of water in the N. E. corner. **Rhinebeck,** (p. o.,) near the centre of the town, was incorp. April 23, 1834, and again April 12, 1867. It con-

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[1] Rev. Geo. T. Rider, Garden st., between Mill and Mansion sts.

[2] H. G. Eastman, proprietor; Washington street, near Mill.

[3] Among the early settlers were Dutch families named Van de Bogart, Van Benschoten, Van de Bergh, Van Wagener, De Graff, Le Roy, Parmentier, Messier, Ostrom, Hogeboom, Filkins, Swartwout, Frear, Hegeman, and Livingston. The first house stood until 1865. It was built of stone, and was furnished with loopholes for the use of musketry. During the Revolution the colonial legislature held several sessions in it.

[4] On the night of Feb. 5–6, 1871, an accident occurred at New Hamburgh, in which a down oil train broke an axle, throwing an obstruction on the other track, into which, a few minutes after, an up passenger train run into, taking fire, and destroying by fire and water about 22 lives. David Simmons, the brave engineer on the up train, died by adhering to his trust, and thus doubtless saved many lives that otherwise must have been lost.

[5] *Redhook Journal*, (Ind.) weekly, Albert Peister, ed. and pub. Terms $1. Size 21 by 28. Estab. in 1859.

[6] A ferry connects this place with Saugerties, Ulster co.

[7] *St. Stephen's College*, at Anandale, was incorp. March 20 1860, and in 1869 reported a faculty of 7 instructors and 64 students. The college has 20 acres attached, and its premises are valued at $133,400. Income $19,175. It is intended for the education of young men for the Episcopal Ministry.

[8] 4 Prot. E., 2 M. E., Luth., Bap., Union, and Reformed.

[9] Among the early settlers were families named Haeners, Shufeldt, Zippertie, Hagerdorn Wiederwax, Tranys, Staats, Mellbau, Bermar, Woldort, Near, Prosius, and others, mostly from Germany. They first settled near Barrytown and Tivoli. The first marriage on record is that of Adam Shaffer and Maria Shoell, July 31, 1746. The first baptism on the church record is that of Catharine Woldorf, April 23, 1734.

[10] Rhinebeck Precinct, as formed Dec. 16, 1737, included the lands purchased of the widow Paulding and her children by Dr. Sam'l Staats; all the land granted to Adrian Roosa, and Cotbe; land patented by Col. Henry Beekman, June 5, 1703; and the land granted to Col. Peter Schuyler, called the Magdalen Island Purchase. The name is derived from the first settlers, who were from near the Rhine, in Germany, and Beekman, an original proprietor.

tains a bank, paper mill, 2 newspaper offices,[1] carriage factories, a large circulating lib.[2] and about 3,000 inhabitants. **Rhinebeck Station,** (Rhinecliff p. o.,) on the Hudson is a place of considerable business. A steam ferry connects the place with Rondout, Ulster co. **Monterey,** near the N. border, contains a church and a dozen houses. The Rhinebeck & Connecticut R. R. is projected and under construction, from the landing eastward. The first settlement was made some time before 1700, but the precise date cannot be determined. The first family that came in was that of Wm. Beekman, the original proprietor.[3] The first religious services are said to have been held in this house. The first church (Ref.) was formed May 23, 1724, at the present village of Monterey.[4] The Lutheran church at Monterey, was formed in 1730. There are 11 churches in town.[5]

STANFORD—was formed from Washington, March 12, 1793. It is an interior town, lying N. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a broken and hilly upland. The hills are generally rounded, and admit of cultivation to their summits. Slate crops out in numerous places along their declivities, and bowlders and water-worn pebbles are thickly strewn over a considerable portion of the surface. The highest point is Carpenter Hill, in the N. E. corner. Wappingers Creek, flowing S. W. through near the centre, is the principal stream. Hunns Lake,[6] in the N. E. and Uptons Pond in the S. W., are the principal bodies of water. The Dutchess & Columbia R. R. passes diagonally across this town, and the present terminus of the Poughkeepsie & Eastern R. R., is on the line of this road in this town. A considerable quantity of milk is sent daily to New York by the Harlem R. R. **Stanfordville,** (p. o.,) near the centre of the town, contains several important manufactories, 6 churches, and about 50 dwellings. **Bangall,** (p. o.,) on Wappinger Creek, is a small village with limited manufactories. **Attlebury,** (p. o.,) **Shunpike,** and **Stissing,** (p. o.,) are stations on the D. & C. R. R. **Stissingville,** and **Old Attlebury,**[7] are hamlets. There are 6 churches in town.[8]

UNION VALE—was formed from Beekman and "*Freedom,*" (now La Grange,) March 1, 1827. It is an interior town, lying S. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland, divided into two parts by a broad valley, which extends N. and S. through the centre. Slate crops out upon the summits and the declivities of the hills. The Clove Kil, a tributary of Fishkill Creek, flows S. W. through near the centre. Several iron mines occur in this town. **Verbank,** (p. o.,) in the N. W. cor. is a station on the D. & C. R. R. **Oswego Village,** (p. o.,) near the W. border, contains a church, and a dozen houses. **Clove,** (p. o.,) near the centre, contains 2 churches and about a dozen dwellings. **Crouses Store,** in the S. part. **North Clove,** is a p. o. **Mansfield,** (p. o.,) in the N. E. corner, and **Pleasant Ridge,** (p. o.,) in the S. E. corner, are p. offices. Henricus Beekman, the patentee, conveyed 1,000 acres to his son Henry, in 1716, and settlement is supposed to have commenced soon after.

WASHINGTON—was formed March 7, 1788. Stanford was taken off in 1793. It is an interior town, lying near the centre of the co. The surface is a rolling and hilly upland. Slate crops out on the hills, and water-worn pebbles are thickly strewn over a small portion of the surface. The principal elevations are Muckle Hill, near the centre, Molly Mt., in the N. W. corner, Plymouth Hill, in the S. E. corner, and Canoe Hill, near the N. line. The streams are small creeks and brooks. Round and Shaw Ponds, in the N. part, form the sources of Wappingers Creek. A large quantity of milk is sent from the E. part to N. Y. by the Harlem R. R. The raising of blooded stock receives considerable attention. There is a factory of condensed milk in this town. **Millbrook,** (Harts Village,) is a sta. on the D. & C. R. R. with promise of thrifty growth. The old village is half a mile distant,[9]

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1 *Rhinebeck Tribune,* (Dem.) weekly, Chas. S. Wilber, man. ed., R. P. White, pub. Size 26 by 38. Terms $2.00.
Rhinebeck Gazette, (Ind.) weekly, Tho. Edgerly, ed. & pub. Size 26 by 38. Terms $2. Estab. in 1846.

2 *The Starr Institute,* was incorp. April 18, 1862, for the purpose of furnishing facilities for the intellectual and moral improvement of the inhabitants of Rhinebeck. Its income is limited to $2,500 annually.

3 Wm. Beekman came from Germany with his son Henricus in May, 1647; and with them came a number of poor families, who afterward settled in this town. Among the first families were those named Sipperly, Kipp, Pink, Schmidt, Shoptown, Backman, and Elseffer.

4 About 1800 this church divided, by mutual consent of the members; one branch located at Rhinebeck and the other at Redhook. The first Baptism on record is that of John Schmidt, April 5, 1730.

5 Ref., Luth., 2 Prot. E., 3 M. E., R. C., and Bap.

6 Formerly Thompsons Pond.

7 An immense spring of pure cold water near this place, has considerable local notoriety.

8 Orthodox Friends, Hicksite Friends, Christian, 2 Bap., and M. E.

9 *The Millbrook Gazetteer,* weekly; Chapin & Charlonis, pubs., John J. Charlonis, ed.; size 24 by 36; terms $2.00. Established in 1870.

near the centre. **Mabbettsville,**[1] (p. o.,) 2 mi. E. of Millbrook, contains 12 dwellings. **Lithgow,** (p. o.,) near the E. line, 2 churches and 10 dwellings. **Mechanic,** (Washington, p. o.,) 2 mi. S. of Harts Village, a boarding school,[2] 2 churches, and 15 dwellings, and **Little Rest,** (p. o.,) in the S. E. part, 2 gristmills and 15 dwellings. **Coffin's Summit,** is a station on the D. & C. R R. **Four Corners,** is a hamlet. **Washington Hollow,** (p. o.,) is on the line of Pleasant Valley. There are 4 churches in town.

ERIE COUNTY.

THIS county was formed from Niagara, April 2, 1821. It lies upon Lake Erie and Niagara River, is centrally distant 253 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,071 sq. mi. Its surface is level in the N., rolling in the centre, and hilly in the S. A region perfectly flat, and much of it marshy, lies along Tonawanda Creek, and occupies the greater part of the N. tier of towns. This level region is bounded on the S. by a limestone terrace, 20 to 60 ft. high, extending from the N. border of Buffalo city, E. through the S. part of Amherst, Clarence, and Newstead. A nearly level region, extending S. from the summit of this ridge, embraces the city of Buffalo and the towns of Chicktowaga, Lancaster, and Alden, and terminates in the rolling region which occupies the central parts of the co. The ridges in the centre and S. have a general N. and S. direction, and rise gradually toward the S. the highest summits attaining an elevation of 200 to 300 ft. above the valleys, 900 to 1,000 ft. above Lake Erie. The highlands are divided into several distinct ridges by the valleys of Cazenove and Eighteen Mile Creeks. The slopes of the hills are generally gradual; but in some places the banks immediately bordering upon the streams are steep. The land along the lake in the N. is low and level, but in the S. it rises in steep banks to a height of 20 to 50 ft. Niagara River, the outlet of Lake Erie, forms a portion of the W. boundary of the co. Its current flows at the rate of 2½ miles per hour. Grand Island, commencing about 5 miles below Buffalo, divides the river into two nearly equal branches. Squaw, Strawberry, Rattlesnake, Tonawanda, Beaver, and Buckhorn Islands, also in Niagara River, are within the limits of this co. The river is navigable to the head of the rapids, about 2 mi. above Niagara Falls.

Tonawanda Creek[4] forms the N. boundary of the co. It flows in a tortuous course through a low, marshy region. It has been straightened, deepened, and improved as a part of the enlarged Erie Canal, and by means of a dam at Black Rock, in the northern part of Buffalo city, the waters of the lake is taken to feed the canal as far east as Montezuma. The current, therefore, flows *up stream*, from the mouth of this creek to the point where the canal leaves it, about 12 miles. The principal branches of the Tonawanda Creek, are Murder and Ellicott —or Eleven Mile—Creeks. Buffalo Creek enters the lake at Buffalo city, its estuary, artificial canals, and structures built in the lake near its mouth forming the harbor. Its principal tributaries are Cayuga Creek, from the N., and Cazenove Creek,[5] from the S. The other principal streams are Little Buffalo, Eighteen Mile,[6] Big Sister, and Cattaraugus Creeks, all flowing into the lake, and the last forming the S. boundary of the co.

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[1] Named from Jas. Mabbett, a former proprietor.

[2] The Nine Partners Boarding School was founded at this place in 1796, by the Friends' Yearly Meeting. A farm of 100 acres is attached to it, and it has a cash endowment of $10,000. It is devoted to the education of the children of Friends in indigent circumstances, and for many years it has had an average attendance of 100 pupils.

[3] Reformed, 2 Epsc. and Union.

[4] Seneca, *Ta-no-wan-deh*, meaning, "at the rapids or ripples," or perhaps more nearly literally, "at his rapids."

[5] Named from Theophilus Cazenove, agent for the Holland Land Co.

[6] The Seneca name is "*Gaah-gwahge-gu-aah*," literally, "it was the residence of the Gaah-gwah people." Leaving off the suffix for the past tense, the name is "Gaah-gwah geh," literally, "Gaah-gwah" place or residence.

The lowest rocks are those of the Onondaga salt group; and these are succeeded by the hydraulic, Onondaga, and corniferous limestones. The central part of the co. is occupied by the Marcellus and Hamilton shales, and the summits of the southern hills are covered by the rocks of the Portage group. The rocks of the salt group occupy nearly all the low land below the limestone terrace. They are covered so deep with drift and alluvium, however, that they have but little influence upon the surface soil, and can never be profitably quarried. Hydraulic limestone of an excellent quality crops out along the N. base of the limestone terrace, and is extensively quarried. The terrace is composed of Onondaga and corniferous limestone; and along its whole extent are numerous quarries, furnishing an abundance of lime and building stone of excellent quality. Several sulphur springs are found near the N. base of the terrace. The shales of the central and southern parts of the co. are generally covered with a thick deposit of drift, and are only visible along the margin of the streams. These rocks furnish an inferior kind of building stone, but are not otherwise valuable.

The soil in the N. is generally a stiff clay loam, interspersed with beds of marl and muck; further S. it is a clay and gravelly loam resting upon limestone. The southern hills are covered with drift, consisting of clay and gravel. The soil of the valleys is generally a gravelly loam and alluvium.

The principal pursuits in the N. are grain raising and dairying.[1] The hilly regions are much better adapted to pasturage than tillage. The people of Buffalo and Tonawanda are mostly engaged in commerce and manufactures.

Buffalo is the co. seat.[2] The courthouse, situated on the corner of Clinton and Ellicott sts., is a brick building, containing the court and jury rooms, the office of the co. clerk, and most of the other co. offices. By an act passed April 21, 1871, the Governor and Senate were directed to appoint 5 com'rs., of whom three were to reside in Buffalo, to fix the site of a city and county hall, as a c. h. and for other public purposes, and to superintend its erection. The expense was to be borne equally by the city and county. The present courthouse was built in 1850, at a cost of $18,000. The jail is a small stone building on the same lot. The Erie Co. Penitentiary is located on Fifth st. in Buffalo. The buildings are 5 in number,—the male and female prisons, the workhouse, the warehouse, and the superintendent's dwelling. Prisoners are received from Allegany, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, and Niagara cos.[3] The Erie Co. Poorhouse is located on a farm of 152 acres, 5 mi. from the central part of Buffalo. The main building is of stone, 3 stories and basement, 90 by 65 feet with wings of the same height, 45 by 100 feet. There is a hospital, 2 stories, 40 by 80 feet, a lunatic asylum of stone, 2 stories, 40 by 118 feet, a school room, and several other structures. Valued in all at $110,000.

The principal lines of communication are the Erie Canal, and the following railroad lines: The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. has a branch from Buffalo directly towards Batavia; another from Buffalo to Tonawanda, from whence it runs to Lockport and Niagara Falls, and another from Batavia to Tonawanda direct, passing through the N. border of the co. The Buffalo Division of the Erie Railway runs E. from Buffalo to Attica, and a line has recently been built from Buffalo to Tonawanda, and thence to Suspension Bridge. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. follows near the shore (but generally not within sight of the lake,) from Buffalo southwestward. The Buffalo, N. Y. & Phila. R. R. is mostly built from Buffalo diagonally across the co. to its S. E. corner, and thence southward. A R. R. bridge across the Niagara, is under construction opposite the N. part of Buffalo, (to be finished in July, 1872,) which will connect with important lines in Canada already built, and at present dependent upon steam ferries for their connection with the railroads of this county. The west abutment and several piers are built. This bridge is erected under permission of an act of Congress. Chap. 176, Laws of 2d Sess. 41st Congress, which declares that any bridge across the Niagara River will be a postroad; the location to be fixed by the Sec. of War, and the bridge to have two draws, each of 160 feet. Railroad co's. are to have equal rights to the use of the bridge. By

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1 In 1869, there were reported 45 cheese factories in this co., of which 41 used the milk of 22,200 cows. In 1865, but 7 were reported, using the milk of 2,249 cows, and 5 of them producing 435,774 lbs. of cheese.

2 Before the erection of Erie co., Buffalo was the county seat of Niagara co.

3 The penitentiary lot contains 5 acres, and is enclosed by a stone wall 14 feet in height. It was opened May 5, 1849, for convicts, and had received in the year ending Sept. 30, 1870, 1,377 male and 66 female convicts. The expenditures for the year were $30,210.42; received for convict labor, $15,805.60. The prisoners are mostly employed in making saddlery and harness wares, upon contract. The removal of female convicts at Sing Sing, if from the 8th Judicial District, to this prison, was allowed by Act of April 22, 1865.

Chap. 57, laws of same sess., the city of Buffalo was authorized to construct a tunnel under the Niagara River at Black Rock.

With the exception of the Indian Reservation and the Mile Strip, along Niagara River, this co. was all included within the Holland Purchase. The Indian lands, containing 130 sq. mi. and lying upon both sides of Buffalo Creek, at its mouth, were purchased in parcels, at different times; and the whole territory is now thickly settled. The first settlements were made at Buffalo, about 1794-95, and in other places within a few years after. The generous outlays made by the Holland Company in the construction of roads, bridges, mills, &c., led to a rapid occupation of all the best lands in the co. On the morning of the 30th of Dec., 1813, a British force of about 1,000 men crossed over from Canada and captured Black Rock and Buffalo. The American forces then stationed at these places were superior to the British in point of numbers; but the officers were not qualified for command, and a large share of the militia fled upon the commencement of the action. The village of Buffalo was burned in retaliation of the wanton destruction of Newark, in Canada, by the Americans under Gen. George McClure, a short time before.[1] The opening of the Erie Canal and of the various lines of R. R., have greatly tended to develop the resources of the co., and to convert Buffalo, its chief city, into one of the greatest commercial places on the upper lakes.

The part taken by Erie co. in the late war, was briefly as follows: The 21st Regiment, and in part the 49th, were raised in this county, and organized at Buffalo in the summer of 1861. A regimental camp was established at Buffalo, August 29, 1861, under Gen. G. A Scroggs, and the 100th Regiment was formed there. Buffalo was designated the rendezvous for those enlisted in the 31st Senatorial District, under General Orders 52, dated July 7, 1862. The 116th and 164th Regiments N. Y. Vols. were organized at that place, in the summer and fall of that year. The 27th Battery was organized at Buffalo. Besides these, parts of the 36th, 155th, 160th, 179th, and 187th Infantry, and of the 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 22d, 24th and 26th Cavalry, 1st Vet. Cavalry, 2d Mounted Rifles, and 1st Artillery regiments were raised in this county.

POPULATION *of towns (and the City of Buffalo,) since* 1860, *and their* POLITICAL VOTE *for President in* 1860, *and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time.* (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

Towns and City.	Total Population.			Vote for Governor. (Republican and Democrat.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Alden	2,442	2,520	2,547	260	264	292	202	207	316	195	311	206	304	205	272
Amherst	5,089	4,575	4,555	299	406	452	166	296	520	256	467	317	469	242	394
Aurora	2,580	2,436	2,573	349	206	199	316	332	199	333	219	375	219	310	235
Black Rock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston	1,716	1,734	1,633	119	216	213	87	191	207	134	216	129	225	117	221
Brandt	1,097	1,376	1,359	132	112	113	114	147	135	125	129	137	129	136	120
Buffalo (City)	81,129	94,502	117,715	6,173	5,742	6,232	4,759	7,057	7,483	6,804	7,414	8,974	8,833	8,409	9,509
Chiektawaunga	2,743	2,657	2,465	154	189	179	148	296	196	155	199	222	172	199	137
Clarence	3,356	3,610	3,147	398	173	125	326	439	213	349	140	454	209	371	202
Colden	1,569	1,396	1,471	201	154	142	193	175	183	418	273	160	209	152	194
Collins	2,119	2,054	2,109	413	104	143	147	370	115	375	228	484	179	318	193
Concord	3,183	2,811	3,172	413	276	388	407	396	295	190	165	428	276	408	273
East Hamb'gh	2,136	2,128	2,230	269	230	166	221	250	195	247	206	276	214	247	192
Eden	2,459	2,392	2,270	252	187	273	166	211	253	216	238	238	245	188	236
Elma	2,091	2,907	2,326	295	229	229	164	226	263	201	269	255	234	210	263
Evans	2,510	2,626	2,593	259	197	262	256	340	202	298	199	334	229	326	252
Grand Island	954	1,229	1,126	101	62	105	59	124	87	91	99	109	102	107	118
Hamburgh	2,991	3,139	2,934	210	295	311	183	190	252	181	351	226	357	198	349
Holland	1,533	1,523	1,451	142	170	183	123	141	169	132	182	139	200	127	206
Lancaster	4,659	4,112	4,337	373	381	427	253	322	452	295	394	360	426	266	436
Marilla	1,596	1,630	1,804	201	192	192	156	175	209	205	193	204	230	175	220
Newstead	3,162	3,206	3,378	447	214	216	373	457	230	422	230	463	231	383	261
North Collins	1,943	1,813	1,615	260	91	108	211	223	141	233	121	239	122	192	134
Sardinia	1,942	1,821	1,704	253	170	163	234	256	135	239	179	256	170	193	168
Tonawanda	2,439	3,040	3,039	157	272	325	94	171	352	131	324	176	350	141	379
Wales	1,710	1,441	1,416	193	160	154	192	176	147	186	134	198	134	177	136
West Seneca	2,784	3,347	3,196	102	185	213	72	127	238	137	236	212	290	140	283
Part of Cataraugus I. R.	.....	1,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	141,971	157,150	178,695	12,430	10,865	11,800	9,642	13,055	13,398	12,538	13,122			13,937	15,371

[1] The total number of buildings burned was 334, worth $350,000.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN ERIE COUNTY, *during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.*

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.[1]	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on $1 valuation in cents.
1859..	612,846	$40,716,218	$6,326,480	$47,042,698	.....	$43,543.81	$90,526.66	$35,068.40	$81,826.20	0.53
1860..	614,171	37,603,965	5,474,020	43,077,985	$47,251,841	50,743.32	105,329.45	35,433.83	145,693.18	0.71
1861..	614,171	36,629,213	6,605,595	43,234,708	47,251,941	57,974.63	105,267.63	35,433.88	147,662.00	0.73
1862..	612,846	36,111,161	7,154,100	43,265,261	46,543,090	60,421.76	103,062.28	34,903.50	196,152.00	0.83
1863..	614,171	36,662,657	7,845,813	44,508,470	47,046,595	121,564.51	154,730.41	35,314.95	290,118.03	1.09
1864..	612,846	37,156,163	7,574,220	44,730,383	47,945,913	120,447.74	589,164.44	35,334.36	215,396.16	2.01
1865..	612,846	37,156,163	7,574,220	44,730,383	47,614,230	120,441.74	589,164.44	35,710.67	186,290.63	1.96
1866..	614,171	37,647,899	8,507,480	46,155,379	46,444,601	115,983.36	236,231.61	36,363.45	233,532.14	1.39
1867..	614,171	37,647,899	8,507,480	46,155,379	49,155,379	115,983.36	236,231.61	61,444.22	312,136.65	1.58
1868..	612,826	41,762,963	11,431,680	52,894,503	49,673,561	135,578.15	363,303.94	62,093.20	226,037.47	1.58
1869..	612,826	41,462,963	11,431,680	52,894,503	52,894,543	135,578.15	250,155.24	66,118.18	231,413.63	1.29
1870..	612,846	40,392,351	8,155,240	51,533,591	52,894,543	127,075.21	276,434.90	66,118.18	319,045.32	1.49

ALDEN—was formed from Clarence, March 27, 1823, and a part of Marilla was taken off in 1853. It lies upon the E. border of the co., N. E. of the centre. Its surface in the W. is level, and in the E. gently undulating. It is watered by the head waters of Cayuga and Eleven Mile Creeks. **Alden,** (p. o.,) a station on the Buffalo Div. of the Erie Railway, was incorporated May 7, 1869. **Alden Centre,** (p. o.,) **Town Line Station,** and **Mill Grove,** (p. o.,) in the N. W. corner, are small villages. **Mill Grove,** (p. o.,) is one mile from Wende Station. **Alden,** (Crittenden p. o.,) and **Wende,** are stations on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. **Town Line,** is on the W. line, near the S. W. corner. Settlement was commenced in the spring of 1810, by Moses Fenno.[2] Rev. John Spencer conducted the first religious services, in 1811. The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1813–14.

AMHERST, named in honor of Lord Amherst—was formed from Buffalo, April 10, 1818; and Chicktowaga was taken off in 1839. It lies upon the N. border of the co. Its surface is level. Eleven Mile and Ransoms Creeks flow across the town in a N. E. direction; and Tonawanda Creek forms its N. boundary. In the S. part of the town is a very copious sulphur spring, sufficient to serve as a mill stream. Natural gas also occurs in quantities.[3] A ledge of limestone extends across the S. part of the town, from which limestone is quarried in various places. Beneath this ledge is a layer of hydraulic limestone, which is extensively quarried at Williamsville for waterlime. **Williamsville,** (p. o.,) (named from Jonas Williams, one of the early settlers,) was incorp. in 1850, and is situated on Eleven Mile Creek, in the S. part of the town. It contains 4 churches, an academy, and several manufactories. A R. R. has been authorized from this place to Buffalo, but not built. The village has 712 inhabitants. **Eggertsville, Getzville, East Amherst,** and **Westwood,** are p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1804, by Timothy S. Hopkins and Elias Ransom, from Great Barrington, Mass.[4]

AURORA—was formed from Batavia, as "*Willink,*" April 11, 1804. Its name was changed April 15, 1818. Clarence was taken off in 1808, Buffalo in 1810, Concord, Hamburgh, and Eden in 1812, Holland and Wales in 1818, and a part of Elma in 1857. It occupies nearly a central position in the co. Its surface is rolling in the N. and hilly in the S. The declivities of the hills are generally gradual slopes, and their summits are 150 to 300 feet

[1] The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 536,701. The area of cities and villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the acres of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	270,874	191,832	462,701
1855	340,308	253,345	593,653
1860	364,710	166,829	531,539
1865	407,302	178,423	585,735

[2] Among the first settlers were Joseph Freeman, John Eastabrook, Wm. Snow, and Arunah Hibbard, who came in 1810; Samuel Slade, James Crocker, Samuel Huntington, and Jonas Stickney, who came in 1811; and Wm. Dayton, who came in 1812. The first birth was that of a daughter of Arunah Hibbard; and the first death, that of Polly Cransaky, in 1812. John Rogers built the first sawmill, in 1813 or '14, and the first gristmill, in 1817. Amos Bliss kept the first inn, and Seth Eastabrook the first store, both in 1816. The first school was taught by Mehetabel Eastabrook, in 1815.

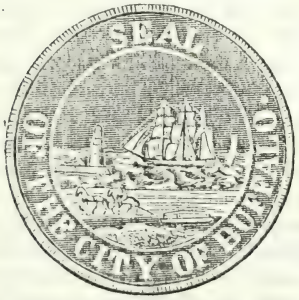
[3] A mining company in Getzville was allowed by Act of Feb. 20, 1866, to lay conduits for gas in the streets of this town and Tonawanda.

[4] Among the early settlers were Wm. Maltbury, Jonas Williams, James Harmon, Horatio Kelsey, Seth Canfield, Enos A. Armstrong, and Jas. Harris. The first sawmill was built in 1801, by —— Thompson; and the first gristmill, by Wm. Maltbury, in 1803. Elias Ransom kept the first inn, in 1805, and Juba Storrs & Co. the first store, in 1812.

above the valleys. The principal streams are Cazenove Creek and its branches. **Willink,** (p. o.,) incorp. Dec. 29, 1849, is situated on the E. branch of Cazenove Creek, in the N. part of the town. **East Aurora,** (p. o.,) about 1 mi. E. of Willink,[1] on the Buff., N. Y. & Phil'a. R. R., contains several manufacturing establishments. **West Falls,** (p. o.,) on the W. bank of Cazenove Creek, in the S. part of the town, and **Griffins Mills,** (p. o.,) on the same stream, near the centre of the town, are small villages. The first settlement was made in the fall of 1803, by Jabez Warren, Henry Godfrey, and Nath'l Emerson.[2] The evidences of ancient Indian occupation were plainly visible upon the advent of the whites.[3] The first church (Bap.) was organized with 16 members, in 1810, by Elder Irish. Ex-Pres. Millard Fillmore and Hon. N. K. Hall, Judge of the U. S. Dist. Court, were for some years residents of East Aurora.

BOSTON—was formed from Eden, April 5, 1817. It is an interior town, lying S. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valley of the N. branch of Eighteen Mile Creek, which flows N. W. through near the centre of the town. The valley of this stream is about three-fourths of a mile wide. **Boston,** (p. o.,) on the N. branch of Eighteen Mile Creek, contains several small manufactories, and about 50 houses. **Boston Centre,** (Patchin p. o.,) on the same stream, and **North Boston,** (p. o.,) are small villages, with water power. The first settlement was made by Didemus Kinney, in 1803.[4] The first religious services were conducted by Rev. John Spencer, in 1810.

BRANT, named from Col. Joseph Brant, the noted Indian warrior—was formed from Collins and Evans, March 25, 1839. It lies upon the shore of Lake Erie, in the S. W. corner of the co. The surface is generally level, with a gentle inclination toward the Lake. Cattaraugus Creek forms a part of the S. boundary. The only principal streams are Big Sister, Delaware, and Muddy Creeks. **Brant,** (p. o.,) contains 33 houses. **Farnham,** (p. o.,) is a station on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., and contains 46 houses. The first settlement was made in 1817, by Moses Tucker.[5] The first religious services were conducted by Benj. Olmsted, in 1820. There are 3 churches in this town.



BUFFALO CITY—was formed as a town from Clarence, Feb. 8, 1810. Amherst was taken off in 1818, and Tonawanda in 1836. Buffalo Village was incorp. April 2, 1813, re-organized in 1815, and again in 1822, and incorp. as a city April 20, 1832, with its limits enlarged by the addition of that part of the Mile Strip Reservation S. of York and North Sts. By the provisions of a new charter, granted April 13, 1853, the then town of "*Black Rock*"[6] was included within the city limits. The city lies at the E. extremity of Lake Erie, extending nearly 10 mi. along the lake shore and the upper part of Niagara River, and occupies an area of about 40 sq. mi. The charter has since been repeatedly revised the last revision being in 1871. It is divided into 25 wards. Before the division into wards in 1871, there were but 13 wards, and the changes made at that time were so general, that no attempt at comparison with former periods can be attempted. The population of the

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[1] The Aurora Manual Labor Seminary was chartered Oct. 18, 1833; and in 1838 its name was changed to the Aurora Academy. The manual labor department was long since abandoned.

[2] These were followed by Joel and John Adams, Tabor Earlle, and Humphrey Smith, in 1804, and Wm. Warren, Thos. Tracy, Christopher Stone, and Luther Hilbard, in 1805. The first birth was that of Orra Warren, in Dec., 1805; and the first death, that of a daughter of Humphrey Smith, in 1806. Phineas Stevens built the first sawmill, in 1806, and the first gristmill, in 1807. Gen. Wm. Warren kept the first inn, in 1806, and Adams & Hascall the first store, in 1808. The first school was taught by Mary Eddy, in 1806.

[3] Two hills in the N. part of the town, were fortified by circular breastworks, in many places 6 to 8 feet high. Human bones, of almost giant size, have been dug up near the fortifications; and pieces of pottery and iron axes have been found in the vicinity.—*Letter of Rev. Asher Wright.* In 1809, an ancient copper plate, 12 by 16 inches, covered with letters or hieroglyphics, was plowed up upon the land of Ephraim Woodruff, in Aurora. The finders, not knowing its value as a specimen of antiquity, converted it into a dipper and skimmer.—*Turner's Hol. Pur.*, p. 669.

[4] Oliver and Charles Johnson settled in the town in 1805, and Richard Cary and Sam'l Eaton in 1807. The first birth was that of Phinney Johnson, in 1806; the first marriage, that of David Stannard and Esther Yaw, in 1810; and the first death, that of Joel Beebe, in 1809. Ethan Howard built the first mill, in 1810; Job Palmer kept the first inn, in 1811; and Aaron J. Tupper the first store, the same year. The first school, was taught by Joel Eddy, in 1810.

[5] John, Robert, and Major Campbell, and John West, settled in the town in 1818, and Ansel Smith, Robert and Wm. Grannis, and Benj. Olmsted, in 1819. The first birth was that of a son of John West, in 1818; the first marriage, that of Levi Grannis and Leah Hallida, in 1819; and the first death, that of Matthew West, in 1822. The first mill was built by Samuel Butts, in 1822; the first inn was kept by Josephus Hubbard, in 1825; and the first store, by Milton Morse, in 1835. Julia Bradley taught the first school, in 1823.

[6] The village of "*Black Rock*," in this town, was incorp. April 24, 1837, and receives its name from the color of the rock which outcrops at the ferry landing. The remaining part of the town was organized as Black Rock, Feb. 14, 1839.

wards before this division by the census of 1870, was as follows; 1st, 12,966; 2d, 8,232; 3d, 9,411; 4th, 8,021; 5th, 16,838; 6th, 11, 949; 7th, 13,624; 8th, 7,037; 9th, 6,054; 10th, 9,066; 11th, 6,738; 12th, 5,280; 13th, 2,498. Total, 117,714. The principal streams are Big Buffalo and Scajaquady Creeks,—the former emptying into Lake Erie and the latter into Niagara River. The commercial part of the city was formerly marshy, and solid ground has only been secured by filling in with earth. The northern or Black Rock portion of the city, was included in the "Mile Strip," reserved by the State, in the settlement of Massachusetts claims, and sold by the State in lots. The remainder was included in the Holland Land Company's purchase, and was laid out by their direction as the village of "*New Amsterdam.*"

The site rises gradually, and attains in one or two places an elevation of about 100 ft.; but the greater portion of the area occupies an extended plain of an average height of 50 ft. above the lake. On the "*Buffalo Plains,*" and along the river at North Buffalo, are extensive quarries of limestone, furnishing an excellent building material.[1] The city is regularly laid out, and the streets are broad and straight. The *Buffalo Street R. Co.*, has line through Main, Niagara and Genesee Streets. The city is supplied with wholesome water from Niagara River. The supply was formerly in charge of a company incorp. in 1849. Under an act passed May 7, 1868, the city was allowed to raise $1,500,000 to purchase the old works and construct new according to the wants of the city. They have erected additional pumps on the Holly plan, and now have 56 miles of distribution mains, and 504 hydrants. Receipts from water rents for last year $107,889.26. $322,460.64 were spent in enlarging and extending the works. They are under 3 commissioners, who report annually to the common council. The reservoir, situated on Niagara between Connecticut and Vermont Sts., is 88 ft. higher than the river, and has a capacity of 13,500,000 gallons. The new works require no reservoir, and pump directly into the mains, and a high *service supply* by this means secured.

The *Harbor of Buffalo* is formed by Big Buffalo Creek, a ship canal about a mile long parallel with the shore outside of the natural channel, and connecting with it by several slips: a canal in Hamburgh st. a mile long, with a slip leading into Ohio Basin, of 10 acres and the harbor proper, and Erie Basin below the mouth of the river formed, by a break water, and jetty pier. The U. S. Government are now building a break water 4,000 feet long, quite a distance out in the lake, which will afford immense additional harbor accommodations, and great security to navigation. The harbor is lighted by a lighthouse near the end of the South Pier, (first built in 1828, and refitted in 1857,) and by lights on the Breakwaters. Horseshoe Reef at the outlet of the lake, has a lighthouse of iron, built in 1856. Black Rock harbor in the N. part of the city is very capacious and easy of access. It is formed by a stone dyke from Squaw Island 2,915 yards upward, and with the island forms a harbor 4,565 yards long and from 88 to 220 yards wide, with an area of 136 acres. Besides affording an exceedingly convenient harbor, with an average depth of 15 feet, this work secures a water-power of about 4½ ft. A ship lock is constructed at its foot; and it is on the line of the Erie Canal. The Erie Canal enters the city along Niagara River, from which it is separated by a seawall, and extends southward to near the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and thence eastward to Hamburgh St. The R. R. communications have been noticed in the general accounts of the county.

The *Fire Department*, is under a superintendent, and consists of a paid and a volunteer force. The former has 8 steam fire engines, 6 horse hose carts, and 35 employees. The latter has 5 hose, 3 hook and ladder, 1 hand engine, and 1 tarpaulin co. There is a Fire Alarm Telegraph, with 65 stations, and the whole expense of the Fire Dep. during the last year was $89,133, of which $26,885.50 was for new engines and permanent improvements. Losses in 1870 by fire $131,530.78, being much less than for many years before. The Fireman's Benevolent Asso. has a permanent fund of $36,723.02, and expended last year $19,775.32, of which $3,694.48 was to widows and orphans.

The *Police* were lately under the Board of Niagara Frontier Police Com'rs. whose district included Buffalo, Tonawanda, and Wheatfield, who were allowed a force of 125 men, of whom 115 were assigned to Buffalo. By a recent act, which came into force May 1, 1871,

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[1] A paper on the *Geology of Buffalo*, by Geo. E. Hayes, pub. in 1869, contains full and minute details upon the subject.

this Board was abolished, and the police system is in the hands of a local Board, and limited to the city.

The *Engineer's Department* reported at the beginning of 1871, 301.64 miles of streets in the city; 69.35 miles of paved streets costing $1,848,517.17; 69.91 miles of sewers, costing $594,286.20 and 64.57 miles of stone side walks, costing $301,720. The expense of the Street Com'rs Dep. was $49,002.57 for repairs. Cost of lighting streets in 1870, $84,695.11. The Buffalo Gas Light Co. org. Feb. 1848, has a capital of $825,000, and 76 miles of mains laid. There are 3,004 street lamps set.

The *Government Building*, cor. of Washington and Seneca sts, is an elegant stone structure, containing the post office, District Court Rooms of the N. Dist. of N. Y., Custom House, and various U. S. offices. It is fire proof throughout: was built in 1855-8, is 60 by 110 feet in size, 3 stories high, and is both ornamental and substantial in appearance. An act has been recently passed, providing for the erection of a new City Hall, but at the time of writing, nothing had been done towards the erection. The *State Arsenal*, 165 by 65 feet in size, was built in 1858, at a cost of $35,100, and is a massive stone building fronting on Batavia st. Several public markets, are located in central points of the city. *Fort Porter* is a government work opposite Fort Erie; built in 1842-8, at a cost of $140,000, and intended for a garrison of 300 men, and for mounting 64 guns. It is adjacent to one section of the proposed park, and was used to some extent in the late war, as a rendezvous for troops.

Banks.—There are in Buffalo 5 State Banks with a capital of $2,150,000 and 3 national banks with a capital of $550,000. There are 6 savings banks, and 7 banking houses not incorp. Four insurance companies have their central office in the city. There are about 30 newspapers and periodicals.[1]

Commerce.—This branch of industry has been the leading source of wealth and prosperity in the city, and the natural advantages of this port, with the facilities already secured and in course of realization, cannot but continue through all coming time to render this city distinguished as a commercial port.

In 1870, 3,768 vessels, with 1,550,240 tonnage and crews of 41,861, cleared coastwise; 730 American vessels, of 451,054 tons and crews of 7,214 cleared for Canada ports; and 811 Canadian vessels, of 83,616 tons and crews of 4,549 cleared for Canadian ports.

The following are the total entries and clearances for each of the past nineteen years:

Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.
1852	9,441	3,092,247	127,494	1862	16,390	6,689,191	166,135
1853	8,298	3,252,678	128,112	1863	15,376	6,757,903	154,415
1854	8,912	3,990,294	128,028	1864	14,105	6,891,348	148,161
1855	9,211	3,360,233	111,575	1865	13,444	1,032,593	145,864
1856	8,128	3,018,586	112,054	1866	13,528	6,617,630	142,973
1857	7,581	3,226,806	132,163	1867	12,222	5,586,951	125,142
1858	8,318	3,329,246	86,337	1868	17,744	4,250,168	116,062
1859	10,524	5,592,626	118,000	1869	10,500	4,111,691	105,336
1860	11,527	4,710,175	120,497	1870	10,625	4,157,793	105,798
1861	13,966	5,963,896	144,178				

[1] *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, (Rep.) daily except Sundays, Matthews & Warren, pub., size 29 by 46, terms $10.

Tri-Weekly Commercial Advertiser, same size, and pubs. as above, terms $5.

Buffalo Patriot and Journal, weekly, same, size and pubs. as above, terms $1.50.

Buffalo Courier, (Dem.) daily except Sundays, Warren, Johnson & Co. pubs., size 30 by 46, terms $10.

Buffalo Weekly Courier, same pubs. as above, size 28 by 42, terms $1.50.

Buffalo Evening Courier and Republic, daily except Sundays, Warren, Johnson & Co. pubs., size 24 by 30, terms $6.

Buffalo Express, (Rep.,) daily except Sundays, Express Printing Co. pubs., size 26 by 43, terms $10.

The Weekly Express, by the same pubs. as above, size 26 by 43, terms $1.50.

Evening Post, daily except Sundays, George T. Bryan, pub., size 23 by 33, terms $5.

Buffalo Telegraph, (German Republic,) daily except Sundays and Mondays, Philip H. Bender, pub., size 24 by 36, terms $6.50.

Buffalo Weekly Telegraph, same size, and pub. as above, terms $2.

Sonntag Zietung, Sundays, same size and pub. as above, terms $2.

Der Demokrat und Weltberger, daily, except Sundays, Brunck & Held, pubs., size 24 by 36, terms $6.50.

Der Weltberger, weekly, same pubs. as above, size 27 by 41, terms $2.50.

Buffalo Volks Freund, daily, German Press Union publishers, size 24 by 36, terms $6.

Buffalo Volk, weekly edition, size 28 by 42, terms $2.

Central Zietung, weekly, Joseph Hogg, pub., size 32 by 46, terms $2.50.

Freie Presse, weekly, German, Reinecke & Zesch, pubs., size 22 by 32, terms $1.50.

Aurora, (German Catholic,) Christian Wieckman, pub., 8 pages, size 26 by 42, terms $2.

Buffalo Christian Advocate, (Religious,) Rev's. Robie and Ripley, pub., weekly, size 26 by 40, terms $2.

Le Phare des Lacs, (French,) weekly, M. C. Petit, pub., 16 pages, size of page 12 by 14, terms $3.

Excelsior, monthly, W. T. Horner pub., 16 pages, size of page 8 by 11, terms $1.

Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal, monthly, Julius F. Miner, M. D., pub., octavo, 60 pages, terms $3.

Union, monthly, (German,) C. Lieleupheiffer, pub., 8 pages, size 20 by 27, terms 50 cts.

Around the World, monthly, W. T. Horner, pub.

Die Wachende Kirche, monthly, (German,) John A. A. Graban, pub. quarto, size of page, 12 by 14, terms $1.50.

Live Stock Journal, (Ag.,) monthly, Lewis N. Allen, pub., quarto, 24 pages and covers.

Our Record, monthly, managers of Home of the Friendless, pub., quarto, size 20 by 27, terms 50 cts.

Homœopathic Quarterly, Rollin R. Gregg, M. D., pub.

Our Leisure Moments, monthly, 32 pages 8 vo., Ives & Hutchinson, eds. & pubs. terms $1.

Every Body, monthly, 16 pages, size 32 by 48, terms $1.50, Henry H. Sage, ed. & pub., established in 1871.

Great Expectations, monthly, 24 pages, 8 vo., terms 75 cts. Deshler & Welch, eds. & pubs.

In 1870 about 5,000 linear feet of new dockage was added to that formerly existing, and much of this was intended to accommodate the coal trade. The receipts of coal by canal, railroad and lake during the year, were 524,733 tons of bituminous, and 354,054 tons of anthracite. The Buffalo Creek R. R. called into existence by the growing importance of the coal business, extending from the R. R. tracks of the city across the creek, and around on the sand beach outside.

The prominent articles of lake and canal trade in former years have been grain and flour. There are 31 grain elevators, having a capacity of 7,415,000 bushels, and a transfer capacity of 2,889,000 bushels per day. The proprietors are united as the "Western Grain Elevating Asso." In 1870, they handled 19,907,906 bushels of wheat, 9,425,571 of corn, 6,620,820 of oats, 650,060 of rye, 1,465,888 of barley, and 20,949 of malt. Total 38,095,672 bushels.

Grain Trade of Buffalo for Thirty-five Years.

Years.	Flour, barrels.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
1836	139, 178	304, 090	204, 355	28, 640	4, 876	1, 500
1837	126, 805	450, 350	94, 490	2, 553	.....	3, 267
1838	277, 620	333, 117	34, 148	6, 577	.....	900
1839	294, 125	1, 117, 262	.....	.....	.....	.....
1840	597, 142	1, 004, 561	71, 327	.....	.....	.....
1841	730, 040	1, 635, 000	201, 031	14, 144	.....	2, 150
1842	734, 408	1, 555, 420	454, 530	.....	4, 710	1, 268
1843	917, 517	1, 027, 241	223, 966	2, 589	.....	1, 392
1844	915, 030	2, 177, 500	137, 178	18, 017	1, 617	456
1845	764, 750	1, 770, 740	54, 200	23, 000	.....	.....
1846	1, 374, 529	4, 744, 184	1, 455, 258	218, 300	47, 530	28, 250
1847	1, 857, 000	6, 489, 100	2, 862, 800	446, 000	.....	70, 787
1848	1, 249, 000	4, 520, 117	2, 293, 000	560, 000	6	17, 889
1849	1, 207, 435	4, 943, 973	3, 321, 651	362, 389	.....	.....
1850	1, 103, 039	3, 631, 347	2, 593, 378	357, 530	3, 600	.....
1851	1, 258, 224	4, 167, 121	5, 988, 775	1, 140, 340	242, 773	10, 652
1852	1, 299, 213	5, 549, 778	5, 136, 746	2, 596, 231	497, 913	112, 251
1853	975, 557	5, 420, 043	8, 065, 792	1, 530, 655	401, 093	107, 152
1854	739, 756	3, 510, 732	10, 108, 983	4, 401, 439	313, 865	177, 066
1855	936, 761	8, 122, 126	9, 741, 430	2, 693, 222	62, 304	299, 591
1856	1, 126, 048	8, 465, 671	9, 633, 277	1, 733, 382	46, 327	245, 810
1857	845, 953	8, 334, 179	5, 713, 611	1, 214, 760	37, 944	48, 536
1858	1, 536, 109	10, 671, 550	6, 621, 603	2, 175, 231	308, 371	125, 214
1859	1, 420, 333	9, 234, 652	3, 113, 653	394, 502	361, 560	124, 693
1860	1, 122, 335	18, 502, 649	11, 386, 217	1, 209, 594	262, 158	80, 822
1861	2, 159, 591	27, 105, 219	21, 024, 657	1, 797, 905	313, 757	337, 764
1862	2 846, 022	30, 435, 831	24, 283, 627	2, 624, 932	423, 124	791, 564
1863	2, 958, 089	21, 240, 318	20, 036, 952	7, 322, 187	641, 449	422, 309
1864	2, 028, 520	17, 677, 519	10, 478, 681	11, 682, 637	465, 057	633, 727
1865	1, 788, 393	13, 437, 888	19, 340, 901	8, 494, 799	820, 563	877, 676
1866	1, 313, 548	10, 515, 673	27, 998, 542	10, 298, 751	1, 672, 757	1, 193, 519
1867	1, 417, 799	12, 228, 141	17, 376, 378	10, 535, 159	1, 793, 596	918, 330
1868	1, 524, 818	12, 647, 781	16, 889, 952	11, 310, 153	679, 241	934, 586
1869	1, 606, 629	19, 335, 646	11, 937, 131	5, 312, 874	696, 467	125, 003
1870	1, 453, 913	20, 136, 166	8, 885, 333	6, 620, 306	1, 857, 424	660, 951

Aggregate Receipts of Grain, by Decades, Compared.

	Grain, bushels.	Grain, includ. flour, bush.
1836 to 1845, 10 years	14, 368, 908	41, 851, 493
1846 to 1855, 10 years	113, 766, 005	174, 717, 437
1856 to 1865, 10 years	344, 213, 324	432, 390, 318
1866 to 1870, 5 years	213, 136, 716	250, 720, 256
Total, 35 years	685, 484, 953	899, 679, 494

Comparative Imports of some leading Articles by Lake and Grand Trunk R. R. from the Western States and Canada, during three years, (not including Receipts by Lake Shore R. R.)

Articles.	1868.	1869.	1870.	Articles.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Ashes, casks	2, 840	2, 338	1, 004	Iron scrap, lbs	12, 144, 639	16, 407, 274	10, 526, 305
Bacon, lbs	1, 442, 100	473, 100	11, 460	Lumber, feet	217, 786, 452	234, 647, 001	209, 674, 390
Butter, lbs	979, 350	674, 181	518, 297	Lard, lbs	1, 685, 255	3, 007, 460	657, 308
Beef, bbls and tierces	12, 118	4, 853	1, 491	Oil cake, sacks	25, 055	17, 067	11, 551
Cheese, lbs	81, 100	734	58, 200	Potatoes, bushels	256, 133	30, 811	2, 590
Coal, tons	89, 641	67, 639	91, 269	Pork, bbls	28, 296	14, 635	9, 534
Copper, bbls	6, 835	1, 170	8, 763	Peas, bushels	61, 512	49, 010	35, 168
Copper, cakes	7, 935	7, 490	12, 063	R. R. ties, No	26, 954	40, 430	161, 315
Copper, tons	.....	.....	2, 974	Staves	25, 426, 739	15, 322, 630	31, 323, 006
Fish, packages	28, 413	41, 725	46, 623	Shingles, No	23, 924, 708	30, 688, 057	35, 297, 600
Flax seed, bushels	63, 483	16, 649	9, 656	Shooks	79, 089	70, 003	56, 354
Grindstones, tons	2, 111	2, 587	1, 650	Tallow, lbs	166, 946	380, 200	190, 131
Grindstones, No	13, 817	9, 943	6, 165	Wood, cords	17, 621	17, 934	19, 464
Hides, No	95, 276	47, 167	67, 424	Wool, lbs	54, 133	24, 067	17, 813
Hoops, No	17, 981, 286	24, 022, 737	32, 618, 571				

Statement showing the Receipts at Buffalo, of Grain and Produce by Lake Shore Railway for the year 1870.

Flour, bbls.....	1,400,328	Cornmeal, bbls..	10,180	Iron, plates.....	2,074	Seed, tim., bu....	10,479
Wheat, bu.....	1,452,320	Copper, bbls.....	740	Leather, rolls....	17,712	Seed, clover, bu.	10,530
Corn, bu.....	5,231,090	Eggs, pkgs.....	12,874	Lard, lbs.....	11,149,560	Starch, bxs.....	27,132
Oats, bu.....	2,560,000	Grease, lbs.....	66,634	Lumber, feet....	20,067,000	Sheep, No.....	441,000
Barley, bu.....	1,223,430	Glassware, pkgs.	39,869	Mill feed, lbs....	28,914,000	Stone, tons.....	4,967
Rye, bu.....	152,300	Grindstones, No.	49,796	Oil cake, sacks..	42,991	Tobacco, bbls....	4,133
Beef, bbls.....	19,853	Hides, No.....	242,730	Petroleum, refi'd		Tobacco, bxs....	17,243
Butter, lbs.....	1,483,060	Horses, No.....	6,896	bbls.....	589,516	Tobacco, hhds...	16,112
Bacon, lbs.....	11,763,400	Hams, tcs.....	19,366	Petroleum, cr'de,		Tallow, lbs.....	231,827
Broomcorn, bls..	7,557	Hops, bls.....	6,346	bbls.....	840,861	Tanbark, cds....	4,636
Coal, tons.....	111,296	Hogs, No.....	598,634	Pork, bbls.....	33,683	Whisky, bbls....	169,893
Cattle, No.....	261,851	Hogs, dres'd, lbs.	14,781,400	Pelts, bdls.....	7,868	Wine, pkgs.....	223
Cheese, bxs.....	65,489	Hemp, bls.....	1,832	Paper, bdls.....	6,856	Wool, bls.....	16,364
Cotton, bls.....	168,596						

Live stock trade: number of animals received since 1857, inclusive:

Years.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Total.	Years.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Total.
1857	108,203	307,549	117,468	533,220	1864	135,797	155,959	301,629	593,385
1858	136,043	345,731	92,194	573,266	1865	212,639	207,203	300,014	720,061
1859	103,337	189,579	73,619	365,535	1866	275,092	341,560	552,831	1,169,482
1860	150,972	145,354	85,770	382,096	1867	257,872	239,943	607,449	1,105,255
1861	141,629	233,952	101,679	482,260	1868	263,948	475,055	470,578	1,209,581
1862	129,433	524,976	105,671	760,020	1869	350,454	543,889	745,164	1,644,507
1863	154,789	474,349	91,123	720,766	1870	362,776	549,847	623,501	1,536,126

These shipments are chiefly by railroad, and the number of carloads passing eastward in 1870, were as follows:

	N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Erie Railway.	Total.
Cattle	13,019	8,132	21,151
Hogs	2,568	2,565	5,133
Sheep	1,399	1,151	2,550
Horses	340	99	439

To accommodate this trade, immense cattle yards have been constructed in the N. E. part of the city. The new line of the Erie Railway to Suspension Bridge, built last year, was intended largely to compete for this trade, and both lines of railroad have greatly extended their facilities for this business.

The Buffalo Board of Trade, was organized Jan. 16, 1844, and has since proved an efficient auxiliary to the business of the city. Its annual statements of the Trade and Commerce of Buffalo, embody a large amount of information upon this subject.

The Buffalo Ship Masters Association, organized in 1862, the *Board of Fire Underwriters*, and various other associations for the protection and regulation of common interests, have come into existence as the occasion required.

The *manufactures* of Buffalo, are of great extent and variety, employing several millions of capital, and several thousands of laborers. They consist of establishments for the manufacture of pig iron, R. R. rails, merchant iron, boilers, steam engines and machinery in great variety, agricultural implements, mowers, &c., stoves, nuts and bolts, nails, common and horseshoe, malleable iron, car wheels, iron fences and ornamental iron work, scales, school and cabinet furniture, files and tools, pottery and fire clay ware, leather, (of which there are over sixty establishments, great and small,) boots and shoes, white lead, cut tobacco, pianos, melodeons and other musical instruments, ale and beer, (of which there are some forty estabs.,) ropes, cordage, patent medicines, &c. The introduction of cheap fuel by the railroads done and in progress of construction into the coal regions, and the commercial facilities of the city, indicate a great extension of the manufacturing interests of this place as probable.

Parks. Under an act of April 14, 1869, a board of 12 persons were, with the mayor, constituted Park commissioners, and empowered to select such grounds not exceeding 500 acres, in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th wards (as then constituted,) for public parks, as in their judgment should be best adapted for this purpose. This amount of land has been selected, plans adopted, and considerable work done. The main body of the park is in the N. part of the city, adjacent to Forest Lawn Cemetery, with avenues of approach, and grounds of less extent nearer the settled portion of the city. One of these, adjacent to Fort Porter, will command a fine view of the lake and Niagara River.

The *Schools*, are under a Superintendent of Education, who employs teachers, enforces

regulations, and reports to the Common Council. There are at present 340 teachers employed, at salaries of nearly $200,000. Over 21,000 pupils attended during the last year. Some of the school houses of the city are fine specimens of architecture. There is a Central School, and 36 other public schools, several of which have branches, and all of them several teachers. Besides these, there is the Orphan Ward Church Charity Foundation, St. Vincents Orphan Asylum, and the Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Home, in which the teachers are appointed and paid as a part of the school system.

The Buffalo Asylum for the Insane. By act of April 29, 1869, the Governor was directed to appoint five commissioners to select a proper site in the 8th Judicial District, on which to erect an asylum for the insane. The site selected was Buffalo City, and the Common Council, Nov. 8, 1869, agreed to accept and perform the conditions required, and to purchase certain lands, 200 acres in extent, near the park, at a cost not to exceed $50,000. This was confirmed by act Feb. 17, and April 27, 1879, and the city allowed to issue bonds not exceeding $60,000 for not more than 20 years. The asylum was established and organized by act of April 23, 1870, and $50,000 appropriated as a begining. The plans were to be upon the basis of accommodating not more than 500 patients at any one time. The managers are to report annually to the Legislature. Further appropriations have since been made, and the work is under construction.

The *Buffalo Historical Society* was organized April 15, 1862; incorp. Dec. 31, 1862, and rooms opened Feb. 1, 1863. It has a large and rapidly increasing library and collection illustrating the early history of the city, and of Western New York generally, and the more valuable of its MSS. and pamphlets are in a fireproof room.

The *Grosvenor Library* was incorp. April 8, 1861, and was formed by Seth Grosvenor. It is under the care of trustees, but is assisted by the city to the extent of $3,000 in the expenses of support. Its building fund is $20,000 in city bonds and $1,155.75 in cash. The library fund $49,000 in city bonds, and $8,394.76 in cash. The library is at present in an upper room of one of the savings' banks.

The *Young Men's Association* was established in 1835-6, incorp. March 1843, and has a library of 20,020 volumes of books and pamphlets. It sustains a reading room, lecture courses, &c. Receipts from all sources, the past year, $18,200.20, membership, about 2,000.

The *Buffalo Law Library Association* incorp. April 2, 1833, is intended to secure a reference library for professional use, beyond the means of individuals.

German Young Men's Association instituted in 1841, and incorp. in 1846; has a library of 3,500 vols., and a membership of 400.

Young Men's Christian Association, organized in May, 1852, and incorp. in March, 1853. It has 850 members, and a library and reading room, over No. 302 Main St.

The *Buffalo Fine Arts Academy* was instituted Nov. 11, 1862, incorp. Dec. 4, and gallery opened Dec. 24 of that year. It has an elegant collection of paintings, sculpture, and other works of art in the Y. M. Asso. Buildings.

The *Buffalo Society of Natural History* was org. Dec. 5, 1861, and incorp. Jan. 28, 1863. It is designed to promote the study of the Natural Sciences, and has a public museum of great scientific interest in the Y. M. Asso. Buildings.

Mechanic's Institute, org. Feb. 21, 1865, and incorp. March 20, 1869. In October, 1869, it held an Industrial exhibition at the Skating Rink, the success of which has determined the Soc. to erect a permanent building for exhibitions.

The *Medical Department of the University of Buffalo*, Main, cor. Virginia St. This is the only branch of the University incorp. May 11, 1846. It has 8 professorships, and in 1869, reported 94 students and 34 graduates. The college is in a 4 story building, valued at about $14,000. Students have access to two hospitals, and have ample clinical opportunities.

Buffalo Medical Association, organized July 16, 1845; incorp. April 1, 1856. Holds monthly meetings.

Buffalo City Dispensary, organized March 1857; incorp. Feb. 1859, is designed to supply medicines, and medical, and surgical, and free of cost to the poor.

Buffalo General Hospital, incorp. Nov. 21, 1855, and opened in 1858. It is supported by subscriptions and State aid. The edifice, a wing of the proposed plan, is of brick 2 stories,

150 by 45 feet, and will accommodate 125 inmates. Value of real estate, $56,800, and of personal property, $13,800 disbursements in 1869, $25,256.90.

Buffalo Homœpathic Free Dispensary, 270 Main St.

Buffalo Female Academy, was opened in July, 1852. Located on Delaware Avenue, Mr. Jabez Goodell was a munificent pastor of this academy.

The *Heathcote School*, at 319 Pearl st.

St. Mary's School for Boys, on Pine st. near Batavia.

Martin Luther College, Maple st. near Virginia st.

German Luther and Trinity School, 3 teachers, and 300 scholars.

St. Joseph's College, by the Christian Brothers, and clergymen for the Classics. It has 450 boys.

Canissius College, is a Jesuit institution, No. 651 Washington st.

Boarding School and Academy of the Holy Angels, under care of Gray Nuns; has 110 pupils.

Holy Angel's School, under Gray Nuns; has 300 pupils.

St. Joseph's Academy of Our Lady of Mercy, under the Sisters of Mercy.

Convent of St. Clair, under Sisters of 3d Order of St. Francis; has a day and select school.

Community of the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate, church of the Holy Angels.

St. Mary's Convent of the Redemptorists.

The *Buffalo Orphan Asylum*, organized in 1835; incorp. April 24, 1837; on Virginia st., near Delaware avenue. The building was erected in 1850, and will accommodate 120 inmates. Value of property, $21,000. Invested bond, $18,911.79. Expenditures about $20,000 per annum.

The *Evangelical Luth. St. John's Orphan Home*, incorp. April 14, 1865, consists of male and female departments, the latter on Hickory st., and the former at Sulphur Springs, 4 miles out. Property worth $19,796.31; expenditures, $10,573.60 last year.

The *Church Charity Foundation*, not restricted to any special object of charity.

A *Home for Aged and Destitute Females*, was opened in 1858, and an Orphan Ward in 1866. Located on Rhode Island st., near Niagara.

St. Francis' Hospital, Pine st., under Sisters of St. Francis, of St. Assisum. It had 100 patients in the last year. Incorp. April 30, 1869. Located at 231 Pine st. Property worth $34,769.

Charity Hospital, org. in 1858. It is a plain 3-story brick edifice, 200 by 40 ft., with an extension 40 ft. sq. It is under 14 Sisters of Charity. It had 1,700 patients in a year. Average 300, capacity 350. A Dispensary is attached. It is not restricted to those of any particular creed. Expenses in 1869, $15,455.85.

The *Providence Lunatic Asylum*, under Sisters of Charity, is a well appointed and useful institution, incorp. Aug. 3, 1860, and edifice opened in 1861. It is 3 stories, 75 by 40, with a wing. A lot of 30 acres is adjoining, on Main st., 3 mi. from the city. Property worth $42,000. Has about 30 patients.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in charge of Sisters of St. Joseph; has 35 deaf mute pupils. There is also a select school attached.

Home for the Friendless, estab. in 1867, and incorp. in 1868. On 7th st., near Md. av. Designed as a temporary home for homeless women, and to obtain suitable places for girls seeking employment. Property worth $10,800. Expenses, $1,200 per annum.

St. Mary's German Orphan Asylum, estab. 1852, incorp. 1856. Building erected 1858, sufficient for 30 inmates.

St. Mary's Asylum for Widows, Foundlings, and Infants, is in charge of Sisters of Charity. It has 80 infants and foundlings, and 35 widows and patients.

St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum, under Sisters of St. Joseph; has 30 orphans.

St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum, under 10 Sisters of Charity; has 109 orphans.

St. Joseph's Boys' Orphan Asylum, org. 1849; incorp. 1851. On a large farm near the boundary of Buffalo, under Sisters of St. Joseph. It received in last year 200. There is here a reformatory for boys, with 90 inmates.

Magdalen Asylum, under Sisters of Our Lady of the Good Shepherd. It has an industrial school for reclaiming truant girls; 78 inmates. There is also at this place a Catholic reformatory for girls.

Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, founded in 1855, by the R. C. Order of Sisters of Our Lady of Refuge, and designed to afford a home for fallen women. Located on Best st., in the N. part of the city.

The *Society for Protection of Destitute R. C. Children, at the City of Buffalo*, was incorp. April 25, 1864, opened in 1866. Located 5 mi. from Buffalo. A separate building to be erected for girls.

The *St. Mary's Academy and Industrial Female School of Buffalo*, was incorp. April 29, 1863. 74 Franklin st.

Buffalo Association for the Relief of the Poor, incorp. May 9, 1852, has an organized system of inquiry and supply.

St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, org. Jan. 26, 1869; on Batavia st., and building sufficient for 120 inmates. It is under Sisters of Charity. Property worth $25,500. Expenditures, $9,195. Average about 100 inmates.

St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, org. in 1852. Building erected in 1858 and 1865, and connected with St. Mary's lying-in hospital. The infant dep. will receive 80. Under Sisters of Charity.

Numerous societies for mutual aid and benefit, for social purposes, or the promotion of special objects of amelioration or reform, have at various times come into existence, and many of these are in active operation. There are nearly 70 churches and places used exclusively for public worship in Buffalo.[1]

Travelers occasionally noticed Buffalo Creek, but its commercial importance did not begin to attract attention, nor did any white settlement begin, until about the beginning of this century. An agent of the Holland Land Co., in 1801, laid out the plan of a town, which was called "New Amsterdam," which has since in the main been preserved, although, in 1826, the names of streets were changed. The first white male child born within the present limits of the city is said to have been Aldrich Wells, son of Joseph and Prudence Wells, about the year 1800. Black Rock began to settle about 1807,[2] and in 1808 the name of "Buffalo" was given to the village then made the county seat of Niagara co. In 1812, it became a military post, and in Dec., 1813, it was burned by the enemy. Both the state and general government granted money to relieve the sufferers from this invasion along the Niagara frontier.

Only two dwelling houses were left standing. The rebuilding of the village was not commenced until 1815. Buffalo had from the first a formidable rival in Black Rock. While the mouth of Buffalo Creek was obstructed by a bar, Black Rock possessed an excellent harbor and monopolized the infant commerce of the lake. The "*Walk-in-the-Water*," the first steamboat on Lake Erie, was built at Black Rock in 1818. The construction of Buffalo harbor was commenced in 1820, by the citizens;[3] and in 1827 the General Government assumed its completion and built the present pier and lighthouse. The Erie Canal was finished in 1825; and from that time to the present Buffalo has increased in wealth and population with the characteristic rapidity of the cities of the West.[4]

The city has 5 post offices: **Buffalo, North Buffalo, Black Rock, Buffalo Plains,** and **Red Jacket.**

CHEEKTOWAGA[5] was formed from Amherst, March 22, 1839, and a part of West Seneca was taken off in 1851. It is an interior town, lying N. of the centre of the co. The surface is level. The principal streams are Eleven Mile, Cayuga, and Slate Bottom Creeks. The first settlement was made by Apollos Hitchcock, in 1808.[6] **Cheektowaga,**

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1 8 Presb., 1 United Presb., 4 Luth., 7 Meth. Episc., 1 Colored Meth., 7 Bap., 2 Prot. Episc., 1 French Protestant, 1 Universalist, 1 Unitarian, 7 German Evangelical, 15 R. C., 1 Friends' meeting-house, 2 Jewish synagogues, and 3 Bethels and Mission Chapels.

2 This village was sold by the State in small lots, like Lewiston, Oswego, Salina, and Fort Covington.

3 The sum of $1,861.25 was raised by subscription, and a loan of $12,000 was obtained from the State. A pier, extending 30 rods into the lake, was built, and a lighthouse erected upon the land. The Superior—the second steamboat launched upon Lake Erie—was built at Buffalo, in 1822.

4 The population at different periods has been as follows:—

1810	1,508	1835	19,715	1855	74,214
1814	1,056	1840	18,213	1860	81,129
1820	2,095	1845	29,774	1865	94,502
1825	5,141	1850	42,261	1870	117,178
1830	8,668				

5 This name was given at the suggestion of Alex. Hitchcock. It is a corruption of the Seneca word *Jikedowaahgeh*, signifying "the place of the crab-apple tree," the Indian name of this locality.

6 Among the early settlers were Samuel Lasure, Roswell, Jason, and Abraham Hatch, and Major Noble. The first birth was that of a child of Roswell Hatch, in 1810; and the first death, that of Franklin Hitchcock, in 1813. The first mill was built by Samuel Lasure in 1810, and the first inn was kept by Jesse Munroe and Elnathan Bennett, in 1815.

is a p. o. There is a projected village named **Haywood.** There are 2 churches in this town R. C. and Prot. E.

CLARENCE—was formed from "*Willink,*" (now Aurora,) March 11, 1808. Buffalo was taken off in 1810, Alden in 1823, and Lancaster in 1833. It lies upon the N. border of the co., E. of the centre. Its surface is level. A limestone terrace about 50 feet high, with a wall-like front facing the N., extends E. and W. through the centre of the town. The streams are Tonawanda Creek, on the N. border, and Ransoms Creek, flowing N. W. through the centre of the town. **Clarence Hollow,** (Clarence p. o.,) near the S. E. corner of the town, contains 3 churches, the Clarence Academy, and a pop. of about 400. **Clarence Centre,** (p. o.,) contains 2 churches and about 50 houses. **Harris Hill,** (p. o.,) is a hamlet. **East Clarence,** (p. o.,) is a R. R. station. The first settlement was made at Clarence Hollow in 1799, by Asa Ransom.[1] The census reports 14 churches in town.[2]

COLDEN—named from C. D. Colden, then a State senator—was formed from Holland, April 2, 1827. It is an interior town, lying S. of the centre of the co. The surface is an elevated upland, rolling in the E. and hilly in the W. The W. branch of Cazenove Creek flows through the W. part of the town and is bordered by steep declivities 150 to 200 ft. high. **Colden,** (p. o.,) on Cazenove Creek, and **Glenwood,** (p. o.,) on the same streams are small villages, with limited manufactures, and a water-power. The first settlement was made in 1810, by Richard Buffum.[3] The Presbyterian, at Glenwood, is the only church in town.

COLLINS—was formed from Concord, March 16, 1821. A part of Brandt was taken off in 1839, and North Collins in 1852. It lies on the S. border of the co., W. of the centre. The surface is a rolling upland, sloping gradually to the W. and descending abruptly to Cattaraugus Creek upon the S. The summits of the ridges are 150 to 300 ft. above the valleys. Cattaraugus Creek forms the S. boundary of the town; and the other streams are Clear Creek and its tributaries. The channels of these streams are narrow and deep. **Versailles,** (p. o.,) in the extreme W. angle, and partly in Cattaraugus co., is a small village, and the seat of the *Thomas Orphan Asylum*, established in 1864, for destitute Indian children. It is on a farm of 50 acres, and is of wood, 36 by 46 feet, with 2 wings, each 30 by 40 feet. It will accommodate about 100 children. It is managed by 10 trustees, of whom 5 are white and 5 Indians. It receives aid from Washington and from the State treasury, and the balance by private donations. **Collins Centre,** is a small village. **Angola,** is a vil. near the N. W. corner of the town. **Cowanda,** lies partly in this town, the part in Collins, having 413 inhabitants. The first settlement was made in 1806, by Jacob Taylor.[4]

CONCORD—was formed from "*Willink,*" (now Aurora,) March 20, 1812; and Collins and Sardinia were taken off in 1821. A part of Sardinia was annexed in 1822. It lies upon the S. border of the co. The surface is a rolling upland, with steep declivities bordering upon Cattaraugus Creek. Townsend Hill, the highest point, is nearly 1,500 feet above tide. The principal streams are Cattaraugus Creek, upon the S. boundary of the town, and its tributaries. Several small brooks, forming the head waters of Eighteen Mile and Cazenove Creeks, take their rise in this town. **Springville,** (p. o.,) incorp. April 11, 1834, is situated in the S. part of the town, and contains 5 churches, the Griffith Institute,[5] a newspaper office,[6] and several manufacturing establishments. Population 1,006. **Mortons Corners,** (p. o.,) in the S. W. part, is a small village with mills, etc. **Woodwards Hollow,** and **East Concord,** are p. offices and small villages. The first settlement

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1 Gen. Timothy Hopkins settled in the town in 1797; Asa Chapman, Timothy James, Wm. Updegraff, Christopher Saddler, Levi Felton, Abraham Shope, John Haines, and John Gardner, in 1801; Andrew Durnet, Geo. Sharman, Ezra Ensign, and Jacob Shope, in 1803; and Daniel Bailey in 1804. The first birth was that of Harry B. Ransom, in 1801; and the first death, that of —— Keyes, in 1804. Asa Ransom opened the first public house, in 1801, built the first sawmill, in 1805, and the first gristmill, in 1806; Otis R. Hopkins kept the first store, in 1811. The first school was taught by Rebecca Hamlin, in 1805.

2 5 Lutheran, 2 Meth., 2 Menonite, R. C., Bap., Presb., Disciple, and United Brethren.

3 Thos. Pope, Josiah Brown, and L. Owen, settled in the town in 1810, and Jesse Southwick, Richard Sweet, Nath'l Bowen, and Silas Lewis, in 1811. The first birth was that of a child of Thos. Pope, in 1811; the first marriage, that of Jas. Sweet and Charlotte Buffum, in 1810; and the first death, that of Nathaniel Bowen, in 1812. Richard Buffum built the first mill, in 1810.

4 Joshua Palmerton, Stephen Peters, Turner Aldrich, and Stephen Lapham, settled in the town, in 1810, and Stephen Willan and Sylvanus Bates in 1811. The first birth was that of a son of Aaron Lindsley, in 1810; the first marriage, that of Stephen Peterson and Sarah Palmerton, in 1811; and the first death, that of —— Straight, in 1812. Jacob Taylor built the first mill, in 1812; John Hanford kept the first store, in 1813, and Nathan King the first inn, in 1816. The first school was taught by John King, in 1815.

5 Endowed by Archibald Griffith, and changed from "Springville Academy" March 16, 1866; first incorporated in 1853.

6 *Springville Journal and Herald,* (Rep.,) weekly, W. W. Blakeley & John H. Melvin, eds. & pubs., size 22 by 32, terms $1.50.

was made in 1808, by Christopher Stone.[1] The first church was organized Nov. 2, 1816, by Rev. John Spencer.

EAST HAMBURGH—was formed from Hamburgh, as "*Ellicott*," Oct. 15, 1850. A part of West Seneca, as "*Seneca*," was taken off in 1851. Its name was changed Feb. 20, 1852. It is an interior town, lying near the centre of the co. The surface is a broken upland. Chestnut Ridge, the highest land in the town, has an elevation of about 500 feet above Lake Erie. The declivities of the hills are generally gradual slopes, broken by narrow ravines formed by the streams. Smokes Creek and its branches are the most considerable streams. Considerable attention is paid to fruit culture, and about 750 acres are devoted to apples and pears. **East Hamburgh,** (p. o.,) N. of the centre of the town, contains 2 churches, the "E. Hamburgh Friends Institute," a sawmill, a few shops, and 85 houses. **Ellicott,** (p. o.,) **Duel's Corner,** and **Websters Corner,** are hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1803, by David Eddy, from Rutland, Vt.[2] There are 5 churches in town; Friends, 2 M. E., Presb., and Evangelical.

EDEN—was formed from "*Willink*," (now Aurora,) March 20, 1812. Boston was taken off in 1817, and Evans in 1821. It is an interior town, lying S. W. of the centre of the co. Its surface is hilly and broken in the E. and level in the W. A ridge about 500 ft. above the lake extends along the E. border. The principal streams are Eighteen Mile Creek and its branches. **Eden,** (p. o.,) situated near the centre of the town, and **Eden Valley,** (p. o.,) on Eighteen Mile Creek, are small villages with several mills, &c. **Clarksburgh,** (p. o.,) and **East Eden,** (p. o.,) are hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1808, by Benj., Joseph, and Samuel Tubbs.[3] The religious services were conducted by Rev. Wm. Hill, in 1812.

ELMA—named from a large elm tree near the village of Elma, was formed from Lancaster and Aurora, Dec. 4, 1857. It is an interior town, lying N. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is generally rolling, the summits of the ridges being 50 to 100 ft. above the valleys. Big Buffalo and Cazenove Creeks flow through the town. **Spring Brook,** (p. o.,) on Cazenove Creek, contains 2 churches and several manufactories. **Elma,** (p. o.,) has several manufacturing establishments, and a population of 165. **East Elma,** (p. o.,) is a village with 112 inhabitants. **Blossoms Mills,** is a place of 99 inhabitants. The first settlement was made in 1827, by Taber Earlle.[4]

EVANS—named after David E. Evans, agent of the Holland Land Co., was formed from Eden, March 23, 1821. A part of Hamburgh was annexed in 1826, and a part of Brandt was taken off in 1839. It lies upon the lake shore, in the S. part of the co. The land rises from the lake in a bluff 20 to 40 ft. high; and the highest part of the town, near the E. border, is 160 feet above the lake. The streams are Big and Little Sister Creeks. **Evans Centre,** (Evans p. o.,) situated on Big Sister Creek, contains several small manufactories, and 150 inhabitants. **Angola,** (p. o.,) on the same stream, is a station on the Erie Railway, and contains a gristmill, a sawmill, etc., and 600 inhabitants.[5] **North Evans,** (p. o.,) on Eighteen Mile Creek, in the N. E. part of the town, contains 150 inhabitants. **East Evans,** (p. o.,) in the N. part of the town, has a population of 100, and **Pontiac,** (p. o.,) on Big Sister Creek, in the S. E. part, contains 100 inhabitants. The first settlement was made in 1804, by Joel Harvey.[6]

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[1] John Albro and John Russell settled in the town the same year, Sam'l Cochrane in 1809, and Rufus Eaton, Joseph Adams, Alvah Plumb, and David Shultiez, in 1810. The first birth was that of Lucius Stone, in 1809; the first marriage, that of Jas. Runnell and Anna Richmond, in 1813; and the first death, that of Mrs. John Albro, in 1808. Anna Richmond taught the first school, in 1811.

[2] Ezekiel Cook and Zenas Smith settled in the town in 1803, and Amos Colvin and Ezekiel and Daniel Smith in 1804. The first marriage, was that of Almon C. Laire and Lydia Sprague, in 1803; the first birth, that of a son of Daniel Smith, in 1805, and the first death, that of the same child, in 1806. Dan'l Smith built the first mill, in 1807; John Green kept the first inn, in 1807, and David Eddy the first store, in 1809. The first school was taught by Anna Eddy in 1807.

[3] Among the first settlers were John Marsh, Silas Este, and Calvin Thompson, who came in 1809, and Daniel and Edward Webster, in 1810. The first birth was that of Hannah Tubbs, in 1809; the first marriage, that of David Doan and Anna Hill, in 1815; and the first death, that of James Welch, in 1812. Elisha Welch built the first sawmill, in 1811, and the first gristmill, in 1812. Wm. Hill kept the first inn, in 1814, and Fillmore & Johnson the first store, in 1820. The first school was taught by Rowena Plack, in 1812.

[4] Timothy Treat, Isaac Williams, Willard and Jas. Fairbanks, and Amasa Adams settled in the town in 1830, and Zima A. Hemstreet, Abraham Taber, and Jacob Pettengill in 1831. The first birth was that of H. Scott Fairbanks, in 1831; the first marriage, that of Gould Hinman and Louisa Adams, in 1835; and the first death, that of the wife of Isaac Williams, in 1830. The first mill was built by —— Estabrook, in 1824; and the first inn was kept by Taber Earlle, in 1829. Emily Paine taught the first school in 1831.

[5] This place has acquired a painful notoriety from a railroad accident on the Lake Shore road, Dec. 18, 1867, by which a passenger train was run off the track at the bridge, and burned. About 70 persons were killed and 40 wounded. Many of the former were burned alive.

[6] —— Fisk and ——Worder settled in the town in 1808, Aaron Salisbury and Aaron Cash in 1809, and Andrew Tyler and Gates in 1810. The first birth was that of a daughter of David Cash, in Jan. 1811; the first marriage, that of Whiting Cash and Persis Taylor, June 28, 1815; and the first death that of Jonathan Cash, in 1811. Henry Tuttle built the first mill, in 1817; Joel Harvey kept the first inn, in 1806; and John Harris the first store, in 1815. The first school was taught by —— Hibbard, in 1811.

GRAND ISLAND—was formed from Tonawanda as a town, Oct. 19, 1852. It is the N. W. corner town in the co., and comprises Grand, Buckhorn, and Beaver Islands, in Niagara River. Its surface is nearly level. **Grand Island,** (White Haven p. o.) and **Sheenwater,** (p. o.,) are hamlets, on the E. shore. There is no village on the island, although it is thickly settled along the shores. The first settlers were squatters, who located soon after the war of 1812 and before it was decided to which Government the island belonged.[1] In 1820, Mordecai M. Noah, of New York, conceived the project of forming a colony of Jews upon Grand island, as an Ararat, or resting place, for that scattered and broken people.[2]

HAMBURGH—was formed from "*Willink*," (now Aurora,) March 20, 1812. A part of Evans was taken off in 1826, East Hamburgh in 1850, and a part of West Seneca, as "*Seneca*," in 1851. It lies on the shore of Lake Erie, near the centre of the W. border of the co. Its surface in the E. is rolling; but in the W. it is nearly level, with a gentle inclination toward the lake. A bluff averaging 50 to 100 feet high borders the lake. The principal stream is Eighteen Mile Creek. A R. R. through this town to Springville has been projected. **Whites Corners,** (p. o.,) on the N. branch of Eighteen mile Creek, in the S. E. part of the town, contains 5 churches, a union school, sash and blind factory, a gristmill, a sawmill, a tannery, and has a pop. of 712. **Water Valley,** (p. o.,) on the same stream, W. of Whites Corners, contains a furnace, and 20 houses; **Abbotts Corners,** (Hamburgh p. o.,) on the line of East Hamburgh, contains 2 churches, a sawmill, a shingle mill, and 145 inhabitants. **Big Tree Corners,** (p. o.,) is a small village in the N. part. **Hamburgh-on-the-Lake,** (West Hamburgh p. o.,) and **Lake View,** (p. o.,) are R. R. stations. The first settlement was made in 1804, by Nathaniel Titus and Dr. Rufus Belden.[3]

HOLLAND—was formed from "*Willink*," (now Aurora,) April 15, 1818; and Colden was taken off in 1827. It lies upon the E. border of the co., S. E. of the centre. The surface is a high, broken upland, divided by the valley of Cazenove Creek. The summit of the highland is about 900 ft. above Lake Erie. The valley of Cazenove Creek is very fertile. **Holland,** (p. o.,) on Cazenove Creek, a sta. on the Buffalo & Washington R. R., contains 1 church, a large tannery, 2 grist mills, several sawmills, 2 shingle mills, a faucet fac., &c. There are 3 cheese factories in this town, and 300 inhabitants. The first settlement was made in 1807, by Jared Scott, Abner Currier, and Arthur Humphrey, from Vt.[4] There is 4 churches in town: 2 Bap. Christian and Luth.

LANCASTER—was formed from Clarence, March 20, 1833. A part of West Seneca was taken off in 1851, and a part of Elma in 1857. It is an interior town, N. E. of the centre of the co. The surface is level. Cayuga and Eleven Mile Creeks are the principal streams; upon them are several mill sites. **Lancaster,** (p. o.,) incorp. March 13, 1849, is a sta. on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., in the W. part of the town. It contains 6 churches, a bank, and several manufactories. Pop. 1,697. **Bowmansville,** (p. o.,) in the N. W. corner of the town is a small village. **Town Line, Winspear,** and **Looneyville,** are

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[1] This decision was not made until 1819, and while the matter was still undecided, a large number of lawless persons—mostly refugees from justice from both sides of the river—squatted upon the island, locating principally along the shores. Seventy houses were burned, and 160 people, consisting of men, women and children, were turned out upon the U. S. and Canada shores. Two buildings, filled with grain, alone were saved. The removal and destruction occupied 5 days and cost the State $56,29. A few families returned immediately, but did not remain.

[2] In a memorial to the legislature in 1810 for the purchase of the Island, Maj. Noah explained his object; recounted the persecution which his co-religionists in the Old World had suffered through many centuries; pointed out the benefits that had resulted to Spain, Portugal, France, and Germany from the commercial enterprise and the capital of the Jews when allowed the exercise of their rights: and painted in brilliant colors the benefits that would accrue to the U. S. if his people could exchange "the whips and scorns of Europe, Asia, and Africa for the light of liberty and civilization" which this country afforded. He estimated that there were 7,000,000 of Jews in the world, and predicted that, if the existence of an asylum of freedom were made known, huge numbers would be induced to emigrate. The sanction of law was asked to give confidence to those who might not otherwise be induced to remove. His attempt to gather the Jews, ended in day dreams. In fact, nothing was done, but the erection of a cheap monument of brick and wood, which *was to have been* dedicated upon the spot. But the day appointed proved rainy, and the exercises were held in a gentile church in Buffalo. This monument bore on a stone tablet an inscription in the Hebrew tongue, from Deuteronomy, vi. 4, and the following:

ARARAT.

A city of Refuge for the Jews.

Founded by Mordecai Manuel Noah, in the month of TIZRI, 5,566, (September, 1825,) and in the 50th year of American Independence.

The monument has of course long since tumbled down, leaving not enough to lead the curious traveler to ask, "*What is it?*" The tablet is placed in the rooms of the Buffalo Historical Society.

[3] Benj., Enos, and Joseph Sheldon settled in the town in 1805, and John Fox and Elisha and David Clark in 1806. The first marriage was that of Ezekiel Cook and Anna Smith, in 1807. Nath'l Titus kept the first inn, in 1804; and John Cummings built the first mill, in 1805.

[4] They were followed by Dan'l McKean and Ezekiel and Harvey Colby the same year, and by Increase Richardson, Samuel Miller, Theophilus Baldwin, and Sanford Porter in 1808. The first birth was that of Dan'l McKean, in 1808. Joshua Parsons kept the first inn, in 1817, and Leonard Cook the first store, the same year. The first school was taught by Abner Currier, in 1808.

p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1803, by Jas. and Asa Woodward.[1] The first religious services were conducted by Rev. John Spencer, at the house of Benj. Clark, in 1809.

MARILLA, named from Mrs. M. Rogers, of Alden—was formed from Alden and Wales, Dec. 2, 1853. It is situated near the centre of the E. border of the co. The surface is rolling. Big Buffalo Creek crosses the S. W. corner; but the principal part of the town is drained by the head waters of Little Buffalo Creek. **Marilla,** (p. o.,) situated near the west border of the town, is a village of 250 inhabitants. **Williston,** (p. o.,) is near the centre. The first settlement was made by Jerry and Joseph Carpenter, in 1829.[2]

NEWSTEAD—was formed from Batavia, (Genesee co.,) as "*Erie,*" April 11, 1804; its name was changed April 18, 1831. It is the N. E. corner town of the co. A limestone terrace extends through near the centre of the town. North of this the surface is level; in many places marshy. To the S. the surface is level, or gently undulating. The town is watered by several small streams, the principal of which is Murder Creek.[3] A layer of hydraulic limestone crops out along the terrace, and waterlime is extensively manufactured from it. **Akron,**[4] (p. o.,) incorp. Oct., 1850, is a station on the Canandaigua & N. F. branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., near the centre of the town. It contains several manufacturing establishments, and 444 inhabitants. **South Newstead,** is a p. o. **Falkirk,** 1 mi. E. of Akron, is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in the early part of the present century.[5] The first religious society (M. E.) was organized in 1807, with 12 members, at the house of Charles Knight, by Rev. Peter Van Nest and Amos Jenks.

NORTH COLLINS—was formed from Collins, Nov. 24, 1852, as "*Shirley;*" its name was changed June 24, 1853. It is an interior town, lying in the S. W. part of the co. Its surface is rolling, the summits of the ridges being 200 to 300 ft. above the valleys. The town is watered by the head branches of Eighteen Mile, Clear, and Big Sister Creeks. The streams generally flow through deep ravines bordered by steep declivities. There are 10 cheese factories in town. **North Collins,** (Collins p. o.,) in the N. W. part of the town, contains 2 churches and 42 houses. Pop. 175. **Shirley,** (p. o.,) and **Langford,** (p. o.,) in the N. E. part, **New Oregon,** (p. o.,) in the E. part, and **Marshfield,** (p. o.,) in the S., are small villages, each with a few shops and about a dozen houses. The first settlers were Stephen Sisson, Abram Tucker, and Enos Southwick, from Warren co., who moved into the town in1810.[6]

SARDINIA—was formed from Concord, March 16, 1821. A part of Concord was taken off in 1822. It is the S. E. corner town of the co. The surface in the E. part is gently rolling, and in the W. hilly. Shepherd Hill, S. W. of the centre, is 1,040 ft. above Lake Erie. Cattaraugus Creek forms the S. boundary. **Sardinia,** (p. o.,) in the S. E. part, has several manufactories. **Protection,** is a p. o. The first settlement was made by George Richmond, from Vt.[7] The first religious services were conducted by the Rev. John Spencer, in Feb., 1815.

TONAWANDA—was formed from Buffalo, April 16, 1836; and Grand Island was taken off in 1852. It lies in the N. W. part of the co., at the angle formed by the junction of Tonawanda Creek and Niagara River. Its surface is generally level. Eleven Mile Creek

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[1] Among the early settlers were Alanson Eggleston and David Hamlin, who came in 1801. Joel Parmelee, in 1806, Wm. Blackman, Peter Pratt, —— Kerney, and Elisha Cox, in 1807, and Elias Bissell, Pardon Peckham, and Benj. Clark, in 1808. The first birth was that of a pair of twins, children of Zophar Beach, and the first death, that of a child of Wm. Blackman, both in 1808. —— Robinson built the first sawmill, in 1808; Abaz Luce opened the first store, in 1810, and Jos. Carpenter the first inn, in 1812. The first school was taught by Freelove Johnson, in 1810.

[2] Rice Wilder, Cyrus Finney, and Rodman Day settled in the town in 1831. The first birth was that of Sarah Finney, in Oct., 1831. Jesse Barton built the first sawmill, in 1828, and the first gristmill, in 1832. Miles Carpenter kept the first store, in 1848, and the first inn, in 1850. The first school was taught by Sophia Day, in 1833.

[3] Called by the Indians *See-na-gut,* noise or roar of distant water. The creek was named from the fact that at about the time of the first settlement, a white man was murdered upon it, within the present village limits of Akron, by an Indian who was conducting him to Canada.

[4] Named from Akron, Ohio, and the latter from a Greek word signifying "summit."

[5] Among the early settlers were Otis Ingalls, David Cully, Peter Van de Venter, Samuel Miles, John Felton, Charles Barney, Aaron Beard, Robert Durham, Tobias Cole, and Samuel, Silas, John, and Thomas Hill. Peter Van de Venter kept the first inn, in 1802, and Archibald Clark the first store, in 1809. The first school was taught by —— Keith, in 1807.

[6] The first birth was that of Geo. Tucker, in Aug., 1810; the first marriage, that of Levi Woodward and Hannah Southwick, in 1812; and the first deaths, those of two girls, twin daughters of Stephen Sisson. Stephen Stancliff built the first mill, in 1816; Stephen Tucker kept the first inn, and Chester Rose the first store, both in 1813. The first school was taught by Phebe Southwick, in the summer of 1813.

[7] Among the early settlers were Ezra Nott, Henry Godfrey, and Josiah Sumner. Elisha Rice and Giles Briggs settled in the town in 1810. The first birth was that of Ray Briggs, in 1811; and the first death, that of a son of Henry Godfrey, in 1814. Sumner Warren built the first mill, in 1811; George Richmond kept the first inn, in 1811; and Clark & Co. the first store, in 1816. The first school was taught by Melinda Abbey, in 1814.

crosses the N. part of the town. **Tonawanda,**[1] (p. o.,) incorp. Dec. 3, 1853, is on the Erie Canal, at the mouth of Tonawanda Creek, and partly in Niagara co. It has a good harbor, and is an important station on the N. F. branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. It is the western terminus of the C. & N. F. branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., and is on a new branch of the Erie Railway from Buffalo to Suspension Bridge. It contains 5 churches and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 2,125. **Midway,** is a p. o. on Niagara River. The first settlement was made in 1805.[2]

WALES—was formed from Aurora, April 15, 1818; and a part of Marilla was taken off in 1853. It is situated near the centre of the E. border of the co. Its surface is broken and hilly, and inclined toward the N. The principal stream is Big Buffalo Creek. **Wales Centre,** (p. o.,) on Big Buffalo Creek, in the N. part of the town, contains 2 churches, a cheese factory, a few shops, a gristmill, a sawmill, and 46 inhabitants. **Wales,** (p. o.,) on the same stream, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, a sawmill, a few shops, a cheese factory, and 30 dwellings; and **South Wales,** (p. o.,) contains a gristmill, a sawmill, and 25 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1805, by Oliver Pettengill.[3]

WEST SENECA—was formed, as "*Seneca*," from Chicktowaga, Hamburgh, and East Hamburgh, and Lancaster, Oct. 16, 1851; its name was changed March 25, 1852. It is situated on the shore of Lake Erie, near the centre of the W. border of the co. Its surface is gently undulating in the E. and level in the W. The streams are Big Buffalo, Cazenove, and Smokes Creeks. A community known as the "Community of True Inspiration,"[4] composed of Germans, formerly resided in this town, but removed several years since to Iowa. **Middle Ebenezer,** on Buffalo Creek, **Lower Ebenezer,** (Ebenezer p. o.,) on Cazenove Creek, and **New Ebenezer,** are small manufacturing villages. **Reserve, West Seneca Centre,** and **West Seneca,** are p. offices. The first settlement was made by Reuben Sackett, in 1826.[5]

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[1] A destructive fire occurred Dec. 27, 1870. Loss $50,000.

[2] Alex. Logan, John King, and John Hersey settled in the town in 1805; Emanuel Winter, Jos. Haywood, Oliver Standard, John Cunningham, Josiah Guthrie, Ebenezer Coon, Thos. Honnan, and Joseph Hersey, in 1806; Henry Anguish, in 1808; and Frederick Buck, in 1809. Henry Anguish kept the first inn, in 1811, and Judge Wilkinson the first store, in 1823. The first mill was built by —— Osborne, in 1819.

[3] Ethan and Wm. Allen and Jacob Turner settled in the town in 1806, and Chas. and Alex. McKay, Ebenezer Holmes, and Wm. Hoyt, in 1807. The first birth was that of Wm. Pettengill, in June 1806. Isaac and Eli Hall built the first mill, in 1811; Isaac Hall kept the first inn, in 1816, and Orsamus Warren the first store, in 1824. The first school was taught by Jas. Wood, in 1811. In 1813, an Indian hatchet was found imbedded in a tree at Wales Centre, and in 1825 John Allen related the following circumstance concerning it. About the time of the first settlement of Buffalo, an Indian came to that place and exhibited the skin of a white child, and boasted that he had murdered and skinned the child for the purpose of making a tobacco pouch. Truman Allen, brother of the narrator, hearing the boast, became so enraged that he followed the Indian to Wales, and shot him. He buried the body and rifle in the sand, and stuck the tomahawk into a tree, where it was afterwards found as above stated.

[4] This community purchased 7,622 acres belonging to the Buffalo Indian Reservation in 1844, and commenced their settlements the same year. They were engaged in agriculture and manufactures, and their wares obtained an excellent reputation.

[5] Among the other early settlers were Artemus W. Baker, John G. Wells, Isaac Earlle, and Geo. Hopper, who located in 1823. The first child born was a daughter of Joel Decker, in Aug., 1828; and the first death, that of Peter Beal, in 1834. George E. Elderkin taught the first school, in 1839; Reuben Sackett kept the first inn, in 1826; the Ebenezer Society the first store, in 1845; and Ballou & Tubell built the first mill, in 1837.

ESSEX COUNTY.

This county was formed from Clinton, March 1, 1799, and a corner was taken off in the erection of Franklin co. in 1808. It lies upon Lake Champlain, in the N. E. part of the state; is centrally distant 100 miles from Albany, and contains 1,926 square miles. It is by far the most broken and mountainous county in the State. With the exception of a strip of level land along the shore of Lake Champlain, nearly the whole co. is of an Alpine character. High, rocky peaks, and immense mountain masses, abounding in wild, broken crags and stupendous precipices, and separated by narrow ravines and deep gorges, form the general characteristics of the landscape. With the exception of the Black Mountain of North Carolina, and the White Mountain group of New Hampshire, the mountains of this co. attain a higher elevation than any others belonging to the great Appalachian system; and, taking into consideration their great number of lofty peaks, they surpass in magnitude all other groups E. of the Mississippi. The mountains seem thrown together without regard to order or system; and from this fact, and the frequent misapplication of names, much confusion has arisen in attempting to describe them.

The 5 mountain ranges N. of the Mohawk valley extend through portions of this co., and terminate upon the lake. They all have a general N. E. and S. W. direction, rising higher toward the N., until they culminate in the most northerly range. These ranges are nearly parallel, and are mostly about 8 mi. apart, not always distinct, but in some places their lateral spurs interlock, and in others their continuity is broken by the intervention of valleys. They are not regularly serrated, but appear to consist of groups of sharp pointed peaks of hypersthene rock, connected by immense ridges. Single mountains are often sufficiently large to occupy the whole intervening space between the ranges, thus destroying the continuity of the valleys, and reducing them to narrow, isolated ravines. The most southerly of the 5 ranges barely enters the extreme S. E. corner of the co. It is known as the Palmertown or Luzerne Mts. It has also sometimes been called the Black Mountain Range and the Tongue Mts. It constitutes the highlands which rise upon both sides of Lake George and upon the narrow peninsula between the Lake George Outlet and Lake Champlain. Mt. Defiance, the extremity of the ridge, has an elevation of about 750 feet above the lake. The second range, known as the Kayaderosseras, extends through the S. E. part of Schroon and the centre of Crown Point, ending in the high cliff which overlooks Bulwagga Bay, and is elevated about 1,150 feet above the lake. Along the course of this range, in Schroon, is a cluster of peaks, the highest of which, Mt. Pharaoh, is 3,500 to 4,000 feet above tide. The third range occupies the W. and N. parts of Schroon, and extends through the N. part of Moriah and the centre of Westport, ending in the high promontory of Split Rock, in the S. part of Essex.[1] Bald Mountain, in Westport, one of the most noted peaks of this range, attains an elevation of 2,065 feet above tide. This range takes the name of the Schroon Mts. from the principal lake which lies at its foot.

The fourth range extends through the central parts of Minerva and N. Hudson, the S. E. corner of Keene and Lewis, the N. W. part of Elizabethtown, and the centre of Willsborough, ending in the high bluffs which border upon Peron Bay. It might with propriety be called the Boquet Range, from the principal river which flows at its base. Dix Peak, in N. Hudson, the highest mountain in this range, attains an elevation of 5,200 feet above tide, and, next to Mt. Marcy, is the highest point in the co. Nipple Top has an elevation of 4,900 feet. Raven Hill, in Elizabethtown, and Mt. Discovery, in Lewis, each attain an elevation of over 2,000 feet. The fifth range extends through Newcomb, Keene, Jay, Lewis, and Chesterfield, ending in the rocky promontory of Trembleau Point. It has sometimes been called the Clin-

[1] The name of Split Rock was applied to this promontory in consequence of about 1·2 acre of the extreme point being detached from the mainland by a chasm 10 feet wide extending downward to near the water's edge. The fissure was formed by the disintegration of trap rock, which at this point contains iron pyrites and is easily acted upon by the elements. The height of this dissevered mass above the lake is about 30 feet. A lighthouse was built at this place in 1836, and rebuilt in 1867.

ton Range, but it is more widely known as the Adirondack Range. This name, strictly applied, includes only the group of elevated peaks of which Mt. Marcy is the centre. In common usage, however, it has come to include the whole mountain system of the northern wilderness. Mt. Marcy, the highest peak of this range, and the highest land in the State, has an elevation of 5,467 feet above tide. Mounts McMartin, McIntyre, and San-da-no-na, belonging to this range, are each upward of 5,000 feet high. A spur of this range extends northward on the borders of Jay and Chesterfield, in a high, unbroken ridge, with a mean elevation of about 2,000 feet above tide.

North of the Adirondack Range the mountains are not disposed in regular ranges, but are scattered in groups over a large space of country. These groups, however, lie in a line parallel to the other ranges, and for convenience of description they might be considered under the head of the "Au Sable Range." Mt. Seward, the highest peak, 5,100 feet above tide, is situated just beyond the limits of the co. Whiteface, in Wilmington, has an elevation of 4,855 feet.

Among these mountains occurs the grandest scenery in the State. The *Indian Pass*, bordered on one side by Mount McMartin, and on the other by a vertical precipice rising from 800 to 1,200 feet, and extending over a mile in length, presents a scene of great sublimity and beauty. The *Hunter's Pass*, in North Hudson, *Wilmington Notch*, on the west bank of the Au Sable, the walled banks of that river below Keeseville, and innumerable cascades, ravines, lakes and streams, present scenes of interest to the lovers of nature, and are annually visited by great numbers of tourists. Several medicinal springs have been found in the county, reputed to possess valuable curative properties.

Along the base of the mountains, on the E., appear the Black River and Trenton limestones and Utica slate; while upon the immediate borders of the lake are found the tertiary clays with shells of recent or existing types. Among the mountains are immense beds of rich magnetic iron ore, some of which have been extensively worked. The iron produced from this ore has been pronounced equal to the best.

The S. W. portion of the co. is drained by the Hudson and its principal branch, the Schroon River. These streams take their rise upon the highest peaks of the Adirondack and Schroon Ranges, and flow through the winding valleys that lie at their base. Upon the E. Pütnams Creek drain the region between the Luzerne and Kayaderosseras Ranges; Mill Brook, between the Kayaderosseras and Schroon; and the Boquet[1] River, between the Schroon and Boquet Ranges. The Au Sable, flowing along the N. base of the Adirondack Range, drains the N. portion of the co. The valleys of these streams are generally narrow, and are bounded by steep banks, which are not unfrequently huge masses of precipitous or overhanging rocks.

This county is rich in minerals of scientific interests aside from its metalic ores. Among these may be enumerated: graphite, cupyrchroite, augite, garnet, idocrase, zircon, sahlite, sphene, coccolite, colophonite, adularia, labradorite, rose quartz, epidote, chlorite, jasper, cornelian, and many other species. The gravel and iron sand of the lake shore, is exported in considerable quantities. Trap dykes are of common occurrence.

Lakes Champlain[2] and George lie partly in this co., and more than 100 small lakes lie wholly within its limits. The greater part of these are comprised in three groups, lying near the base of the principal mountain peaks. The first of these surrounds Mt. Marcy; the second, Mt. Pharaoh; and the third, Whiteface. Many others are found scattered along the whole course of the mountain ranges. These lakes are generally long and narrow; and lie in chasms formed by uplifts and fractures in the early crystaline rock; often with precipitous banks, and presenting a great variety of wild and picturesque scenery. The soil along Lake Champlain consists of a stiff, hard clay, alternating with a dark loam and gravel, and, in the narrow valleys, of disintergrated rocks. Upon the mountains the soil is thin and light, many of the peaks being masses of naked rocks, destitute of both soil and vegetation. The

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1 Pron. Bo-kwet. Probably from the French "boquet," trough. By an act passed April 28, 1871, the sum of $2,500 was granted to improve the navigation of this river from its mouth to Willsborough Falls.

2 This lake was called by the Dutch "Corlaer," and by the Indians, "Caniar-eri-Guarunte," meaning the mouth or door of the Country.—*Brassier's Map of Lake Champlain* 1762.

The lake is 93 feet above tide, and is 60 to 100 fathoms deep and even more. There are indications that it formerly stood at a higher level.

declivities of the hills are generally wooded, but not very heavily. Three-fourths of the entire surface of the co. is too rough and broken for cultivation.

Farming, iron mining, and the manufacture of iron from the ore, constitute the leading pursuits; and the immense mineral wealth of this section must for centuries continue to afford an object of profitable investment. At first lumbering, and afterwards the tanning of sole leather, formed leading pursuits, and the latter is still an important industry. The market for timber and lumber was formerly by rafts down the Richlieu and the St. Lawrence Rivers to Quebec, but since the construction of the Champlain Canal it has chiefly been through that channel to the Troy, Albany and New York markets, The logs of the interior, are floated down the Saranac, Racket, Hudson, and other streams, to some convenient place for sawing; and large sums have been appropriated by the State for improving the channels of these rivers for this purpose. The iron manufacturing business of this region was commenced at Willsborough Falls in 1801,[1] and now forms one of the leading pursuits of the people. Magnetic iron ore is exported from this co. in large quantities to distant markets, to be mixed with other ores. The manufacture of sash and blinds, tubs, pails, and other articles of pine and cedar, starch, paper, and black lead, receives considerable attention. Peat, muck and marl may be mentioned among its useful mineral resources. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent in Essex, Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

The county seat is located at Elizabethtown. It contains the courthouse, jail, and county clerk's office. These buildings are plain and substantial. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 100 acres, in Essex, 6 mi. s. w. from the village. It was built in 1860, and is of stone 2 stories high, 42 by 80 feet, and is reported out of repair, and defective in accommodations.

In 1609, Samuel Champlain, with two attendants, accompanied by a party of Canadian Indians made a hostile expedition against the Five Nations, and fought a sanguinary battle in this co. The lake which bounds the county on the east was named from this pioneer adventurer. This act of hostility made a deep impression upon the Iroquois. It laid the foundation for long and bloody wars between them and the French, and rendered the former the willing and steadfast friends and allies of the English. The whole region bordering upon the lake was claimed, by constructive title, by both France and England; and during the wars that ensued, it became the great battle ground for supremacy, and the principal highway for war parties in their mutual incursions upon the defenceless frontier settlements. Fort Frederick was erected by the French at Crown Point in 1731. This measure was met by remonstrance, but no open resistance, on the part of the English. Previous to the erection of the fort, French settlements had commenced in various places along both shores of the lake. These settlements had made considerable progress, and thriving villages had sprung up, before they were finally broken up by invading armies. Still more extended schemes of settlement were planned, and extensive grants of land were made upon the same condition as the French grants in Canada. Soon after their first occupation, the French caused a survey of the lake and its shores to be made by Sieur Anger, surveyor to the King; and the work seems to have been carefully done. In 1755 the French commenced the fortification of Ticonderoga upon a point that entirely commanded the passage of the lake. The fort was named by them "*Carillon*," and the position strong by nature was soon rendered secure against any mode of attack less than that of a large force and with heavy artillery. An expedition against Crown Point was prepared in the summer of 1755, and advanced as far as the head of Lake George. To intercept this, Baron Dieskau proceeded to South Bay, at the head of Lake Champlain, and thence by land to the route which the English had opened to Lake George. A force under Col. Williams fell into an ambuscade and was defeated. Pursuing this success, the French were in turn received with such courage that the were broken, and the greater part killed or captured. The remainder of the season was spent by the French in strengthening their works upon the lake.

In 1757, the French reduced the English fort at the head of Lake George, and their Indian allies committed cruel barbarities upon the prisoners of war that fell into their hands. This

[1] Several forges were built within a few years after. The iron interests rapidly extended after the completion of the Champlain Canal, and several large manufactories were erected in the valley of the Au Sable and the surrounding region. The forges, rolling mills, and nail factories of this section are among the most extensive of the kind in the country. Bar, pig, and bloom iron of superior quality are produced in large quantities. Within a few years, anthracite coal has nearly superseded the use of charcoal in the furnaces along the lake shore. These establishments afford a home market for a large part of the agricultural products of the co.

and other reverses aroused the British nation to a more active and decisive plan of warfare, and in 1758 Ticonderoga and Crown Point were marked as points to be carried at all hazard. An army of 7,000 regulars and 10,000 provincials, under General Abercrombie, advanced to Lake George and passed that water in a flotilla of boats, presenting the grandest spectacle of military display ever seen before in America. A party of 300 troops under M. de Trepezec, was sent by the French to observe their movements, and was almost entirely killed or captured; but this victory proved a dear one to the English, as in the engagement Lord Howe, a nobleman of great eminence, and officer of distinguished bravery, was killed. The main body of the French army was posted at Ticonderoga, under General Montcalm, and a line of breastworks was thrown up about a mile in front of the fort, extending from the outlet of Lake George on the left, to a low ground on the right. The total force of the French was, according to their accounts, 2,992 men, and their abattis had been but hastily thrown up, and could not be expected to withstand more than a hand assault. The English advanced with courage, and for a time it appeared certain that they would succeed in driving the enemy from their works. But at the critical moment an incident occurred, as related by Captain Pouchot, an officer in the French service who was present, and who has given a history of this campaign, that decided the fortunes of the day. He describes it as follows:

"At this moment, M. de Bassignac, a captain of Royal Roussillon, to amuse himself, put a red handkerchief upon the end of his gun, and made a sign for the enemy to advance. The head of the enemy's column, which was opposite the Guienne, seeing this kind of a flag, thought it was a flag of truce, and that we wished to surrender. Full willing to be relieved from the position they were in, the enemy started upon a run for the entrenchments, holding their guns high and crosswise with both hands, and crying *quarters*. Our soldiers, who knew nothing of the handkerchief adventure, thought they were coming to surrender, and at once mounted upon the trenches to see them come in. This occasioned a short cessation of the fire. M. Pouchot, was very near this regiment, where he held an angle that the enemy were trying to gain, but was wanting powder and balls. He had sent to ask some of his neighbors, but as they were warmly pressed by the enemy they feared that their own stock might be entirely exhausted, and he then allowed a soldier to run to M. de Fontbonne, commandant of the regiment of Guienne, to ask some of him. He was in this condition at the moment of the event. Surprised at seeing the soldiers perched upon their entrenchments, he at the same time observed the forward movement of the enemy. At this moment M. de Fontbonne cried out to his soldiers: 'Tell them to drop their arms and we will receive them.' M. Pouchot, who saw from the manner of the enemy that they thought quite differently, and that they only wished to reach the entrenchments, cried out with energy to his soldiers, 'Fire! fire! don't you see these men will take you?' The soldiers suddenly recalled by this exclamation, at once discharged a volley, which laid two or three hundred upon the ground."

This was the decisive moment. The English quickly fled, a panic seized the army, and they hastily returned in great disorder to the head of Lake George, and from thence to Albany. They lost nearly two thousand men in the assault, while the loss of the French was but moderate. The line of breastworks where the resistance was made may still be readily traced, and it has probably changed but little, except from the action of time and the elements.

The French did not pursue the fleeing enemy, but held quiet possession the rest of the season, excepting the small incursions of partisan rangers, who, through the whole period of the war, continued to operate with greater or less success upon both sides. The most noted of these, in the interest of the English, were Majors Israel Putnam and Robert Rogers. The party commanded by the latter officer consisted of old hunters, accustomed to all kinds of hardships and privations. Among his officers was John Stark, afterward Gen. Stark, of the Revolution. These parties hung upon the outskirts of the French forts, took off their sentinels, burned their villages, killed their cattle, destroyed their boats, and annoyed them in every possible manner.

In 1759, Gen. Amherst, at the head of 12,000 men, proceeded to invest Ticonderoga. The French troops having been mostly withdrawn for the defense of Quebec, the whole fortress was dismantled, and abandoned on the 30th of July. Crown Point was soon after abandoned, and the whole region came into the undisputed possession of the English, who, from this time until the Revolution, kept a small guard at each of these posts, but had no occasion

to expend money upon fortifications in the heart of their own country, after Canada had surrendered to their arms in 1760.

By the Treaty of Paris, signed Feb. 10, 1763, the French ceded their possessions in North America to the English, and the latter were bound to respect the titles to land previously granted by the former. The proclamation of the King, of Oct. 7, 1763, authorized the granting of the lands upon Lake Champlain to officers and soldiers who had served in the war. These incompatible acts led to much confusion. Overlapping claims and conflicting titles unavoidably followed; and the matter was not finally settled until after the Revolution. In the meantime the controversy had the tendency to retard settlement, by destroying confidence in the titles by which the land could be held and conveyed.

Settlement was commenced upon the Boquet in 1765, under the auspices of Wm. Gilliland, a wealthy merchant of N. Y. Through his agency, and that of other capitalists, several miles of the lake shore between the mouth of the Boquet and Crown Point were settled, mills and roads were built, and schools established. Mr. Gilliland designed to lay the foundation of a great baronial estate, and brought on a considerable number of settlers, chiefly Irish. He sold no lands, but leased them on very favorable terms, and had not the Revolutionary War occurred to break up his settlements, he might have succeeded in his enterprise. Upon the receipt of the news of the commencement of hostilities at Lexington, a small body of troops, known as "Green Mountain Boys," under Col. Ethan Allen, surprised and took both Ticonderoga and Crown Point, in May, 1775.[1] During the summer and autumn of the same year, the expedition, under Schuyler and Montgomery, against Canada, passed down the lake, and returned the next spring unsuccessful. During the summer of 1776, naval forces were organized upon the lake by both the British and Americans, the latter under the command of Gen. Arnold. In an engagement that ensued the Americans were defeated, and their remaining vessels were obliged to take refuge under the guns of Fort Ticonderoga. Crown Point was dismantled, and the stores removed; and soon after it was taken possession of by the British. Mr. Gilliland and the colonists ardently embraced the American cause, and materially aided Montgomery's army in its advance on Canada, by furnishing provisions, and, on its return, by affording relief to the sick and wounded. Mr. G.'s estate was wasted by both friends and foes, and finally the whole settlement was broken up by Burgoyne, who landed on the banks of the Boquet June 21, 1777, and spent several days in conferences with the Indian tribes. On the 27th the invading army advanced to Crown Point. On the 30th they invested Ticonderoga; and on the night of July 4, they took possession of "*Sugar Loaf Hill*," (now Mt. Defiance,) and erected upon it a battery of heavy guns, completely commanding the fort. On the night of the 5th the Americans hastily embarked their stores and munitions of war upon bateaux, and sent them up to Skenesborough under convoy, and the main body of the army escaped into Vt.[2] Both parties were quickly pursued, and the tide of war slowly and sullenly rolled southward, until finally checked at the battle of Saratoga.

In Sept. Gen. Lincoln, at the head of a body of militia stationed at Manchester, Vt., made an attack upon these works, took Mts. Hope and Defiance, released 100 American prisoners, took 293 of the enemy, and captured an armed sloop, several gun boats, and more than 200 bateaux. The fort was not taken. After the surrender of Burgoyne the place was dismantled, and the garrison retreated down the lake. The rear division of their boats, with 50 men and a large quantity of military stores, were captured by the Americans. In October, 1780, Major Christopher Carleton, with a force of about a thousand men, regulars, loyalists, and Indians, passed up the lake, landed at South Bay, captured Fort Ann and Fort George. A branch of this party invaded Ballston. Simultaneous with this, the Schoharie and Mohawk settlements were invaded by Sir John Johnson, who came by way of Oswego, passed over to the Susquehanna, and thence by familiar routes to the point of their first attack. The detection of Arnold's treason at about the time these various expeditions set out from Canada, renders it probable that their object was to create a diversion in favor of an attack upon the fort at West Point, which, after the withdrawal of the best part of its garrison, would have

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1 Some differences have occurred in historical statements relating to this event. The question is fully discussed in a Pamphlet of Proceedings of the Vermont State Hist. Soc., Oct. 19, 20, 1869, written by Gov. Hiland Hall.

2 A heavy chain, 1,000 feet long, and an immense boom, erected across the lake by the Americans at great labor and expense, were cut through in 2 hours.

fallen an easy prey to the enemy—perhaps, for appearance sake, after a sham resistance by its treacherous commander.

In 1784, Gilliland returned to his ruined settlement and endeavored to retrieve his waning fortunes. Relinquishing his ideas of manorial greatness, he offered his lands for sale; but adverse lawsuits and treacherous friends soon dissipated the remnant of his wealth and brought his existence to a miserable close. For some time he was confined in N. Y. for debt; but, regaining his freedom, he returned to the scene of his former enterprise. Here meeting with new disappointments and treachery, and becoming partially deranged by his misfortunes, he wandered into the wilderness and perished. The progress of settlement at first was not very rapid. In 1795, there were in Clinton co.—then embracing Essex—but 624 legal voters. From that time forward, however, settlement progressed with great rapidity, and several public roads were opened to facilitate it. The county was greatly benefited by the construction of the Champlain canal, but until very recently has not been favored by railroad communications. The *Whitehall and Plattsburgh R. R.* has been surveyed across the co., and its northern division opened 20 miles from Plattsburgh, to the Au Sable River on the N. border of this co. and its southern division from Ticonderoga to Port Henry, 16 miles; leaving 34 miles to be opened between these points. This road has been leased to the "Vt. Central and Vt. & Canada" R. R.'s., and a bridge has been begun at Ticonderoga to connect with roads in Vt. It has been hoped that the Adirondack Co. would extend their R. R. or at least a branch of it from its present terminus in Warren Co. down through this co. to Lake Champlain, but there is no prospect of an early realization of this project. The *Lake Champlain and Moriah R. R.* is opened 7 mi. from the lake shore to the Port Henry Iron Mines, and is chiefly used to bring down ore. Projects of a R. R. from Glens Falls to Caldwell, and on the west side of Lake George into this co. have been proposed, but not undertaken.

In the late war, portions of the 16th, 22d, 34th, 38th, 77th, and 96th regiments of infantry and of the 5th cavalry were enlisted in this county in 1861. Under orders issued July 7, 1862, vols. enlisted in this co. were to be organized at Plattsburgh, in this Senatorial District, where the 118th regiment was formed in 1862. Besides these, the 2d veteran cavalry and the 26th cav. (Frontier Cav.) were in part raised in this county. It is stated in Watson's History of Essex co. p. 295–6, that the number who enlisted in this co. during the late war, was 1,306, of whom 92 were from Chesterfield, 192 from Crown Point, 105 from Elizabethtown, 60 from Essex, 93 from Jay, 47 from Keene, 115 from Lewis, 50 from Minerva, 157 from Moriah, 8 from Newcomb, 27 from North Elba, 24 from North Hudson, 19 from St. Armand, 94 from Schroon, 128 from Ticonderoga, 58 from Westport, 43 from Willsboro, and 64 from Wilmington. The total number of the foregoing who died, was 366. The amount of town indebtedness, (1869) was $64,763.74.

POPULATION *of towns since* 1860, *and their* POLITICAL VOTE *for President in* 1860, *and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time.* (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

Towns.	Total Population.			Vote for Governor. (Republican and Democrat.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Chesterfield..	3,179	2,787	2,795	295	192	191	217	211	248	217	199	273	221	255	246
Crown Point..	2,252	2,636	2,449	457	84	363	84	443	114	451	69	448	124	345	147
Elizabeth't'wn	1,343	1,592	1,463	204	75	179	69	228	71	224	63	207	63	215	82
Essex.....	1,633	1,501	1,600	146	114	124	141	141	141	124	150	169	155	144	161
Jay.....	2,514	2,279	2,496	283	170	222	155	270	171	222	103	243	227	229	261
Keene.....	784	770	720	105	37	111	19	119	26	107	26	129	30	118	31
Lewis.....	1,807	1,774	1,724	200	139	132	154	169	168	174	152	189	132	163	130
Minerva.....	903	1,002	903	84	92	54	116	52	92	56	91	62	103	48	116
Moriah.....	3,466	4,640	4,683	302	252	269	276	306	426	358	365	422	412	442	497
Newcomb.....	157	149	178	20	7	17	3	29	6	21	...	28	7	26	...
North Elba....	366	339	349	43	44	31	42	33	42	33	43	39	39	29	51
North Hudson	297	575	733	49	21	67	30	69	30	71	28	68	34	77	55
St. Armand...	331	299	335	50	16	41	14	57	22	55	11	55	21	63	20
Schroon.....	2,550	1,638	1,899	294	136	159	124	213	122	189	124	234	115	183	132
Ticonderoga..	2,274	2,606	2,590	320	141	220	136	391	149	301	153	359	168	315	195
Westport.....	1,981	1,637	1,577	207	167	168	153	203	101	199	107	252	135	171	130
Willsborough.	1,519	1,432	1,719	184	78	144	103	164	125	168	96	188	117	203	132
Wilmington...	861	808	794	122	23	118	20	127	...	121	19	153	26	132	27
Total.....	28,214	28,644	29,042	3,454	1,793	2,607	1,366	3,229	2,162	3,099	1,903	3,623	2,134	3,163	2,413

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN ESSEX COUNTY, *during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.*

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.[1]	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on $1 valuation in cents.
1859..	1,068,691	$4,009,735	$483,392	$4,442,759	.....	$19,253.17	$11,851.07	$2,868.01	$6,692.06	0.91
1860..	1,068,691	3,816,000	453,658	4,256,535	$3,824,027	18,077.62	13,669.92	2,868.02	11,790.75	1.20
1861..	1,068,691	3,613,025	457,705	4,127,814	3,824,027	15,058.46	21,768.73	2,868.02	11,950.08	1.35
1862..	1,002,590	3,679,273	464,640	4,148,858	3,348,442	20,439.04	8,706.93	2,511.33	13,393.77	1.34
1863..	994,819	3,307,448	467,970	4,295,953	3,355,377	35,291.41	10,876.09	2,516.53	14,260.35	1.38
1864..	996,672	4,179,310	629,052	4,808,362	3,467,970	182,768.62	15,068.93	2,600.98	15,606.86	6.23
1865..	996,672	4,179,310	629,052	4,808,362	3,948,236	182,768.62	15,068.93	2,961.18	15,447.48	5.48
1866..	996,672	4,432,946	484,798	4,917,744	4,300,018	116,739.51	20,636.60	3,225.01	20,693.84	3.75
1867..	996,672	4,541,397	536,855	5,038,252	4,645,473	109,170.88	14,590.62	5,806.84	29,498.75	3.42
1868..	996,672	4,543,500	460,995	5,004,495	4,980,252	126,126.34	16,075.59	6,225.31	22,660.16	3.44
1869..	997,552	4,630,858	450,400	5,123,748	5,004,495	88,117.42	14,930.28	6,255.62	21,894.67	2.62
1870..	997,700	4,943,970	499,427	5,449,560	5,161,258	101,715.43	21,881.34	6,414.07	30,853.34	3.54

CHESTERFIELD—was formed from Willsborough, Feb. 20, 1802. It lies in the N. E. corner of the co., upon the shore of Lake Champlain. Its surface is broken and mountainous. The Jay Mountains, a northern spur of the Adirondack Range, extend northward through the W. part. This range is a continuous, high, rocky ridge, without a single pass, forming an almost impassable barrier between Chesterfield and Jay. The main Adirondack Range extends through the centre of the town from the S. W to the N. E., ending at Trembleau Point, a high, rocky bluff 1,200 to 1,500 feet above the surface of the lake. This is the furtherest point north, where the hypersthene rock of the Adirondack region appears in situ. This point was named by the French, Point Sabousin. Bosworth Mountain and Poke-a-Moonshine, each attaining an elevation of about 3,000 feet, are the two principal peaks within the limits of the town. The S. E. part is hilly, and the N. E. a rolling table land. There are several lakes in the interior, the principal of which are Augur and Butternut Ponds. Not more than one-half of the surface is susceptible of cultivation. The principal valuable minerals that have been found are iron, graphite, and a beautiful light brown marble. A light brown marble variegated with white occurs in town. Potsdam sandstone occurs in abundance, and is extensively quarried. It makes superior flagging stone. In an English map of Lake Champlain, published in 1762, a lead mine is put down as occurring within this town. Vague Indian traditions appear to have confirmed the existence of lead in this region; but if ever such mines existed, the locality is now lost.[2] Schuyler Island, in the lake, or Isle au Chapon, as called by the French, belongs to this town. The Au Sable River, upon the N. border, affords a large amount of hydraulic power, and some very attractive scenery. The falls at Birmingham have a descent of 90 feet, including the rapids above the main fall. **Keeseville,** (p. o.,) is situated on both sides of the Au Sable River, its northern part being in Clinton co.[3] It is the seat of extensive iron and nail works and other important manufactures, and has one newspaper office.[4] **Port Kent,** (p. o.,) on Lake Champlain, is a small village opposite to Burlington, Vt., and the point where a large amount of iron and other products of the interior are shipped. **Port Douglas, Port Kendall,** and **Birmingham Falls,** are small villages, the latter having a paper mill, 2 starch factories and a grist mill. Matthew Agate and sons came into town about 1792.[5] The first church was Cong.; and the first preacher was Rev. Cyrus Comstock.

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1 The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 1,138 500. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	161,951	136,610	298,561
1855	185,444	774,196	959,640
1860	189,481	255,783	444,264
1865	346,824	442,156	688,980

2 See Watson's Hist. of Essex Co., p. 416, for these traditions. The map alluded to by Mr. W. was drawn by Wm. Brassier, and occurs in a pocket military atlas, got up for use by British officers in the Revolution.

3 The first settler of Keeseville was Robert Hoyle, who built the first bridge and sawmill and kept the first store, in 1802. It was first called "*Long Chute.*" About 1812 the property came into the hands of Richard and Oliver Keese and John W. Anderson, who erected a woolen factory and iron works, in 1813. The name was first changed to "*Andersons Falls,*" and afterward to Keeseville. See Clinton co., town of Au Sable.

4 *The Essex County Republican,* (Rep.) weekly, W. Lansing, ed., W. Lansing & Son, prop. Size 29 by 40. Terms $2. Established in 1869, is published in Keeseville village.

5 Alva Bosworth, Elihu Briggs, Edward Palmer, Levi Cooley, Dr. Clark, John and Benj. Macomber, John Page, and —— Norton, were among the first settlers. The first child born was Thos. Rangnam, and the first death that of Abel Handy.

CROWN POINT—was formed March 23, 1766, and named from the old French fortress[1] situated on the lake. Elizabethtown was taken off in 1798, Schroon and Ticonderoga in 1804, and Moriah in 1808. A part of Schroon was annexed Dec. 12, 1860. It lies upon the shore of Lake Champlain, S. E. of the centre of the co. A strip of nearly level land, about 4 mi. wide, extends along the lake shore. The central part of the town is broken, the hills gradually rising into the Kayaderosseras Mts. in the W. Putnams Creek, the principal stream, takes its rise in the ponds and lakes among the mountains, and upon its course are numerous falls, furnishing an abundance of water power. The long cape upon which Fort St. Frederick or Crown Point was built, was called, by the Indians, according to Brassier's map of 1762, *Tek-ya-dough-nigariga*, signifying "two points opposite to each other." The opposite point, now Chimney Point, was called by the early Dutch "Crum Point," and by the French, "Pointe a la Chevelure." Phosphate of lime is found in large quantities and a shaft was sunk 115 feet into the rock some years since, from which 170 tons were raised, with the view of using it for agricultural purposes. Indications of copper ore have been found in this town, but no deposit has been found of sufficient extent to render it profitable An abundance of rich iron ore is found, the principal mines of which are known as the Hammond and the Penfield mines. They are about 10 miles from the lake, and have been worked many years. A ledge of limestone believed to be water lime, occurs in this town. On the shore of the lake is a mineral spring, containing sulphates of lime and magnesia. The manafacture of iron is carried on to a great extent; there are also establishments for the manufacture of lumber, shingles, pails, sash and blinds, and wooden goods. **Hammond's Corners,** (Crown Point p. o.,) is a village in the E. part on Putnams Creek, with 2 churches and about 70 houses. **Crown Point Centre,** (p. o.,) is 3 mi. W. of the former. **Penfields,** is still further west. The French made the first settlement, at a very early period. The country around Fort St. Frederick, upon the point, seems to have been once the seat of thriving villages, the remains of which are still visible.[2] All these settlements were obliterated during the French War of 1755-60. During the peace which followed, settlements were again made, and in 1777 were again destroyed.[3] A light house was built at Crown Point in 1858.

ELIZABETHTOWN—was formed from Crown Point, Feb. 12, 1798, and was named in compliment to Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Gilliland. Parts of Moriah and Keene, were taken off in 1808, and Westport in 1815. A part of Jay and Lewis were annexed Jan. 31, 1844, and a part of Lewis, Nov. 11, 1854. It is an interior town, lying a little N. of the centre of the co. The Boquet Mts. occupy the N. W. and the Schroon Range the S. E. corner of the town. Raven Hill, an offshoot from the former range, in the N. E. corner, is 2,100 feet above tide; and Cobble Hill lies a mile W. from the village, with a precipitous face on the E. side of about 200 feet high. Hurricane Mountain, and the "Giant," each lying partly in Keene, are respectively about 4,000 and 4,500 feet high. The Boquet River flows in an N. E. direction through near the centre of the town. Its valley, one-fourth of a mile to a mile in width, comprises the larger part of the arable land. Not more than one-fourth of the surface is susceptible of cultivation. Extensive beds of iron ore are found in various parts of the town.[4] In the E. part, a hill, 200 feet high, covering 40 acres, is supposed to be nearly a solid mass of iron, except a slight covering of drift. The manufacture of iron is one of the leading pursuits; there are 3 forges each of 4 fires in town. **Elizabethtown,**[5] (p. o.,)

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[1] The point which contains the ruins of this fortress is supposed to have been an important commercial mart previous to the French War; but now it contains only a single farmhouse.

[2] The Swedish traveler Kalm mentions the existence of this early settlement; and the "Journal of Maj. Rogers," speaks of villages, well filled barns, herds of cattle, and fields of grain. Chimney Point, upon the eastern shore of the lake, derives its name from the remains of early habitations found there by the present race of settlers.

[3] Among the first settlers after the Revolution were Geo. Trimble, James Morrow, Aaron Townsend, Dennis Meagher, Andrew Hardy, Sam'l Foot, and Elisha Rhodes. The first mill was a windmill, a short distance S. of the fort. James Morrow erected the first mill and kept the first inn and store after the Revolution. Washington visited Crown Point in 1784.

[4] The following iron mines are mentioned in Watson's History of Essex co., (1869,) as occurring in this town:

Castaline Bed, discovered about 1860.

Ross Bed, on lot 72, Roaring Brook tract, 1 mile N. E. of the above.

Nigger Hill Bed, discovered between 1825 and '30; about 5 m. S. of c. h., and long known as the "Hoag Bed."

Wakefield Bed, discovered about 1845.

Little Pond Bed, discovered about 1840; situated half a mile from the village of Elizabethtown.

Judd Bed, discovered in 1845.

Finney Bed discovered in 1851.

Gates Bed, discovered about 1854.

Burt Bed, discovered in 1840; in the S. E. corner of the town, near the Fisher Hill mine. The vein dips 45°.

Steel Bed about half a mile S. E. of Elizabethtown village. Discovered in 1840.

Odell Bed, 2 openings in the E. part of the town thus named.

Buck and Noble Beds, on lots 109, 110, iron ore tract, near line of Moriah.

Thompson Shaft, on lot 48, iron ore tract, near M. T. Smith's shaft, in Moriah. Recently opened.

On Lot 127, North River Head Tract. Discovered in 1854.

[5] Appropriately named *Pleasant Valley* by the first settlers, and locally known as *The Valley*.

is pleasantly situated upon the Boquet River in the midst of beautiful mountain scenery. It is the co. seat, has a newspaper,[1] a union school, 2 large hotels, &c,, and is a place of considerable trade. **New Russia,** (p. o.,) has a forge of 4 fires, flouring mill, sawmill, &c. Among the first settlers were Jonah Hanchett, Sampson Smith, Heman Finney, Wareham Barber, Nathan Lewis, Hez. and Ira Phelps, William Kellogg, Elijah Bishop, and Gardner Simonds, who came in about 1792. The first school was taught by Dr. Kincade. The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1796 or '97.

ESSEX—was formed from Willsborough, April 4, 1805. A part of Schroon was annexed in 1860 and 1861. It lies upon the shore of Lake Champlain, N. of the centre of the co. The surface is rolling in the E. and mountainous in the W. Boquet Mt., in the N. W. part, has an elevation of about 1,000 feet above the lake. Split Rock, the extremity of the Schroon Mountain Range in the S. E. corner of the town, has already been described. The Black River limestone crops out in this town, and is used both for building purposes and for the manufacture of lime. The Boquet river flows northerly through near the centre of the town. Upon it are several falls, affording abundance of water power. Manufactures, consisting of wrought iron, nails, spikes, lumber, and woolen goods, are carried on. **Essex,**[2] (p. o.,) is a flourishing village with a shipyard, and various manufactories. **Whallonsburgh,** (p. o.,) and **Boquet,** are small villages. The town was first settled by Wm. Gilliland, in 1765. Wm. McAuley, a relative and coadjutor of Mr. G., located upon the site of the present village of Essex.[3] This settlement was broken up during the Revolution. The first church (Prot. E.) was organized in 1805.

JAY—named from Gov. John Jay, was formed from Willsborough, Jan. 16, 1798. A part of Keene was taken off in 1808, of Wilmington (as "*Dansville*") in 1821, and a part of Elizabethtown in 1844. Parts of Peru (Clinton co.) and Chataugay (Franklin co.) were annexed March 22, 1822. It lies upon the N. border of the co., W. of the centre. The Au Sable Mts., extending through the W. part, gradually decline toward the N. Mts. Hamilton, Clark, and Bassitt, each 2,000 feet above tide, are the highest peaks; the Jay Mts., a N. spur of the Adirondacks, lie along the E. border. The extreme S. angle of the town is occupied by some of the most lofty and rocky peaks of the Adirondacks. The E. branch of the Au Sable flows through near the centre of the town. Veins of black lead have been found, but not worked. Iron ore is found in abundance. The manufacture of bar iron, nails, and bloom iron is extensively carried on. **Au Sable Forks,** (p. o.,) an iron manufacturing village, has a water power upon each branch, and immense manufactories of iron, nail, lumber, &c. Its manufactures are closely connected with those on Black Brook, Clinton co., 4 miles distant, being under the same owners. **Jay,** (p. o.,) on the S. branch of the Au Sable, has several mills, forges, and manufactories. Extensive works were erected here in 1809, including mills, forges, &c., and **Upper Jay,** (p. o.,) is a small village. Nathaniel Mallory was the first settler, about 1796.[4] The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1797.

KEENE—was formed from Elizabethtown and Jay, March 19, 1808. North Elba was taken off in 1849. It extends from the centre of the co. toward the N. and W. The Adirondack Mts. extend through the centre of the town, and occupy nearly its entire surface, leaving little or no arable land. The principal peaks are Mt. Marcy, 5,467 feet above tide; the Gothic Mountains and Haystack are in this town, each about 5,000 feet high; Long Pond Mt., 3,000 feet; and Pitch Off,[5] 2,500 feet. The Au Sable, flowing N., forms the principal drainage. The valley is so narrow that there is scarcely room for a road between the mountain and stream; and freshets often occur that sweep every thing before them.[6] The Upper and Lower Au Sable ponds, lying on the course of this river, afford the wildest scenery of the Adirondacks. From the Upper Pond Mt. Marcy and its nearest congeners are in full

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[1] *Elizabethtown Post*, (Dem.) weekly; John Liberty, pub.; size 24 by 35; terms $1.50.

[2] A blockhouse was built in this village in 1797, in consequence of the alarm occasioned by St. Clair's defeat; and in 1799, upon the organization of the county, it was used for a county court-house, and continued as such until the erection of the county buildings at Elizabethtown, under the Act of 1807.

[3] Among the first settlers after the Revolution were Daniel Ross, (first merchant and mill owner,) Isaac and Benj. Sheldon, Benj. Stafford, Daniel Murray, Henry Van Ormand, Dr. Colborn Clemens, (first physician,) David, Abram, and Abner Reynolds, Nehemiah Payn, and James Eldrich. The first school was taught by Miss Towner. The first male teacher was Enoch P. Henry.

[4] Among the other first settlers were J. W. Southmayd, Joseph Storrs, John Purmort, Robert Otis, Ezekiel Lockwood, Nath'l Ray, Josiah Way, and Joseph Fowler. Wm. Mallory built the first mill.

[5] A perpendicular cliff on the N. side of this mountain, 300 to 500 feet high, gives to it its singular name.

[6] A most destructive flood occurred from excessive rains, Sept. 30, 1856; and the damage which this occasioned was increased by the breaking away of the State dam across the S. branch of the Au Sable, in this town. The testimony relating to this accident (forming a vol. of 368 pp.) was printed by order of the Canal Board, in 1858.

view. The Lower is walled in for its two miles of length by precipitous mountains 1,500 to 2,000 feet in height. Some years since the State caused dams to be built at the outlet of the Au Sable ponds to aid the manufacturing interests, but these giving way under extraordinary pressure, occasioned a most destructive flood throughout the valley below. Lake Colden, in the S. W. part, is 2,851 ft. above tide. Iron is found in numerous veins along the course of the river, and is manufactured to some extent. The avalanches at Long Pond, in this town, are noted for their rich mineral specimens, which render the locality of peculiar interest to the mineralogist. Augite, garnet, zircon, sahlite, chlorite, jasper, cornelian, and other minerals, are there found. The slide of 1830 is particularly interesting. **Keene,** (p. o.,) is a small village. **Keene Flats,** (p. o.,) is a little E. of the centre of the town. The first settlement was made about 1797.[1] The M. E. church was organized in 1800, and the Cong. in 1815.

LEWIS, named from Morgan Lewis, then Governor—was formed from Willsborough, April 4, 1805. Parts of Elizabethtown were taken off in 1844 and 1854. The Adirondack Mts. occupy the N. W. and the Boquet Mts. the S. E. part of the town. The latter range is not a continuous ridge through this town, but consists of several isolated peaks, the principal of which is Mt. Discovery, 2,000 feet above tide. The remaining parts of the town consist of steep rocky hills and narrow valleys, and not more than one-third of the surface is susceptible of cultivation. Numerous beds of iron ore are found; but none have been extensively worked. In the N. W. part is a mineral spring of some repute. **Lewis,** (p. o.,) a little S. of the centre, is a small village. Wm. Hinckley made the first purchase of land and the first settlement, in 1796.[2] The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1804.

MINERVA—was formed from Schroon, March 7, 1817; a part of Newcomb was taken off in 1828, and a part of Schroon was annexed in 1870. It is the S. E. corner town of the co. Its surface is a high, broken upland, bordered by mountain ranges. The Boquet Range traverses the N. W. border, and the Schroon Range the S. E. The intermediate portion is hilly, with a mean elevation of 1,200 to 1,500 feet above tide. Nearly the whole town is still covered with forests, the settlements being confined to the S. E. corner. On Orrin West's farm is a cave of considerable extent. Lumbering and tanning are the leading pursuits. An iron mine occurs on lot 21, township 25, of Totten & Cranfield's purchase in this town. **Olmsteadville,** (p. o.,) is a small village, formerly the site of a large tannery burnt in 1867. **Minerva,** and **Aiden Lair,** are p. offices. This town is becoming a somewhat favorite place of summer resort by tourists and sportsmen. The first settlers were Ebenezer West, and his sons Nathan, Ebenezer and John, in 1804.[3] The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1810.

MORIAH—was formed from Crown Point and Elizabethtown, Feb. 12, 1808. A part of Newcomb was taken off in 1828, North Hudson in 1848, and a part of Westport was annexed, April 9, 1849. It lies upon the shore of Lake Champlain, S. of the centre of the co. A narrow strip of level land extends along the shore of the lake, from which the surface gradually rises to a height of about 500 feet, where it spreads out into a hilly plateau region, rising into mountains on the W. border. About one-half of the surface is susceptible of cultivation. The town is very rich in minerals. Many veins of iron ore have been opened, producing iron of a very superior quality; the supply seems to be inexhaustible. The ores are magnetic, and very rich. During the last year (1870) over 164,000 tons, and from the opening of navigation to Nov., 1871, 150,000 tons, were taken over the R. R. to the lake. The business at Port Henry is mostly in the hands of two companies, who together employ about 450 men, and ship in the season of navigation 1,000 tons a day. A mine 6 mi. from Port Henry, opened 5 years since, yields 1,000 tons a month, and employs 50 men. The Barton bed yields about 700 tons a month, and the Cheever bed about 60,000 tons a

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[1] Among the first settlers were Benj. Payne, Timothy Pangburn, Thos. Roberts, Zadock Hurd, Eli Hall and sons, Thos. Taylor, Gen. Reynolds, and David Graves. The first child born was Betsey Payne; the first marriage, that of Thos. Dart and Cynthia Griswold; and the first death, that of Eb'r Bostwick. Asa A. Andreas taught the first school, and Zadock Hurd kept the first inn.

[2] Among the other early settlers were Dea. Putnam, Samuel Bishop, Charles, Samuel, and Noah Lee, Ishmael H. Holcomb, Hooker and Timothy Woodruff, Ziba Westcott, and Ziba Flagg. The first child born was Oliver Holcomb; the first marriage, that of Timothy Woodruff and Eunice Newell; and the first death of an adult, that of Mrs. John Smith. Levi Parsons taught the first school.

[3] Among the other first settlers were Wm. Hill, (first mill owner,) Thomas Leonard, Richard Miller, Abner Tallman, James Carey, Philo Hawley, and A. P. and Asa Morse. The first settlements were chiefly made along the line of the Canton and Chester Road. The first child born was Francis West; the first marriage, that of Richard Miller and —— West; and the first death, that of Elizabeth West.

year.[1] Black lead, and a beautiful variety of *verd antique* serpentine, are also found. The manufacture of iron forms one of the leading pursuits. **Moriah,** (p. o.,) is a thriving village, and the seat of an academy. **Port Henry,**[2] (p. o.,) was incorp. as a village May 1, 1869. It contains a bank, extensive furnaces, &c. The furnaces of the Bay State Co. made last year 18,135 tons of iron. **Moriah Centre,** is a p. o. The first settlers after the Revolution were Wm. McKenzie, Abel Butler, James McClane, Jabez Carpenter, G. H. and John Havens, and Joseph Curtis.[3] The first church formed was a Cong.

NEWCOMB—was formed from Minerva and Moriah, March 15, 1828. It lies near the centre of the w. border of the co. The Adirondack Range extends through the centre of the town, and occupies more than one-half of its entire surface. The principal peaks are Mts. Goodwin, Moore, Sandanona, and Henderson, each 3,000 to 5,000 feet above tide. The remaining part of the surface is a broken upland, with a hard, sour, unproductive soil. Among the gorges in the mountains are numerous small lakes. The Preston Ponds, Lakes Henderson, Harkness, Sanford, Harris, Dalia, Moose, and Ridge Pond, are within the limits of the town; and Lake Catlin and the Chain Lakes are on the line of Hamilton co. The Adirondack iron beds, near Lakes Sanford and Henderson, are very extensive, but, from their reports, portions have been but partially explored. The ore of this place was first brought to notice, in 1826, by an Indian hunter of the St. Francis tribe.[4] A furnace was built in 1848, and a very fine blast furnace, of the largest size, in 1850. A dam and furnace were completed at the upper works in 1861. Numerous beds of magnetic iron ores occur in town. One bed, known as the Millpond ore bed, measured by Prof. Emmons, was 3,163 feet long by 700 feet wide, with injected masses of serpentine, or dysintribite, feldspar, carbonate of lime, and the gangue rock. The Sanford bed, 2 mi. distant, was measured 1,667 feet long by 514 feet wide. The iron works of this town are for the present suspended. The mountainous character of this town, and its remoteness from the great routes of public improvement, have prevented the development of its immense mineral resources. There is very little tillable land in the town. **Adirondack,** is a hamlet. **Newcomb,** is a p. o. The first settlement was commenced in 1816, by Joseph Chandler.[5] A M. E. church was formed in 1843, and a Wes. Meth. in 1845.

NORTH ELBA—was formed from Keene, Dec. 13, 1849. It lies upon the w. border of the co., N. of the centre. The Adirondack Range occupies the S. part, and a branch of the Au Sable traverses the N. E. part. At the foot of Whiteface Mt. lies Lake Placid, a beautiful sheet of water, 4½ mi. long by 1½ broad, and nearly divided in the centre by 3 islands. The noted Adirondack or Indian Pass, partly in this town and partly in N. Elba, is a deep gorge between Mts. McIntyre and Wallface. The bottom of the pass is 2,800 feet above tide, and the mountains on each side are 1,000 to 1,500 feet higher. Wallface, forming the w. border of the pass, is bounded by a perpendicular precipice a mile in lenth and 800 to 1,000 feet in height. Mts. McIntyre, McMartin, and Sugar Loaf are each over 3,000 feet high. Bennets, Connery, and Round Ponds are in the immediate vicinity. Avalanche Lake, on the E. line, is 2,991 ft. above tide. Lake Placid, in the N. part, is mostly in this town, with magnificent scenery around it. A small pond connects with this lake by a narrow channel, but has no other inlet or outlet. The water is said to ebb and flow back and forth through this channel, at intervals of a few minutes. The central portion of the town is a hilly upland, and the N. W. part a rolling table land, known as "the Plains." The Au Sable and Saranac Riv-

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[1] The ore is reached in this mine by 5 shafts, and the greatest depth reached is 350 feet. There are employed here 240 men.

The following mines are enumerated (1869) by Mr. Watson, as occurring in the Moriah iron district:

The *Cheever Ore Bed*, known at least since 1804.

The *Gaff Bed*, near the lake, and adjacent to the Cheever Bed. Opened in 1845.

The *Port Henry Bed*, 1 m. w. of the Cheever Bed.

The *Cleveland Mine*, formerly known as the Sherman Bed. Worked since about 1866.

The *Old Sanford Bed*, about 6 miles from the lake; known since 1824.

Beds on Lots No. 21, 23, 24, 25, Iron Ore Tract.

New Bed, on lot No. 24, opened in 1845.

The *Barton Bed*, on lot 34, about 7 miles from Port Henry. Opened before 1850.

The *Fisher Hill Bed*, 7 miles from the lake. Opened at an early period.

The *Cook*, on M. T. Smith's shaft, on lot 37, about 6 miles from Port Henry.

The *Spear and Butler Bed*, about a mile and a half from the lake.

[2] One of the first furnaces in the county was erected here in 1822 by Major James Dalliba. It was a cold blast furnace, and was used for the manufacture of pig iron, and the casting of hollow ware and agricultural implements. Several extensive anthracite coal furnaces have since been put in operation.

[3] The first child born was Alex. McKenzie, in 1785; the first marriage, that of John Ferris and Deborah Wilcox; and the first death, that of John Atwater, by drowning. Miss Abi Collins taught the first school. The first authorized ferry was granted to Robert Lewis, April 3, 1811, for 10 years.

[4] *Watson's Hist. of Essex Co.*, p. 372.

[5] James Chandler, Collins Hewitt, and Wm. Butler came in to reside in 1818. Among the other first settlers were Elijah Bissell, Abner Belden, David Pierce, Cromwell Catlin, and James Ramsey. The first child born was Nath'l P. Hewitt; the first marriage, that of Abner Belden and Bershelia Butler; and the first death, that of Eliza Butler. Harriet Chandler taught the first school.

ers form the principal drainage. The people are principally engaged in lumbering. **North Elba,** (p. o.,) and **Saranac Lake,** are small villages, a part of the latter being in Harrietstown, Franklin co. It has 3 inns, a church, sawmill, and gristmill. An academy has lately been built, costing $4,000. The Elba Iron Works were erected within the limits of this town, in 1809, but abandoned in 1815. Many years since, a colony of negro families was settled in this town, upon lands given by Gerrit Smith. This measure, doubtless prompted by benevolence, did not result in the benefits expected. Many of their freeholds were sold for taxes, and most of the settlers removed to other places. Settlement was commenced about 1800, by Elijah Bennett.[1] The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1824; and the first preacher was the Rev. Cyrus Comstock. This town was the residence of John Brown, of Harpers Ferry notoriety. The inseparable association of his name with the late war, which he was in some degree the means of precipitating, will ever give this town a certain notoriety as the place of his last residence, and final burial.

NORTH HUDSON—was formed from Moriah, April 12, 1848. It is an interior town, lying a little s. of the centre of the co. The Boquet Mts. occupy the central and w. portions, the principal peaks of which are Dix Peak, 5,200, and Nipple Top, 4,900 feet high. The Schroon Mts. traverse the E. border of the town. There are numerous small lakes in town, the principal of which are Bull Pout, Mud, Boreas, and Clear Ponds. The *Hunters Pass,* is a gorge formed by the deep parallel precipices of Dix's Peak and Nipple Top, among the most sequestered part of the Adirondacks. It is very difficult of access, but presents a scene of remarkable grandeur. But a small part of the town is available land. The Moriah iron district extends into the E. part, and the manufacture of iron and leather forms a leading pursuit. **North Hudson,** (p. o.,) is a small village. **Schroon River,** is a p o. near the s. border. The first settler was Benj. Pond.[2] The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1838.

ST. ARMAND—was formed from Wilmington, April 23, 1844. It is the N. W. corner town of the co. Its surface is rolling and is inclined N. W. The ridges extend in a N. E. and S. W. direction, and are 200 to 300 feet above the valleys. The average height of the town is 1,500 to 1,800 feet above tide. The Saranac, flowing in a N. E. direction, forms the principal drainage. This river is navigable by small boats about 15 miles in this town, and with some improvement, might admit of small steamers. Moose Creek, a tributary, flows through Moose Pond, a small lake covering an area of about 200 acres. The people are chiefly engaged in lumbering. **Bloomingdale,** (p. o.,) in the N. W. corner, upon a tributary of the Saranac, has a starch factory, gristmill, and sawmill. Settlements are of recent date. Among the first settlers were Daniel Crouch, Thos. and Antrim Peck, Geo. Lowrie, Wm. Stranahan, Aaron Brimhall, and Ellis and Milton Goodspeed.[3] The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1852.

SHROON[4]—was formed from Crown Point, March 20, 1804. Minerva was taken off in 1817, and a part was reannexed to Crown Point, Feb. 26, 1840, a part was annexed to Crown Point in 1860, and a part to Essex in 1860, and 1861, and a part to Minerva in 1870. It lies near the centre of the S. border of the co. The W. and N. W portions are occupied by the Schroon Range, and the S. E. portion by the Kayaderosseras Range. Mt. Pharaoh, the highest peak of the latter range, is 3,000 to 3,500 feet above tide. There are great numbers of other elevated mountain peaks, that have never been named. Not more than one-fourth of the town is susceptible of cultivation; and the greater part of the arable land is in the narrow valley of Schroon River. Schroon Lake is a fine body of water, 10 mi. long. Inflamable gas rises in some points, and when the lake is frozen, it may be burned at small openings on the surface of the ice. Near the foot of Mt. Pharaoh lies a cluster of small lakes, the principal of which is Pharaoh Lake, which is several hundred feet higher than Schroon Lake, and is surrounded by mountains rising in glooming grandeur, and in its vicinity are numerous ponds, the fountain heads of valuable streams. The scenery among these mountain

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[1] Among the other early settlers were Isaac Griswold, Eb'r Mack, Jonathan Bliss and son, Iddo Osgood, Jerem Kneeland, James Porter, and Daniel McArthur. The first marriage was that of Elijah McArthur and Electa Brooks; and the first death, that of Arunah Taylor, who perished by cold in the woods. Fanny Dart taught the first school.

[2] Among the first settlers were Randall Farr, (first innkeeper,) Wm. Pond, Samuel Norton, Wm. Everett, Benj. Cummings, Russell Walker, Wm. Mallory, Timothy Chellis, Hez'h Keep, and Titus Walker. The first death was that of Mrs. Halloway. Janet Post taught the first school.

[3] The first child born was Silas Crouch; the first marriage that of Adrian Storrs and Lovina Hough; and the first death, that of —— Goodspeed.

[4] This name is said to be a corruption of "Scharon," and to have been applied in honor of the Duchess of Scharon, favorite of Louis XIV.

lakes is often highly grand and picturesque. Two subterranean passages near Paradox Lake, are objects of interest. Paradox Lake[1] is near the centre. Iron is found in various parts, and black lead has also been found. The Schofield bed was worked from 1826 till 1845, and quite recently. The Skiff bed was opened in 1857. There are 3 tanneries in this town. **Schroon Lake,** (p. o.,) has 2 large hotels for summer residences, and 300 inhabitants. **South Schroon,** is a p. o. Settlement was commenced in 1797, by Samuel Scribner, Thos. Leland, Moses Pettee, Benj. Bowker, and Simeon Rawson, all from New England.[2] The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1830. Jehial Fox was the first preacher.

TICONDEROGA[3]—was formed from Crown Point, March 20, 1804. It lies upon the shore of Lake Champlain, and is the S. E. corner town of the co. The portion between Lakes George and Champlain is the extremity of a mountain ridge ending in Mt. Defiance, 750 feet above the surface of the lake. North of this, a strip of level land, about 4 mi. wide, extends along the lake shore, from which the surface gradually rises into the mountainous region which forms its W. border. About three-fourths of the town is susceptible of cultivation. The outlet of Lake George, the principal stream, in the course of a mile and a half descends 150 feet; and in the whole distance of the outlet 220 feet, and as the water never freezes, and its quantity does not materially change during the year, it furnishes one of the most valuable water powers in the State. This power is mostly running to waste, having never been but slightly improved. A foreign ownership, and an over estimate of its value have prevented it from being used. The manufacture of lumber, iron, woolen cloths, leather, and black lead[4] is extensively carried on. From the earliest period it has been a prominent place for boat and ship building. During the last ten years on an average of ten boats of 100 tons burthen have been built in this town. **Ticonderoga,** (p. o.,) or **Lower Falls,** contains 680 inhabitants. **Upper Falls,** is a village of 40 houses, and **Ti Street,** of 30. Settlements were begun in this town by the French, soon after the commencement of the fortress in 1755; but they were soon broken up. During the French War many skirmishes and one general engagement took place in the town. The subsequent history of the fortress belongs to the general history of the country. Permanent settlement commenced immediately after the Revolution.[5]

WESTPORT—was formed from Elizabethtown, March 24, 1815. It lies upon the shore of Lake Champlain, near the centre of the E. border of the co. The Schroon Mts. extend N. E. and S. W. through the town, occupying nearly all of the W. half. A wide valley extends W. from Northwest Bay,[6] breaking the continuity of this range and completely separating the highlands at Split Rock from the southern continuation of the chain. The Boquet and its branches drain the N. part, and numerous small streams flowing into the lake drain the remainder. About one-half of the surface is susceptible of cultivation. Iron ore is mined in this town.[7] Iron, leather, and lumber are largely manufactured. The Adirondack springs, near the S. line of this town, and midway between Westport and Port Henry, are easily reached from either place. They are four in number, have been used with much success for their medicinal properties. **Westport,** (p. o.,) formerly "*Northwest Bay*," is a thriving village of about 800 inhabitants. **Wadhams Mills,** (p. o.,) is a small village. A small settlement was begun, and a mill built in the S. part of the town, before the Revolution. After that period, settlement was commenced by Charles Hatch, (first store and inn

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[1] The surface of this lake is so near the level of the Schroon River, which forms its outlet, that in seasons of flood the water flows into instead of out of it; hence its not inappropriate name.

[2] Among the other early settlers were Geo. Moore, Elijah Garfield, James Livingston, Geo. Whitney, Cornelius Travers, Abel Tupp, and John Bowker. The first child born was John T. Leland; the first marriage, that of John Scribner and Silence Leland; and the first death, that of Mrs. Benj. Bowker. Clark Rawson taught the first school.

[3] The Indian name "Tsinondrosie," or "Cheonderoga," signifying "Brawling Water," and the French name "Carillon," signifying a "Chime of Bells," were both suggested by the noise of the rapids upon the outlet of Lake George.

[4] About the year 1815, a large deposit of graphite was found in what is now known as Lead Mountain, in the N. W. part of this town, and the finding of an Indian arrow in an old opening of the vein led to the conjecture that the mineral was dug by the natives. The various interests have been consolidated and the mines are now worked by the "American Graphite Company." They employ, according to Watson's History of Essex co., about forty laborers in their mines, and manufacture about 500 tons a year. It is largely used in the construction of crucibles. The mineral occurs in veins, mixed with calcareous spar, and it is separated by pounding and washing. Enormous specimens of great beauty are found, and three hundred pounds have been taken in an hour, from a single vein.

[5] Among the first settlers were Charles Hay, Isaac Kellogg, (first merchant,) Wm. Hurlbert, Wm. Wilson, (first innkeeper,) Nath'l, Charles, Noah, and Manoah Miller, John Kirby, John and Robt. Hammond, Jedediah Ferris, Francis Arthur, Peter Deall, Elisha Belden, Gardner Shattuck, and Samuel Cook.

[6] Called "Bayedes Roches Fendues" upon Brassier's map of 1762. Just south of this, stone quarries are marked on that map.

[7] The following iron mines are enumerated in this town, in Watson's History of Essex Co.:

The Campbell Bed, or "Norway Bed," opened between 1825 and 1850, on lots 166 and 168, Iron Ore Tract.

The Merriam Bed, on lot 165, 5 mi. from Westport, opened in 1847.

Jackson's Bed, opened some years since, and slightly worked.

keeper,) Joseph Stacy, and Nathan Hammond.[1] The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1800.

WILLSBOROUGH—was formed from Crown Point, March 7, 1788, and named from Wm. Gilliland A part of Peru was taken off in 1792, Jay in 1798, Chesterfield in 1802, and Essex and Lewis in 1805. A part of Peru was reannexed to this town upon the formation of Essex co. in 1799. It lies upon the shore of Lake Champlain, N. of the centre of the co. The surface is rolling and in parts hilly. A range of highlands and isolated hills marks the course of the Boquet Mts., ending in the cliffs which overlook Peron Bay. Willsboro Point is a long flat peninsula running several miles into the lake. The Boquet River flows through the S. E. corner. The falls upon the Boquet furnish an excellent water power. Iron is found in places; and the Black River limestone crops out, from which both quicklime and waterlime are obtained. The Lake Champlain Blue Stone Co. have quarried 16,000 yards of stone for the New Capitol, in Albany. The Co. employ 300 men. The quarry occurs on Willsboro Point, and is quite accessible by water. Lime in abundance, and of superior quality, is also made from this limestone, which belongs to the Black River and Birdseye formations. Iron is largely manufactured, and formerly leather and lumber. **Willsborough Falls,** (Willsborough p. o.,) contains about 400 inhabitants. Settlement was commenced by Wm. Gilliland,[2] of N. Y., in 1765, who, in 1764, purchased a tract of 2,000 acres, intending to convert it into a manor. He succeeded in laying the foundation of quite a flourishing settlement, which was broken up during the Revolution. In 1784, Mr. G. returned, and commenced selling his land to settlers. Joseph Sheldon and Abraham Aiken, from Dutchess co., became the first purchasers, and located in 1784.[3] There is a Cong. and Meth. Ep. church in town. In 1801, a forge for the making of anchors, was established at the Falls, the ore being first derived from Vermont and Canada. The anchors weighing from 300 to 1,500 pounds were delivered mostly at Troy. They also made mill cranks, gristmill machinery, and finally, steamboat irons.

WILMINGTON—was formed from Jay, March 27, 1821, as "*Dansville.*" Its name was changed March 22, 1822, and St. Armand was taken off in 1844. It lies upon the N. border of the co., W. of the centre. A branch of the Au Sable Mts. occupies the N. W. border of the town, and another branch of the same range lies between the Au Sable Forks in the E. part. The highest peaks, 2,500 to 3,000 feet high, lie in the S. part, and from them the surface declines toward the N. Wilmington Notch, in the S. W. corner, is a place worthy of note.[4] Copperas Pond, near the foot of Whiteface,[5] covers about 100 acres.[6] Beds of iron ore are numerous. **Wilmington,** (p. o.,) is a small village, with a gristmill, starch factory, forge, lumber mills, &c. Extensive iron works were established here many years since, on the site of the present mills. Settlement was begun near the close of the last century by Thaddeus and Leonard Owen, and Paul Thayer.[7] A Methodist church was formed here in 1799.

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[1] Among the other first settlers were John Halsted, Jesse Brayman, John Stringham, John and Bouton Lobdell, Aaron Felt, Joseph Fisher, Abram Slaughter, Joseph Storrs, and Jacob Southwell. The first death was that of Mrs. Webster Felt.

[2] The life of Mr. G. has been edited by W. C. Watson, of this co.

[3] Among the first settlers were Aaron Fairchild, Jonathan Lynde, Martyn Pope, Melchor and John Hoffnagle, John and Wm. Morehouse, Hooker Low, Stephen Taylor, Elisha Higgins, Peter Payne, and Daniel Collins. The first school was taught by —— Scott, in 1787. The first death was that of Thos. Hyer, in 1786. Johnathan Lynde and Stephen Taylor kept the first inn, John Hoffman the first store, and Dan'l Ross built the first mill.

[4] Here the Au Sable is compressed to a few feet in width, and breaks through the mountain barrier. Whiteface rises nearly upon one side, to a height of 4,855 feet above tide, and another mountain, upon the opposite side, is but a little less in height. In the midst of its rapid and tortuous course through this passage, the stream leaps down a perpendicular precipice of 100 feet.

[5] Its waters are strongly impregnated with sulphate of iron; hence its name. Copperas is also found in the rocks in the vicinity, formed by the decomposition of iron pyrites, at some future time it will probably be manufactured for commercial purposes.

[6] Whiteface derives its name from a landslide, which has laid bare the rocks upon its S. E. slope, giving it a whitish gray appearance. This mountain is nearly isolated; and from its summit is obtained one of the finest and most extensive views in Northern N. Y.

[7] Among the other early settlers were Cyrus Wilson, Isaac Peck, Reuben and Daniel Hamblin, Dan'l Ray, John Blanchard, Z. Gray, and Nath'l Warner. The first marriage was that of Dan'l. Hamblin and Keziah Ray; and the first death that of John Blanchard. Esther Kellogg taught the first school; Reuben Sanford kept the first inn, Elias Wilson the first store, and Leonard Owen built the first mill.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

This county was formed from Clinton, March 11, 1808, and named in honor of Benjamin Franklin. A small portion was annexed to Essex co. March 22, 1822. It contains an area of 1,718 sq. mi., and is centrally distant 130 mi. from Albany. It lies upon the northern frontier, between St. Lawrence and Clinton counties. Its surface is mostly level in the N., undulating and hilly in the centre, and broken and mountainous in the S., the general slope being towards the north. The Ausable Mts. occupy the S. E. portions; Mt. Seward, 5,100 feet above tide, is the highest peak. The plateau of the central and the valleys of the S. part of the co. have an elevation of about 1,600 feet above tide. The N. W. corner, including the townships of Bombay, Fort Covington, Westville, and portions of Constable and Moira, is underlaid by calciferous sandstone. The soil upon this rock is generally a heavy clay. Next S. of this region is a belt about 8 mi. wide, extending N. E. and S. W., underlaid by Potsdam sandstone. A strip next to the calciferous sandstone, about 4 mi. wide, has a sandy soil, and the remainder a fine fertile loam, mixed with clay. The underlying rock in the central and S. portions of the co. is gneiss; and the soil is of a light, sandy nature, nearly unfit for cultivation. Upon approaching the mountainous region toward the S. the soil becomes more and more sterile, and large tracts are valuable only for their timber and iron ore. Bog iron ore is found along the line of junction of the calciferous and Potsdam sandstones, and in times past it has been used in the manufacture of bar iron.

The co. is mostly drained by tributaries of the St. Lawrence, the principal of which are the Chateaugay, Salmon, Little Salmon, Deer, St. Regis, and Racket Rivers. The Saranac River flows through the S. E. corner. In the southern wilderness are immense numbers of lakes, some of which are several miles in extent. Their general elevation is about 1,600 feet above tide, and they are so located that slight improvements only are needed to connect them, and to form a communication between the head waters of streams flowing in opposite directions. They possess economical importance by affording natural reservoirs, which, with a little improvement, would secure a supply of hydraulic power for summer use. In the N. part the people are engaged in agriculture, the soil yielding a good return in spring grain, and in potatoes. The whole inhabited region, however, is best adapted to pasturage, and dairying forms the leading pursuit.[1] In the central and S. parts the people are mostly engaged in lumbering. The manufacture of starch from potatoes has become an important business.

The principel work of internal improvement in the co. is the Ogdensburgh Division of the Vt. C. & Vt. & C. R. R's., extending through Moira, Bangor, Malone, Burke, and Chateaugay. This road was completed in 1850, and has been of immense value to the co. A R. R. has been proposed from Fort Covington to Ausable Forks, to connect the Plattsburgh and Whitehall R. R., and a preliminary survey made. Steamboats from the St. Lawrence land regularly at Fort Covington, and occasionally at Hogansburgh, during the summer. Several of the rivers have been improved for log navigation.

The co. seat is located in Malone Village. A courthouse and jail, in one building, was erected on the W. bank of Salmon River in 1811-13, and a new stone jail in 1852. The co. poorhouse is located in Malone upon a farm of 175 acres, 2 mi. W. of the village. It is a new brick building, with excellent arrangements throughout.

A tract 10 mi. by 40, on the E. side of this co., formed a part of the old Military Tract, embracing the present towns of Chateaugay, Burke, Bellmont, and Franklin. They were originally intended for distribution among the soldiers of the Revolution, but were afterwards exchanged for other lands in Central New York. A portion of the N. W. corner, of 24,000 acres, was reserved by the St. Regis Indians, and about 14,000 acres of this still remains the undivided property of the American party of this tribe. These lands are managed by trustees elected annually. The act now in force regulating these elections was passed April 10, 1865. The three trustees have power, with the consent of the State agent, to lease unoccu-

[1] In 1869, 5 cheese factories were reported in this co.

pied lands, sell timber, and exercise other powers consistent with the welfare of the people. The remainder of the co. was included in Great Tract No. 1 of the Macomb Purchase.[1] Wm. Constable, of New York, agent and part owner of the last mentioned tract, and the executors of his estate, sold the northern part, and actively assisted in promoting settlement.[2]

The national boundary was run on the line of 45° north latitude, (as was supposed,) after the treaty of 1795. A survey made in 1818 places this line further south; but by a compromise made in 1842, the former line was finally agreed upon, and this is marked with cedar posts cased in iron, at every road and navigable stream that crosses the line, and at intervals of a mile elsewhere.

The earliest settlement in the county was made at St. Regis, by a colony of Indians from Caughnawaga, on Lake St. Louis, and from Oswegatchie, under Father Anthony Gordon, a Jesuit, about 1760. They are now known as the St. Regis Indians, and number about 1,000, of whom about 450 reside in this co., and the remainder on the N. side of the national boundary, which passes through the village. During the Revolution a portion of the Indians joined the Americans, and Louis Cook, one of their number, received a colonel's commission. In the war of 1812, a part of the tribe joined the British and a part the Americans; and they are thus historically divided into British and American parties; not according to their present abode, in one country or the other, but according as their ancestors, on the *mother's side*, were classed in the war of 1812-15. As their annuities are paid annually by the State, and as their right to this is a matter of moment, a careful registration is kept up by their clerk, and their number is shown every year from the accounts of the disbursing agent. Their numbers are slowly increasing, but their filthy habits invite every pestilence that passes. They are mostly Catholics, and a mission of this order has been supported among them from the first. A few profess to be Methodists, and the Black River Conference has supported a mission at Hogansburgh, 2 mi. distant, since 1847, with but very slight success, as none of their clergy speak the native language, and they therefore depend upon interpreters. Two Free schools are maintained by the State upon the reservation, and one or more by the Canadian government. These Indians speak the Mohawk dialect of the Iroquois language, in which they have devotional books, and some instruction. Many of them understand French, and some of them English. The first white settlements were made in Chateaugay in 1796, and in other towns in the two northern ranges in 1800-02, by emigrants from Vermont. At the commencement of the war of 1812, the population of the co. numbered about 2,500. In 1813-14, it became the seat of important military events, in the abortive attempt to invade Canada. Upon the withdrawal of the troops from French Mills in Feb. 1814, the county was overrun by the enemy, who visited Chateaugay, Malone, and Hopkinton, and seized a considerable amount of military stores. As is common on the border, in all wars, the enemy were secretly favored and informed by disloyal citizens, and in various ways aided in these incursions. In early times this county was quite secluded from the rest of the State, while much of its trade and business was with Canada. This remoteness from the seat of power led to some irregularities, which, however, were remedied in time,[3] and by the completion of the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain R. R. it has for the last twenty years been brought in close relation with our great markets, and been enabled to develop its best resources, especially lumbering and agricultural interests.

A regimental camp was formed at Malone, Oct. 9, 1861, under Col. S. C. F. Thorndike, and

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[1] Among those who became directly proprietors under this title were John McVickar, Hezekiah B. Pierrepont, (executor of Wm. Constable,) Wm. S. Smith, Abijah Hammond, Richard Harrison, Theodosius Fowler, Jonathan Dayton, Robert Gilchrist, and James D. Le Ray.

[2] These townships were named and numbered as follows by the original proprietors: 1. Macomb; 2. Cormachus; 3. Constable; 4. Moira; 5. Bangor; 6. Malone; 7. Annastown; 8. St. Patrick; 9. Sheiah; 10. Williamsville; 11. Westerly; 12. Ewerettaville; 13. Dayton; 14. Ennis; 15. Fowler; 16. Johnsmanor; 17. Gilchrist; 18. Brighton; 19. Cheltenham; 20. Margate; 21. Harrietstown; 22. Loughneagh; 23. Killarney; 24. Barrymore; 25. Mt. Morris; 26. Covehill; 27. Tipperary.

[3] A most remarkable scheme to defraud the State and non-resident landholders was devised about 1818, and continued until effectually ended by law in 1822. This consisted in the voting of excessive bounties for the destruction of wolves and other noxious animals, to be paid by the towns and co. As the law then existed, the State allowed as much bounty as the county; and the result of the scheme was to throw almost the entire burden of the tax upon non-residents and landholders; but, to render the home burden endurable, large sums were remitted by the claimants toward paying the *residents' taxes*. The State, county, and town bounties amounted on grown wolves to $60 per head, and led to shameless frauds, and the issue of great numbers of certificates upon the heads of dogs and other animals, and upon the same head several times over. In one instance a deer's head was passed for that of a wolf. These certificates were bought by co. officials, and passed the co. audit. A commission was appointed by law to visit the locality and search into the fraud; and, although no convictions were obtained, a large sum was saved to the State. The commissioners stated that they found these certificates, to some extent, the "currency of the co." The total number of bounties issued and sums allowed, in 1820-21-22, were as follows:—Wolves, 929, $51,685; panthers, 25, $1,075; foxes, 567, $1,852.50; bears, 93, $243; besides small sums for minor animals, amounting, in all, to $55,521.50, or nearly $12.25 to every man, woman, and child in the co. Those who had been concerned in this affair quickly sunk into merited obscurity, and have since remained objects of public contempt.

the 98th Regiment (in part) was formed there. Portions of the 16th, 92d, and 96th Regiments were also enlisted in this co. in 1861. Under orders issued July 7, 1862, volunteers enlisted in this county were to be organized at Ogdensburgh, where the 106th, and the 142d Regiments N. Y. Vols. were formed. Some portions of the 193d Infantry, and of the 12th, 13th, 18th, and 26th Cavalry, were also enlisted in this county. Some of the abortive Fenian invasions into Canada, of recent date, have been attempted from this county, but these were quickly and easily suppressed by our government.

POPULATION *of towns since* 1860, *and their* POLITICAL VOTE *for President in* 1860, *and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time.* (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

Towns.	Total Population.			Vote for Governor. (Republican and Democrat.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Bangor	2,520	2,180	2,431	351	172	270	158	321	118	334	102	369	129	342	118
Bellmont	1,376	1,492	1,619	135	104	95	92	106	94	114	82	144	124	117	164
Bombay	2,440	1,689	1,488	161	189	112	189	117	157	112	148	118	163	124	125
Brandon	794	821	692	100	60	89	48	90	41	92	38	108	47	91	42
Brighton	208	160	204	22	14	14	14	26	11	174	169	28	10	180	184
Burke	2,240	1,929	2,141	190	227	118	214	136	183	21	11	199	238	23	20
Chateaugay	3,183	2,843	2,971	258	351	170	319	251	272	236	304	252	314	246	297
Constable	1,680	1,520	1,546	137	155	124	135	141	75	134	95	148	140	125	137
Dickinson	1,917	1,783	1,990	312	72	258	48	300	44	298	38	292	34	316	38
Duane	279	270	234	17	39	17	34	24	16	29	23	26	31	15	39
Ft. Covington	2,757	2,393	2,436	256	189	214	173	227	149	253	129	303	148	253	161
Franklin	1,105	1,070	1,195	95	90	70	90	114	91	101	94	116	115	127	120
Harrietstown	340	365	416	45	28	24	31	25	33	25	42	29	53	40	53
Malone	6,565	6,330	7,126	703	440	517	414	709	306	625	385	809	425	705	467
Moira	1,703	1,695	2,064	198	197	136	167	148	158	160	179	184	203	160	164
Westville	1,635	1,675	1,658	134	122	97	124	121	111	150	110	169	116	114	114
St. Regis I. R.	....	430	.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	30,837	28,575	30,271	3,104	2,440	2,325	2,250	2,863	1,859	2,858	1,949	3,394	2,290	2,978	2,243

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, *during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.*

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

Year.	Acres of land assessed.[1]	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on $1 valuation in cents.
1859	997,053	$4,039,335	$415,258	$4,454,593	.....	$10,597.21	$12,494.93	$3,311.95	$7,261.23	0.76
1860	997,053	4,136,941	420,482	4,557,423	$4,149,270	10,269.68	6,881.56	3,111.95	12,793.59	0.79
1861	997,053	4,184,126	402,465	4,586,591	4,149,270	12,674.12	8,001.16	3,111.95	12,966.47	0.88
1862	1,001,920	4,173,836	414,917	4,588,753	4,195,271	11,994.02	7,468.46	3,146.45	16,781.03	0.94
1863	1,022,684	4,251,050	440,429	4,691,479	4,227,645	20,352.71	9,522.70	3,170.89	17,968.34	1.21
1864	1,022,684	4,425,696	562,242	4,987,938	4,340,429	99,709.69	44,452.45	3,255.32	19,531.93	3.85
1865	1,022,684	4,425,696	562,242	4,987,938	4,433,136	99,709.69	44,452.45	3,324.65	17,344.65	3.72
1866	992,964	4,491,671	711,113	5,202,784	4,795,784	108,153.81	50,348.56	3,596.84	23,079.71	3.06
1867	996,561	4,750,601	722,376	5,473,061	4,812,060	64,225.77	20,597.54	6,015.08	30,554.58	2.52
1868	1,014,044	4,918,419	761,517	5,679,936	5,273,061	41,622.23	17,708.31	6,591.33	23,992.42	1.71
1869	1,013,970	5,015,601	785,513	5,801,124	5,229,936	40,106.75	22,850.66	6,662.42	23,318.47	1.74
1870	1,018,477	5,031,034	749,761	5,790,795	5,801,114	32,619.77	19,515.20	7,251.39	34,881.06	1.63

BANGOR—was formed from Dickinson, June 15, 1812. Brandon was taken off in 1828. It is an interior town, lying N. W. of the centre of the co. Its surface is gently undulating, with a general northerly inclination. The principal streams are the Little Salmon and Deer Rivers. The underlying rock is Potsdam sandstone, appearing only in the valleys of the streams. **South Bangor,** (Bangor p. o.,) has a manufactory of extract from hemlock bark for tanning purposes. **North Bangor,** (p. o.,) and **West Bangor,** (p. o.,)

[1] The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 977,388. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	103,203	64,146	167,349
1855	144,628	834,965	979,593
1860	176,899	144,550	321,449
1865	183,249	735,344	918,593

are small villages. **Cooks Corners,** is a p. o. near the N. border. There are 6 potato starch factories in this town, making 300 tons annually. A cheese fac. was built in 1869, and another in 1870. The first settlement was made in 1806, and the town was rapidly settled along the Central Road and St. Lawrence Turnpike.[1] Religious meetings were first held by Alexander Proudfit, in 1808. A Cong. society was formed at N. Bangor at a very early period. A Meth. church was built at S. Bangor in 1863.

BELLMONT—named from Wm. Bell of N. Y., an early proprietor, was formed from Chateaugay, March 25, 1833. Franklin was taken off in 1836. It occupies a wild, rocky region on the E. border of the co., N. of the centre, and has a general inclination toward the N. The Owls Head is a prominent elevation upon its W. border. Its streams are Chateaugay, Trout, and Little Trout Rivers, and the E. branch of Salmon River. Among the hills are several beautiful lakes, the principal of which are Lower Chateaugay and Ragged Lakes, and Ingraham and Round Ponds. A considerable portion of the town is unfit for agricultural purposes, and valuable only for its timber. The settlements are chiefly confined to the vicinity of an E. and W. road extending through the N. part. **Chateaugay Lake,** is a p. o. in the N. E. part.

BOMBAY—was formed from Fort Covington, March 30, 1833. It lies in the N. W. corner of the co., and one corner borders upon the St. Lawrence, and includes the Indian Reservation of St. Regis. The surface is generally level. The principal streams are the Racket, St. Regis, and Little Salmon Rivers, and Pike Creek. The St. Regis is navigable to Hogansburgh, at which place is a good water power. **Hogansburgh,** (p. o.,) named from Michael Hogan, the founder, lies at the head of navigation on the St. Regis River, 2 mi. from its mouth. It was the last residence of the Rev. Eleazur Williams, the reputed Bourbon Prince Louis XVII, whose romantic pretensions had but few believers in this county, but many in other parts of the country. **St. Regis,** is an Indian village, in the Indian Reservation, lying mostly in Canada. **Bombay Corners,** (Bombay p. o.,) and **South Bombay,** (p. o.,) are hamlets. The first improvement was made in 1811, by Michael Hogan, who had acquired the title to lands at this place. In 1818, Hogansburgh was laid out as a village and considerable improvements were made. In the same year a road was laid out across the Indian Reservation to Fort Covington. The title to the township passed from Hogan to Robert Oliver, of Baltimore. In 1822 settlers began to arrive quite rapidly, and in two or three years most of the land not covered by the Reservation was taken up.

BRANDON—was formed from Bangor, Jan. 23, 1828. It lies W. of the centre of the co., and embraces a territory 6 to 8 mi. wide and 47 mi. long, extending to the S. border of the co. The N. part is moderately hilly, and has a general inclination toward the N.; the S. part is broken and mountainous, and mostly unfit for cultivation. The principal streams are the Little Salmon, Deer, E. Branch of the St. Regis, and Racket Rivers, all flowing across the town in a N. W. direction. A great number of lakes and ponds lie among the mountains in the central and southern parts. The waters of the Saranac Lake and Stony Creek Pond are separated only by a narrow strip of land, forming the only portage for canoes between Lake Champlain and the Racket River. The settlements are confined to the extreme N. border. There are 2 gang, and about half a dozen other sawmills, and 2 starch factories in this town. The first settlement was made in 1820.[2] There is no village p. o. or church in town.

BRIGHTON—was formed from Duane, Sept. 1858. It embraces Township 18 and the S. half of Township 15 of Great Township No. 1 of Macomb's Purchase. The settlements are chiefly in the E. part. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in lumbering. There is no village or p. o. in town.

BURKE—was formed from Chateaugay, April 26, 1844. It lies on the N. border of the co., E. of the centre. Its surface is undulating and has a general inclination toward the N. It is watered by Trout and Little Trout Rivers. A swamp extends along the N. border. **Burke,** (p. o.,) is a hamlet on Little Trout River. **Burke Hollow,** (Andrusville, p.

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[1] Among the first settlers were Benjamin Seeley, Joseph Plumb, Jehial and James Barnum, Chester Tuller, Robert Wilson, Joel Griffin, G. Dickinson, H. Conger, J. Bowen, and L. Sylvester. At this time Daniel McCormick owned the N. half of the town, Wm. Cooper the S. E. quarter, and Asahel Baker the S. W. quarter. Samuel Russell taught the first school, in 1808.

[2] Josiah Hastings, Aaron Conger, Wilson Spooner, Luther Taylor, and John Thomas, settled in town in 1820; and Andrew and Henry Stevens, Levi Conger, G. W. Taylor, Clark Adams, Daniel K. Davis, Jonathan H. Earn, and Orrin Wellington, in 1821.

o.,) is a small village on the R. R. **North Burke,** (Linkinson p. o.,) is near the N. line. The first settlement was made in 1796-98, by Jehial Barnum, Noah Lee, and others.

CHATEAUGAY—was formed from Champlain, March 15, 1799. "*Harrison*" (now Malone) was taken off in 1805, Bellmont in 1833, and Burke in 1844. A part was annexed to Jay, (Essex co.,) in 1822. The surface is rolling, with a northerly inclination. The principal streams are the Chateaugay River and its branches. The river has worn a deep channel through the drift deposits and Potsdam sandstone, forming a wild and peculiar feature in the landscape.[1] Half a mi. E. of the village of Chateaugay is an intermitting spring, rising from the sand, sometimes flowing in sufficient quantities to carry a mill, and at others perfectly dry. It has no regular periods of intermission, sometimes flowing steadily one or two years, and again only a few weeks. Bubbles of nitrogen gas are emitted with the water. There is a constant gas spring 1 mi. N. E. of this. **Chateaugay,**[2] (p. o.,) was incorp. May 3, 1869; and it has a newspaper office,[3] and is the seat of considerable business. It has 4 churches: R. C., M. E., Bap., and Presb. It is 4 mi. from the Canada line, and lies on the plain, a little E. of the deep, narrow valley of the Chateaugay River.[4] The first settlement was commenced in 1796, at the village, and was the first in the co.[5] Within the next five years many families came in from Vermont. In 1812, a blockhouse was built for protection against invasions by the enemy. In the fall of 1813, Gen. Hampton was encamped here for several weeks, with a force designed to co-operate with Gen. Wilkinson in the invasion of Canada; but late in Nov. he returned to Plattsburgh without accomplishing his object.

CONSTABLE, named from Wm. Constable, former land proprietor—was formed from "*Harrison,*" (now Malone,) March 13, 1807. Fort Covington was taken off in 1817, and Westville in 1829. The surface is rolling, with a northerly inclination. The streams are Trout River and its tributary, Little Trout River. The soil is principally a light, sandy loam. A strip of sand lies along the S. border, and of swamp along the N. **Trout River,** (p. o.,) is a hamlet near the N. line, and **East Constable,** is a p. o. The first settlement was commenced near the S. line, in 1800.[6] The first church (Presb., organized as Cong.,) was formed in 1821.

DICKINSON, named after a New Jersey proprietor, embraces the townships numbered 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22 and 25, of Great Tract No. 1, Macomb's purchase. It was formed from "*Harrison,*" (now Malone,) April 4, 1808. Bangor was taken off in 1812, and Moira in 1828. It lies on the W. border of the co., and is 47 mi. in length. The N. part is rolling and hilly; the central and S. parts are mostly sterile and rocky mountain regions. It is watered by the same streams as Brandon, and among the hills are great numbers of small lakes. **Dickinson,** (p. o.,) is on the St. Lawrence Turnpike. **East Dickinson, McClelan,** and **Dickinson Centre,** are p. offices. **Thomasville,** is a small settlement on Deer River, founded by John Thomas in 1839. The principal settlements are in the N. part, and among the early settlers were Wm. Thomas, Jonathan and Jesse D. Rice, and Reuben Cady.

DUANE, named from James Duane, (son-in-law of Wm. Constable,) proprietor and first settler—was formed from Malone, Jan. 24, 1828. Harrietstown was taken off in 1841. Brighton was taken off in 1858. It is an interior town, lying near the centre of the co., and embraces township No. 12, and the north half of 15, Great Tract No. 1. Its surface is broken and mountainous. Much the greater part of the town is unfit for cultivation. The principal streams are the Deer River and the W. branch of Salmon River Magnetic iron ore has been found in considerable quantities. There is no village in town. **Duane,** is a p. o.

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[1] About a mile above the village this ravine is 200 feet deep, and in it is a waterfall of 50 feet.

[2] On the 30th of June, 1856, a destructive tornado passed over the village, more or less injuring every building in it. In the course of 6 mi. 135 buildings were destroyed, unroofed, or moved from their foundations; and several lives were lost.

[3] *Chateaugay Journal.* A. H. Merchant, pub. Size, 30 by 43. Terms, $2.00. Begun July 4, 1867.

[4] There are 3 flouring mills, 2 carding mills, a foundry, and a cheese and butter factory, at or near this place. The R. R. crosses this valley on an embankment 160 feet above the river, and 600 feet long.

[5] The first settlers were Benj. Roberts, Saml. and Nathan Beeman, Levi Trumbull, Joshua and Kincade Chamberlain, Ethan A. Roberts, and Jared Munson. Nathan Beeman, in his youth, resided near Ticonderoga, and acted as guide to Ethan Allen when he surprised that place in May, 1775. He died in this town in 1850. David Mallory built the first grist mill in the co., on Marble River, 1 1-2 mi. N. E. of the village. In 1803-04, a forge was built by Wm. Bailey, 3 mi. above the village, and run a short time, being supplied with bog ore.

[6] Among the first settlers were Jona. Hapgood, (1800,) Chris. Austin, (1800,) Wm. Cooper, Solomon Cook, Eli Titus, Saul Clark, and James Welch. A. Mead taught the first school, in the summer of 1806. Dr. Solomon Wyman was the first physician. The first sawmill was built by James Welch, in 1803, and the first gristmill, soon after the war by Joseph Colburn.

Jas. Duane, of Schenectady, son-in-law of Wm. Constable, acquired, by marriage, the title to this town, and began settlement here in 1823–24. Iron ore occurs, and a forge and furnace were formerly run in this town.

FORT COVINGTON, named from Gen. Leonard Covington, who was mortally wounded at Chrysler's Field—was formed from Constable, Feb. 28, 1817. Bombay was taken off in 1833. It lies on the N. border of the co., W. of the centre. Its surface is level, or gently undulating. Salmon River, the principal stream, is navigable to Fort Covington village. **Fort Covington,**[1] (p. o.,) is situated in the N. W. part of the town, upon Salmon River, has a Union School, and several manufactories. Pop. 953. **Fort Covington Centre,** is a p. o. The first settlements were made by French families, about 1796, around "*French Mills.*" Settlers from Vt. began to arrive about 1800. Much of the valuable timber near Salmon River, suitable for shipping, was stolen before this, and sold in the Montreal market. Soon after the battle of Cryslers Field, the American army passed up Salmon River and took up winter quarters at "*French Mills.*" Here a fearful mortality occurred among the troops, on account of exposure to the rigors of a northern winter in tents and slight board shanties. The medicines and hospital stores had been lost or destroyed on the passage down the St. Lawrence, nor could fresh supplies be obtained nearer than Albany. The surrounding country was mostly a wilderness; and the army of Gen. Hampton the fall previous had exhausted the resources of the inhabitants, and, consequently, provisions were of a bad quality, and were procured with difficulty. In Feb. the place was evacuated, and immediately taken possession of by the enemy.

FRANKLIN—was formed from Bellmont, May 20, 1836. It lies on the E. border of the co., S. of the centre, including a part of township 9, and the whole of 10, of the Old Military Tract. Its surface is broken and mountainous, and it has an elevation of 1,200 to 2,000 feet above tide. The principal streams are the Saranac, which flows across the S. E. corner, and the head branches of the Salmon River. Among the mountains are numereus ponds and lakes. Iron ore occurs, and has been worked to some extent. The settlements are mostly confined to the S. E. corner, and the people are chiefly engaged in lumbering. An act passed April 25, 1871, appointed comr's to improve the water power and log navigation of the north branch of the Saranac River, using for the purpose, Round, Lillypad and Rainbow ponds, in township 10, in Franklin, and 16 in Brighton, in this county. **Franklin Falls,**[2] (p. o.,) **Vermontville, Alder Brook,** (p. o.,) and **Merrillsville,** (p. p.,) are hamlets. The first settlement was made at Franklin Falls, in 1827, at which time a forge and sawmill were erected.[3] There are 2 churches in town,—M. E. and R. C.

HARRIETSTOWN, named from a daughter of Wm. Constable, (wife of Jas. Duane) —was formed from Duane, March 19, 1851. It is the S. E. corner town of the co. Its surface is very rocky and mountainous, Mt. Seward lies along the S. border.[4] It is principally drained by the Saranac. Among the mountains are a great number of small lakes, the principal of which are the Lower Saranac, Big Clear, and St. Regis. There are no villages or churches in town. **Saranac Lake,** on the line of Essex co., is a p. o., **St. Regis Lake,** is a p. o., in the N. part The first settlers located on the North West Bay Road, about 1812.[5]

MALONE—was formed from Chateaugay, March 2, 1805, as "*Harrison,*" The name was changed to "*Ezraville,*" April 8, 1808, and to Malone, June 10, 1812. Constable was taken off in 1807, Dickinson in 1808, and Duane in 1828. It is an interior town, lying N. of the centre of the co. Its surface is level in the N. and broken and hilly in the S. The principal stream is the Salmon River, which flows northerly through the town in a deep valley worn by its waters, and nearly its whole course in town is a succession of rapids and cascades. Along the N. border are extensive pine plains. Potsdam sandstone of an excellent quality for

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[1] Formerly called "*French Mills.*" It is situated on a mile square reserved by the Indians in 1796. This tract was leased by the Indians to Wm. Stay, in 1797 and many difficulties arose concerning the titles, until finally acquired by the State.

[2] Formerly called *McClenathans Falls*, from the proprietor. On the 25th of May, 1852, the entire village, consisting of 23 houses, store, tavern, extensive lumber mills, and a large amount of lumber, was destroyed by running fires. Loss, $30,000.

[3] Among the first settlers were Wm. McClenathan, Jas. Mallory, Horace Gould, John Griffin, Harry Wood, Richmond and Davis Spaulding, Simeon French, and John Hough. The first birth was that of Sanford Hough; and the first death of an adult, that of Mrs. H. Wood. McClenathan kept the first inn and store, and built the first mill and forge.

[4] Mt. Seward, named from Wm. H. Seward, was called by the Indians, *Oo-no-wan-lak*, "the big eye."

[5] Among the first settlers were Isaac Livingston, Isaiah C. Flanders, Pliny Miller, William Kelly, and Nehemiah White.

building, has been extensively quarried near the village. **Malone,** (p. o.,) the co. seat, and the only incorp. village in the co., is pleasantly situated on Salmon River. Pop. about 4,000. It has 2 national banks, (cap. $350,000,) 2 newspapers,[1] a fine graded school, important manufactures.[2] It is a prominent sta. on the R. R., and has large repair shops. It is a place of extensive trade, having about 50 stores of various kinds, 2 large hotels, 2 public halls, and 7 churches, (Cong. Bap. Meth, Prot. Epis. 2 R. C. and Universalist.) It has a splendid depot, small park and fountain in a central place, and on the E. border a fine rural cemetery. The fair grounds have been twice enlarged, and permanent buildings are erected. It is supplied with spring water by an incorp. company, and has gas works. **Titusville,** is a small village at the Great Falls, on Salmon River, with a gang sawmill, owned by J. H. Titus and A. B. Parmelee. Between Titusville and Malone are 3 large starch mills, and 2 sawmills. There is a large flouring mill ½ mi. below Malone. **Whippleville,** on the Salmon River, 3 mi. above Malone is a small village with mills, &c. The first settlements were made near Malone Village, about the beginning of the present century, by emigrants from Vt.[3] An arsenal was built at the village in 1812, and sold in 1850, and the proceeds given for improving the public grounds. In 1813–14 the place was visited by the British. The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1806–07, by Ebenezer Hibbard and Amos Pettengill. Rev. Ashbel Parmelee was the first pastor, and the first settled minister in the co.

MOIRA, is the name originally given to this township by the owners before settlement. It was formed from Dickinson, April 15, 1828, and lies on the W. border of the co., N. of the centre. The surface is generally level, with a slight inclination toward the N. The principal streams are Little Salmon River and Lawrence Brook. **Moira Corners,** (Moira p. o.,) is a small village near the centre. **Brushs Mills,**[4] (p. o.,) on Little Salmon River, is an important wooding station on the R. R. This town was first settled by Appleton Foote, an agent, in 1803.[5] Luther Bradish, Robert Watts, and Peter Kean afterward became the owners respectively of the N., middle, and S. thirds of the town.

WESTVILLE—was named from the little village in the west part of Constable, while a part of that town. It was organized as a separate town April 25, 1829, and lies near the centre of the N. border of the co. The surface is nearly level, with a slight inclination towards the N. It is drained by Salmon River, upon which are several falls, affording a good supply of water power. The soil is a fertile, clayey loam. Bog iron ore, found on the S. border, has been used to some extent in forges in the town. A sulphur spring, of some local notoriety, lies near the centre of the N. border. **Westville,** (W. Constable p. o.,) is a small village on Salmon River **Westville Centre,** is a p. o. The first settlements commenced about 1800, by emigrants fram Vt.[6]

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1 *Malone Palladium*, (Repub.) J. J. Seaver, pub.; size 27 by 41; terms $2.00. Established in 1835.
Franklin Gazette, (Dem.) weekly; A. N. Merchant, pub.; size 30 by 43; terms $2.00. Begun in 1837.

2 2 woolen factories, 2 tanneries, a flouring mill, a foundry, 2 carriage factories, a starch factory, a gang saw mill, 2 planing mills, a file factory, a match factory, a single gate saw mill, and a variety of smaller establishments.

3 Among the first settlers were Enos, Nathan, and John Wood, Newell Conger, Luther Winslow, Jehial Berry, Noah Moody, Roswell Wilcox, and David and Lyman Sperry. The first child born was Malone, daughter of L. Winslow. The first sawmill was built in 1804 by N. and J. Wood.

4 Named from Henry N. Brush, proprietor of lands in this vicinity, and resident of the village.

5 Among the first settlers were Benj. Seeley, Jonathan Lawrence, Joseph Plumb, and David Bates. Schools were established in 1807.

6 Among the first settlers were Amos Welch, —— Haskins, Elisha Sabins, Samuel Fletcher, John Reed, Alex. McMillen, Silas Cushman, John Livingston, Jas. and Thomas Wright, and Alric and Albon Mann. The first sawmill was built by Amos Welch. The first school was taught by Samuel Russell, in 1806.

FULTON COUNTY.

This county was formed from Montgomery, April 18, 1838, and a small part was annexed to Hamilton co. in 1860. It lies N. of the Mohawk, E. of the centre of the State, centrally distant 45 miles from Albany, and contains 544 sq. mi. It surface is a rolling and hilly upland, rising into a mountainous region on the N. border. The highland region is divided into three general ridges, extending N. E. and S. W. The most eastern of these ridges, occupying the S. E. corner, consists of rounded drift hills of moderate elevation, bounded by gradual slopes, the highest summits being about 400 ft. above the Mohawk. The second ridge extends through near the centre of the co., and occupies a wide space along the N. border. The declivities in the N. are usually steep and rocky; and the highest summits are 800 to 1,000 ft. above the Mohawk. The third ridge, similar in character to the second, extends through the W. part of the co. Its highest summits are 1,200 ft. above the Mohawk.

Sacondaga River flows S. E. through the N. E. corner of the county. It receives from the W. Mayfield Creek, which has for its tributaries Fondas Creek and Cranberry Creek. The Chuctenunda flows through the S. E. corner. The Cayadutta flows S. W. through near the centre, its valley separating the central from the eastern ranges of hills. Garoga Creek flows S., a little W. of the centre, its valley separating the western and central ranges of hills. Stony Creek, a tributary of the Sacondaga, flows N. E. in the northerly continuation of the Garoga Valley, and breaks through the central ranges of hills. East Canada Creek forms the greater part of the W. boundary, receiving as tributaries North, Fish, and Little Sprite Creeks. The other streams are branches of the foregoing or of the Mohawk. They are mostly rapid streams, frequently interrupted by falls, and affording ample water power.

Among the hills in the N. part of the co. are many of the small lakes, forming a characteristic feature of the wilderness region of Northern N. Y. Along the Sacondaga, near the mouth of Mayfield Creek, and occupying portions of Northampton, Broadalbin, and Mayfield, is an extensive swamp or vlaie, said to contain an area of 13,000 acres.[1]

The greater part of the surface of the co. is covered with drift deposits. The southern part of the central and W. ridges are principally composed of calciferous sand rock; and farther N. Potsdam sandstone and gneiss appear and cover a considerable portion of the surface, Black River limestone, Trenton limestone, and Utica slate are also found in different localities. Quarries of gneiss and of birdseye limestone have been opened in Johnstown and Mayfield. An excellent building stone is found in all the N. part of the co.

The soil in the S. part and along the valleys is mostly a gravelly and clayey loam, derived from the drift deposits. It is well adapted to pasturage and dairying,[2] and in the most favorable localities produces good crops of grain. A large portion of the N. part is too rough and broken for profitable cultivation. The manufactures consist principally of leather, lumber, and gloves and mittens in great quantities and immense variety, from the coarsest to the finest qualities. The glove business of Gloversville, Johnstown and vicinity, has amounted to a greater magnitude than in all the rest of the United States together. Machinery has been brought into use wherever available, and the supply of leather, originally derived from the "North Woods," is now drawn from the most distant regions of the globe. Much of this work is given out to be done in families, affording a productive source of wealth to great numbers of persons.

The co. seat is located at Johnstown. The courthouse is a brick building in the N. part of the village, erected in 1772, by Sir Wm. Johnson, for the courthouse of "*Tryon*" co. The jail, a stone building, situated in the S. E. part of the village, contains the usual jail accommodations, and the residence of the jailor. A new building has been erected within a few years for the county clerk's and surrogate's offices and jury rooms. The poorhouse is situ-

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[1] This vlaie was apparently a lake at no remote period. It is now covered with a small growth of evergreens around its border, and a wet prairie in the centre, where hundreds of tons of coarse grass are cut annually.

[2] In 1869 there were 5 cheese factories in this co., of which 3 used the milk of 1,150 cows. The Fulton and Hamilton Ag. So. was dissolved by act of April 22, 1869, the former co. continuing its society.

ated upon a farm of 100 acres, near Gloversville. It is of wood, 2 stories, 40 by 100 feet, with a 1½ story wing, 30 by 40 feet. No special accommodations have been provided for the insane.

The history of this co. is intimately connected with that of Sir William Johnson and his family. At the age of 21, Johnson came to America as agent of his uncle, Sir Peter Warren, and located in the Mohawk Valley. He soon became identified with the interests of that section of the colony, and a zealous promoter of its prosperity. He was appointed Indian Agent, learned the language of the natives, adopted with facility their habits when it suited his interests, and gradually acquired an ascendency over these people which was scarcely equaled by any person in our colonial history. His successful management in the expedition to Lake George, in 1755, gave him a high position in the esteem of the home Government, and secured him, as an especial favor, the grant of a large tract of land N. of the Mohawk, between E. and W. Canada Creeks, as a direct gift from the king. He was also honored with knighthood. His first residence was fixed at what is still standing, and once known as "Fort Johnson," on the Mohawk, 3 mi. above Amsterdam village; but about 1761 he removed to a new mansion, near the village of Johnstown, still standing, and known as "Johnson Hall." At this time he possessed an estate that had few rivals in extent and value in the country; his tenants were numerous, and attached to his interests, and the prospects of future greatness to his family were most flattering. On the approach of the Revolution he is supposed to have been liberally inclined; but his duty to the Government, whose offices he held, forbade him from favoring the cause of the colonies, while his attachment to his neighbors and the inhabitants of the colony rendered the thought of any measures tending to their ruin extremely painful to his feelings. It was apparent that a struggle between the mother country and the colonies must ensue; but, with the prescience that foreshadowed the significant purpose of his mind, he intimated to his friends that he should never live to see it, and he besought the British Government to appoint his son to his office,—that of Indian Agent. He died suddenly, at Johnson Hall, on the afternoon of June 24, 1774, at the age of nearly sixty years. It has been stated, with much probability, that he hung himself in his garden. He was buried in a vault under the Episcopal church in Johnstown. About 1793 the vault was filled up; and Nov. 26, 1836, the church, with its bell and organ, (the presents of Sir William,) were burned. The spot of his burial is just outside of the present church edifice.

The active interest in the royal cause taken by Sir John Johnston and all whom he could influence, is well known. He fortified Johnson Hall late in 1775, armed the Scotch Highlanders on the Kingsborough Patent, and spread discontent among the Indian tribes under his control. In Jan. 1776, Gen. Schuyler was sent with an army of 700 militia to disarm the tenants and to secure a strict neutrality on the part of Sir John and his friends. After several days' negotiation, a feigned acquiescence was received, and on the 19th the Scotch surrendered their arms, and Sir John gave his word of honor to abstain from further hostile measures. His intrigues continued notwithstanding; and in May, 1776, a patriot force, under Col. Dayton, was sent to apprehend him. Upon their approach, he left his family papers, money, and plate to be buried by a faithful slave, and, attended by large numbers of his dependents, he fled through the woods northward to Canada. In May, 1780, Sir John made his appearance with 500 troops from the Northern wilderness, to recover his buried treasure and take vengeance upon his old neighbors. The settlements were surprised, and the Mohawk Valley, from Tribes Hill upward to The Noses, was ravaged. Many houses were burned, 11 persons were slain, and several others were left as dead but finally recovered. An ineffectual rally was made for pursuit; but the invaders returned without molestation. In the fall of the same year, Sir John invaded the Schoharie and Mohawk Valleys with fire and sword, while an army advanced by way of Lake Champlain to create a diversion on the northern frontier. In returning, he was pursued by a body of troops under Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer, but finally escaped and returned with little loss to Canada.[1] The battle of Stone Arabia was fought upon this occasion. In Aug. 1781, Maj. Ross and Walter N. Butler, with a band of tories and savages, appeared by way of Sacondaga with 607 men, and encamped a little N.

[1] The Northern Invasion of Oct. 1780, is the subject of a volume published by the Bradford Club, as vol. VI of its series, in 1866. The papers in this volume exhonerate Gen. V. R. from the censure cast upon him by former historians and which found its way into the Gazetteer of 1860.

of Johnson Hall. Col. Willett moved from Fort Plain on the 22d, with 300 men, to attack the enemy, and, upon approaching, detached 100 men, under Col. Harper, to make a circuit and attack the rear of the camp. A short distance above the Hall, Willett's force met those of Ross, and the former retreated; but at the village they rallied, and were joined by 200 militia. The enemy were finally driven from the ground, with a loss of 17, while the Americans lost 13. Ross retreated all night, and was followed. At West Canada Creek the infamous Butler was killed.

The estates of the Johnsons were forfeited, and a race of New Englanders succeeded the Scotch Highlanders in this co. No further event of especial interest has since disturbed the even current of events. The recent *completion of* a R. R. from Fonda to Johnstown and Gloversville, marks a little era of hopeful interest with the co. Many years since, a R. R. was surveyed from Troy to Utica across this co., and at this time, a R. R. from the Hoosick Tunnel towards Oswego, is under consideration.

In the late war of the rebellion, portions of the 32d, 77th, and 97th regiments were enlisted in this co. in 1861. Under orders issued July 7, 1862, volunteers enlisted in this co. were to be organized at Fonda, where the 115th and the 153d regiments N. Y. Vols. were formed. Some of the 10th Cavalry were also enlisted in this co.

POPULATION *of towns since* 1860, *and their* POLITICAL VOTE *for President in* 1860, *and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time.* (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Bleecker.....	1,062	993	970	37	167	31	132	38	135	51	115	73	148	44	154
Broadalbin....	2,534	2,335	2,492	321	269	286	232	318	240	327	191	328	250	315	209
Caroga.....	629	631	828	56	86	42	70	37	71	42	75	58	113	46	109
Ephratah.....	2,202	2,186	2,207	244	255	221	240	231	267	235	224	264	263	216	267
Johnstown...	8,811	9,505	12,273	1,211	691	1,043	637	1,230	775	1,398	723	1,601	693	1,531	1,084
Mayfield.....	2,367	2,230	2,211	339	225	236	197	293	221	321	192	338	229	276	254
Northampton.	1,937	1,903	1,927	172	263	143	257	161	249	186	243	189	293	216	215
Oppenheim...	2,363	2,213	1,950	227	281	204	300	216	315	220	242	250	273	200	248
Perth.....	1,065	1,053	1,013	147	92	129	110	128	98	130	88	139	106	126	94
Stratford.....	1,172	1,110	1,163	123	103	101	116	113	122	129	109	130	135	94	118
Total.....	24,162	24,512	29,064	2,877	2,432	2,491	2,991	2,765	2,493	3,039	2,202	3,370	2,708	3,064	2,802

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN FULTON COUNTY, *during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.*

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.[1]	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on $1 valuation in cents.
1859..	317,707	$3,661,299	$611,467	$4,272,766	.....	$7,246.64	$14,869.18	$3,040.81	$7,095.22	0.76
1860..	312,567	3,595,674	569,400	4,165,074	$4,054,312	7,495.39	13,252.72	3,040.81	12,501.10	0.89
1861..	313,162	3,451,202	539,760	3,990,962	4,054,412	8,481.12	18,145.41	3,040.81	12,670.04	1.04
1862..	313,162	3,451,202	539,760	3,990,962	4,152,490	8,481.12	18,145.41	3,114.37	16,609.96	1.12
1863..	315,424	3,334,193	581,032	3,915,375	4,154,490	19,936.19	23,935.23	3,115.97	17,656.58	1.55
1864..	314,365	3,285,461	635,857	3,921,318	4,181,032	108,890.90	45,257.54	3,135.78	18,814.64	4.21
1865..	314,365	3,285,461	635,857	3,921,318	4,123,242	108,890.90	45,257.54	3,092.43	16,132.19	4.20
1866..	309,874	3,137,394	636,021	3,773,415	3,957,924	141,245.01	60,537.72	2,960.44	19,047.51	5.65
1867..	316,012	3,160,858	564,959	3,725,817	3,773,415	59,597.52	62,487.09	4,716.77	23,961.19	4.00
1868..	307,660	3,270,987	516,029	3,787,016	3,610,817	27,673.83	65,690.55	4,513.52	16,429.23	3.17
1869..	310,389	3,260,472	483,316	3,743,788	3,662,016	49,124.03	69,003.32	4,557.52	16,021.32	3.63
1870..	302,071	3,278,206	507,336	3,785,542	3,483,316	39,360.38	59,194.11	4,354.14	20,944.56	3.56

[1] The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 320,500. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the acres of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	117,413	47,122	164,535
1855	133,416	147,071	280,487
1860	133,108	66,970	200,078
1865	133,898	110,502	244,400

BLEECKER,—named from Rutger Bleecker, of Albany, a patentee, was formed from Johnstown, April 4, 1831. A part was re-annexed to that town in 1841, and a part of Caroga was taken off in 1842. It is the central town upon the N. border of the co. Its surface is hilly and mountainous, the highest summits upon the N. border being 2,000 ft. above tide. The streams are head branches of West Stony and Garoga Creeks. In the valleys are several small lakes, the principal of which are Chases Lake, in the N., Woodworth Lake E., and Pecks Lake in the S. border. Lumbering and tanning[1] are the leading pursuits. **Bleecker,** (p. o.,) near the S. border, contains a Presb. church, brewery, sawmill, a large tannery, and about 200 inhabitants. The first settlements were commenced about 1800, by emigrants from New England,[2] but the greater part of the present inhabitants are Germans who have settled since 1848. There are in town 4 churches: M. E., Luth., Presb., and R. C.

BROADALBIN—was formed from "*Caughnawaga*," (now Broadalbin, Johnstown, and Mayfield,) March 12, 1793. Northampton was taken off in 1799, and a part of Perth in 1842. It is the central town on the E. border of the co. Its surface is rolling and mostly susceptible of cultivation. Chuctenunda Creek flows through the S. E. corner. Fondas Creek flows W. through near the centre; Frenchmans Creek through the N. part; and Mayfield Creek through the N. W. corner. The N. part extends into the great Sacandaga Vlaie, which is annually overflowed, and in which the soil is alluvial. **Fondas Bush,** (Broadalbin p. o.,) on Fondas Creek, near the W. line, was incorp. April 17, 1815, as "*Rawsonville.*" It is a thriving village, with several mills and manufactures of various kinds. Pop. 987. **Mills Corners,** (p. o.,) in the E. part, is a hamlet. **Union Mills,** (p. o.,) contains several mills, &c. **North Broadalbin,** (p. o.,) in the N. E. part, is a small village. The first settlement was commenced before the Revolution.[3]

CAROCA—named from Garoga Creek, was formed from Stratford, Bleecker, and Johnstown, April, 11, 1842. It lies on the N border of the co., W. of the centre. Its surface is rolling in the S. and broken in the N. by small, sharp mountains. A large hill lies W. of Garoga Creek; and a swell of land rises about 300 ft. between the principal branches. Numerous clusters of lakes lie in the centre and N. part of the town, the principal of which are E. and W. Fish Lakes, Garoga Lake, the Stink Lakes, Bellows, Prairie, Green, and Pine Lakes. Garoga Creek flows S. from Garoga Lake. A small portion of the area only is susceptible of cultivation. Lumbering and tanning are the principal industries. **Newkirks Mills,** (p. o.,) is a small village with a large tannery. **Pine Lake,** is a p. o. in the central part. The first settlement commenced about 1790.[4]

EPHRATAH—was formed from Palatine, (Montgomery co.,) March 27, 1827. A part was re-annexed to that town on the division of the co. in 1838. It lies on the S. border of the co., W. of the centre. Its surface is mostly a hilly upland, 400 to 1,500 ft. above the Mohawk. Garoga Creek flows S. W. through the town, in a deep valley, the hills on either side rising about 800 ft. above the creek. **Ephratah,** (p. o.,) in the S. part, **Caroga,** (p. o.,) in the N. part, **Rockwood,** (p. o.,) in the N. E. corner, and **Lassellsville,** (p. o.,) in the W. part, are small villages, with mills and manufactories of leather, &c. The first settlement commenced under the auspices of Sir William Johnson, in 1765.[5]

JOHNSTOWN—named from Sir Wm. Johnson, was formed from "*Caughnawaga*," (now Broadalbin, Johnstown, and Mayfield,) March 12, 1793. Lake Pleasant was taken off in 1812, Bleecker in 1831, Mohawk in 1837, and a part of Caroga in 1842. A part of Bleecker was re-annexed in 1841. It lies on the S. border of the co., near the centre. A series of

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[1] There are 3 large tanneries, 11 sawmills, gristmill, planing mill, &c.

[2] Among the other early settlers were James Morse, Wm. Rood, Ephraim Lindsley, James Landon, Samuel Shaffer, Wm. Eglan, Frederick Mills, and Geo. Hamilton. The first death was that of —— Goodwell, about 1806. Wm. Chase the patentee, built a gristmill on the N. branch of Stony Creek, in 1804-05 The first schoolhouse was built in 1824.

[3] Henry Stoner, Joseph Scott, Benj. Deline, Philip Helmer, Andrew Bowman, Herman Salisbury, John Putnam, Joseph Deslyer, John Homan, Elias Cady, settled near Fondas Bush before the Revolution.—*Simms' Trappers of N. Y.*, p. 21. James McIntyre, Alexander Murray, Alexander Oliver, Dan'l McIntyre, and Nathan Brockway, from Scotland, Peter Demarest and Derrick Banta, from N. J., Abram Manchester, Reuben Burr, and Enoch Cromwell from New England, settled soon after the Revolution. Rev. —— Romeyn held the first religious services, after the war, in 1790-92.

[4] David, Robert, and Solomon Jeffers settled in 1798; Samuel Gage, Reuben Brookins, Wm. Jefferson, Abraham Carley, Anthony Stewart, Nathan Lovelace, Isaac Peckham, Elijah Gardner, Ira Beach, John Mead, Jas. McLellan, Titus Foster, Lemuel Lewis, and Daniel Goff, were also early settlers. The first marriage was that of Francis Vandercook and Lucy Jeffers, in 1800. The first death was that of Mrs. Amy Mead, in 1804.

[5] Frederick Getman, Jacob Emple, and Jacob Schell settled near the village. Nicholas Rector, Jacob Fry, Henry Herring, Philip Kreitzer, Wm. Cool, —— Deutzler, Johannes Winkle, William Smith, Henry Hart, Zachariah Tripp, John Casselman, Peter Schutt, and Jacob Eple from Germany, came in from Schoharie, mostly before the Revolution. The first German school was taught by —— Moot, and the first English school by —— McLean. A gristmill was built by Sir Wm. Johnson soon after the first settlement. It was afterwards burned by the Tories. Johannes Winkle built the first mill after the Revolution.

hills occupy the N. part. A high ridge extends through the W.; and the remaining parts of the town are rolling. Cayadutta Creek flows S. W. through the E. part; Garoga Creek flows through the N. W. corner; and their branches through the W. part. The manufacture of buckskin gloves and mittens forms an important and greatly increasing item in the business of the town. **Johnstown,** (p. o.,) was incorporated April 1, 1808, and now organized under an act of March 30, 1867; is situated on the Cayadutta, S. E. of the centre; and it contains the co. buildings, 7 churches, the Johnstown Academy,[1] 2 printing offices,[2] a bank, 2 gristmills, a sawmill, file factory, planing mill, and gas works. Pop. 3,282. **Gloversville,** (p. o.,) on the Cayadutta, 4 mi. N. of Johnstown, is noted for its manufactures of gloves and mittens. It was incorp. in April, 1853, and contains 3 churches, the Gloversville Union Seminary, 3 printing offices,[3] a bank, a paper box factory, machine shop, and gristmill. Pop. 4,518. **Kingsborough,** (p. o.,) in the E. part, contains a church, a union school, 10 mitten factories and about 500 inhabitants. **Sammonsville,** (p. o.,) in the S. W., contains a paper mill, gristmill, and 15 houses. **West Bush,** in the N. part, **Kecks Centre,** (p. o.,) in the W. part, and **McEwens Corners,** are hamlets. The first settlement was commenced under the auspices of Sir Wm. Johnson, in 1760. He removed to "Johnson Hall," about ¾ of a mile N. W. of Johnson Village, in 1761, or '62. There were then about a dozen houses in the village, and 100 tenants on farms adjacent. The lands were leased by him with the evident intention of establishing a baronial estate for his family.

MAYFIELD—named from the Mayfield patent, was formed from "*Caughnawaga,*" (now Broadalbin, Johnstown, and Mayfield,) March 12, 1793. Wells was taken off in 1805, and another portion of Mayfield was annexed to that town in 1812. A part was annexed to Perth in 1842, and a part to Benson in 1860. It lies on the N. border of the co., E. of the centre, and extends nearly to the S. line. Its surface in the N. part is broken by mountains rising 1,500 to 2,000 ft. above tide. These elevations are of primary formation, with rounded summits, the higher peaks having steep declivities. The central and S. parts are rolling and generally susceptible of cultivation. Stony Creek flows through the N. W. corner; Mayfield Creek through near the centre; Fondas Creek[4] through the S. E. part; and Cranberry Creek in the E. part. The soil is sandy and gravelly, in some places strewn with boulders. **Mayfield,** (p. o.,) in the central part, is a village of about 700 inhabitants. **Vails Mills,** (p. o.,) in the S. E. part, has several mills, &c. **Jackson Summit.** The first settlement was commenced about 1760 or '61, under Sir Wm. Johnson, on the old road from Tribes Hill to the Sacondaga, and was then called "*Philadelphia Bush.*"[5]

NORTHAMPTON—named from a patent of this name—was formed from Broadalbin, Feb. 1, 1799. It is the N. E. corner town of the co. Its surface is hilly in the N., the hills rising about 1,000 feet above the valley. In the S. part the Sacondaga[6] Vlaie occupies several thousand acres, which cannot easily be drained. Sacondaga River flows S. E. through the center of the town, in a valley ¼ to 1¼ mi. wide. Mayfield Creek flows E. near the S. border. **Northville,** (p. o.,) in the N. part, **Northampton,**[7] (p. o.,) in the S. E. corner, and **Osborns Bridge,** (p. o.,) are small villages, with limited manufactures. **Cranberry Creek,** is a p. o. The first settlement commenced under Sir Wm. Johnson, about 1770.[8]

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[1] This academy was built in 1798-99, by Wm. Van Vort. Sir Wm. Johnson set apart a portion of the Kingsborough Patent for the benefit of a free school. This reservation was respected by the courts of forfeiture, and trustees were appointed to take charge of the trust. The proceeds were appropriated to the use of this academy.

[2] *Johnstown Independent,* (Rep.) weekly; J. R. Arrowsmith, ed. and pub.; size 25 by 37; terms $2.00. Established in 1855.

Fulton County Democrat, (Dem.) weekly; W. N. Clark, ed. and pub.; size 24 by 36; terms $2.00. Established in 1843.

Fulton County Republican, (Rep.) weekly; Geo. M. Thompson, ed. and pub.; size 29 by 44; terms $2.00.

[3] *Gloversville Democrat,* (Dem.) weekly.

Gloversville Intelligencer, (Rep.) weekly; Geo. M. Thompson, ed. and pub.; size 29 by 34; terms $2.00.

Gloversville Standard, (Rep.) weekly; J. R. Arrowsmith, ed. and pub.; size 25 by 37; terms $2.00. Established in 1856.

[4] Called by the Indians *Kewenaat too.*

[5] Nathaniel Conners, Michael Cronan, two families of Walters, Peter Whitman, —— Schutt, —— Crennan, Michael Haynes, George Cough, Simon Chrystie, and John Anderson, settled before the Revolution. William and Robert Jackson, David Knapp Alvin McDougall, Peter and John McKinley, Duncan Anderson, Isaac Bemas, Capt. and Major Van Bouren, Douw and Jellis Fonda, Samuel Lefferts, William Vail, David and Luke Woodworth, and Jonah Bartlott were also early settlers. The first birth was that of Mary Cough, in 1766. Christian Furtenback taught a German school in 1771. Mills were built for Sir William Johnson, in 1773.

[6] Local pronunciation, Sook-na-daw-gar.

[7] Locally known as "Fishhouse."

[8] Godfrey Show was the first settler; John Elkler, Lent and Nicholas Lewis, Robert Martin, Zebulon Alger, families of Ketchums and Chadwicks, Asahel Parker, John Trumbull, John Rosevelt, Alexander St. John, and John Fay, were among the other early settlers. Soon after the Revolution, Zadoc Sherwood and Samuel Olmsted settled at Northville. They were followed by Thos. Foster, Daniel and Timothy Ressequie, John McNell, Calvin Young, Adam Olmsted, Cornelius Richardson, Elihu Coleman, Sylvanus Sweet, Robert Palmer, John Randall, Eli Sprague, Green Wells, Cornelius Harving, Felix Porter, and John Denison—mostly from New England. The first birth was that of Godfrey Shew, about 2 years before the Revolution; the first marriage was that of Alexander St. John and Martha Scribner, about 1793; and the first recorded death that of Gideon Olmsted.

OPPENHEIM—was formed from Palatine, (Montgomery co.,) March 18, 1808. St. Johnsville (Montgomery co.) was taken off in 1838. It is the S. W. corner town of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, inclining gradually to the S. W. In the N. E. part the hills rise 1,200 to 1,500 ft. above the Mohawk. East Canada Creek flows S. along the W. border. Fish Creek flows through the N. W. corner. Little Sprite, Crum, Zimmerman, and Fox Creeks all flow S. W. Boulders are scattered over the surface in profusion; and gneiss rock appears in the N. Limestone has been extensively quarried in the S. W. part, for the Erie canal and for private use. **Oppenheim,** (p. o.,) near the center, contains a church, 2 sawmills, a few shops, &c , and 75 inhabitants. There are 2 cheese factories near this place, and 2 others in other parts of the town. **Brockets Bridge,** (p. o.,) in the W. part, on the line of Herkimer, and mostly in that co., **Lottville,** (p. o.,) in the N., and **Crum Creek,** (p. o.,) in the S. part, are hamlets. The first settlement was commenced by Germans, before the Revolution.[1] Rev. Jacob Frisband held the first religious services, about 1800.

PERTH—named from Perth, in Scotland, by Archibald McFarlane—was formed from Amsterdam, (Montgomery co.,) April 18, 1831. Parts of Mayfield and Broadalbin were annexed Feb. 17, 1842. It is the S. E. corner town of the co., and contains parts of the Kayaderosseras and Sacondaga Patents. Its surface is gently rolling. Chuctenunda Creek flows through the extreme E. part of the town. Limestone crops out in several places; but the prevailing rock is slate. **West Galway,** (p. o.,) in the N. E. corner, on the line of Saratoga co., contains a church, store, mitten factory, &c. **Perth,** (p. o.,) in the N. part, contains a church, cheese factory, and a few houses. It is the seat of the Farmer's Insurance Asso. of Fulton and Montgomery co's. There is another cheese factory 2 mi. S. of this place. **West Perth,** (p. o.,) is a hamlet. The first settlement commenced on the road from Tribes Hill to Sacondaga, about 1760.[2] There are 3 churches in town; 2 U. Presb. and a Luth.

STRATFORD—was formed from Palatine, (Montgomery co.,) April 10, 1865. A part of Caroga was taken off in 1842. It is the N. W. corner town of the co. Its surface is a high, rolling, and hilly upland, 800 to 1,200 ft. above the Mohawk, and in the extreme N. 1,800 to 2,000 ft. above tide, with a general inclination to the S. W. East Canada Creek flows through the N. W. corner, and forms a part of the W. boundary. North, Ayers, and Fish Creeks are the principal streams. In the N. part are several small lakes, the principal of which are Dexter, Spectacle, North Pleasant, and Ayers Lakes. **Nicholsville,** (Stratford p. o.,) on the W. border, partly in Herkimer co., at the junction of Ayers and East Canada Creeks, is a manufacturing village. **Whitesburgh,** is a hamlet in the S. W. corner. The first settlement was commenced by Samuel Bennett in 1800.[3]

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[1] Rudolph Yonker was the first settler; John Shaver, Jacob Youron, Moses Johnson, Daniel Dickman, Wm. Alterburgh, Henry Burkdorf, Frederick Bellenger, and Simeon Schuyler settled in the S. part; Benjamin Berry, Peter Cline, Jacob Ladue, James Johnson, Wm. Bean, Richard Hewett, and Daniel Guile, from New England, settled in the central part in 1797. William Alterburgh kept the first inn; Andrew Zabriskie the first store; and John Beardsley built the first mill. Mr. B. was the pioneer millwright in Central New York, and took an active part in the first improvements of this class.

[2] Charles Mereness, Richard Bowen, Marcus Reese, —— Davis, Michael Swobe, and Francis Frey settled before 1770. Lawrence E. Van Allen, Henry Van Valkenburgh, Ira Benedict, Conrad and Francis Winne, Derby Newman, James and Wm. Robb, and Peter Vosburgh settled soon after the Revolution.

[3] John Wells, Amos Kinney, Eli Winchell, Nathan Gurney, Eleazer, Levi, and Samuel Bliss, Abial Kibbe, and Daniel Shottekirk settled on the Jamestown road, and Stephen and John Wilcox, Amasa Chappell, and Abinthar Moshur in other parts of the town. The first birth was that of Lansing Wells, in 1800; the first marriage, that of Samuel Ellis and Polly Gurney; and the first death, that of Jesse Wilson, killed by the fall of a tree, Dec. 25, 1802 or '03. S. Bennett kept the first inn; Sanders Lansing, son of one of the patentees, built the first gristmill, on Fish Creek, in 1810; and Daniel Cross built the first tannery, in 1812.

GENESEE COUNTY.

This county was named from the river which formerly was partly included within its limits. It was formed from Ontario, March 30, 1802, and originally comprised all that part of the State lying W. of Genesee River, and a line extending due S. from the point of junction of the Genesee and Canaseraga Creek to the S. line of the State. Allegany was taken off in 1806, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and Niagara in 1808, parts of Livingston and Monroe in 1821, Orleans in 1824, and Wyoming in 1841. A part of Covington was annexed to Livingston co. in 1823, and Shelby was added to Orleans in 1825. It is one of the western cos. in the State, separated by Orleans from Lake Ontario and by Erie from Niagara River. It is centrally distant 229 mi. from Albany, and contains 507 sq. mi. The surface is mostly level or gently undulating. The S. border is occupied by ranges of hills which extend N. from Wyoming co. and attain an elevation of 200 to 300 feet above the valleys and about 1,000 feet above tide. A limestone terrace, bordered in many places by nearly perpendicular ledges, extends E. and W. through the co., N. of the centre. At each extremity in the co. this terrace ranges in height from 50 to 100 feet, but it declines toward the centre to a height of 20 to 40 feet. Tonawanda Creek enters Alexander from the S., and flows in a N. E. direction to the village of Batavia, thence turns and flows in a general N. W. direction to the W. border of the co. Its course is very tortuous, and its current generally sluggish. Its principal tributaries are Little Tonawanda and Bowens Creeks. Oak Orchard Creek takes its rise near the centre of the co. and pursues a winding course to the N. E. corner of Elba, thence turns W. and flows through the great Tonawanda Swamp, which occupies the N. part of Elba, Oakfield, and Alabama. Black Creek flows N. through near the centre of Bethany, Stafford, and Byron, thence easterly through Bergen into Monroe co. Its tributaries are Bigelow and Spring Creeks. Oatka Creek flows across the S. E. corner of the co., and Murder and Eleven Mile[1] Creeks across the S. W. corner. Tonawanda, Black and Oatka Creeks form a series of fine cascades in their passage down the limestone terrace near the centre of the co. The lowest rocks in the co. belong to the Onondaga salt group, extending along the N. border. Gypsum is quarried in Le Roy, Stafford, and Byron. This is succeeded by the hydraulic, Onondaga, and corniferous limestone, which form the limestone terrace extending through the co. Lime and building stone are extensively obtained from the outcrop of these rocks.

Succeeding the limestone in order are the Marcellus and Hamilton shales, occupying the whole S. part of the co. The surface generally is covered thick with drift deposits, and the underlying rocks only appear in the ravines of the streams. Nearly all the swamps contain thick deposits of muck and marl, furnishing in abundance the elements of future fertility to the soil. Along the N. border are numerous wells and springs yielding water strongly impregnated with sulphuric acid, and known as "Sour Springs." The soil is generally a very deep and fertile sandy or gravelly loam intermixed with clay and mostly underlaid by clay or limestone. This co. embraces a portion of the "Genesee Country," which from the first settlement has been famed for its fertility. The people are almost exclusively engaged in agriculture. For many years wheat formed the staple product; but fruit and dairy products now receive much attention.

The co. seat is located at the village of Batavia. The courthouse is a fine stone edifice, 3 stories high, built in 1841–2, containing the co. clerk's office and the other co. offices. The jail is a brick building, a few rods W. of the courthouse, built in 1850–1. The poorhouse is situated on a farm of 150 acres in Bethany, 9 mi. from Batavia, and is of brick, 2 stories 40 by 50, newly built. An asylum for the insane, 2 stories, 24 by 30, and of stone, is also on the premises. It is well arranged.

The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. extends in a S. W. direction through Bergen, Byron, Stafford, Pembroke, and the N. W. corner of Darien. A branch of this road extends S. from Batavia through Alexander to Attica, and thence through Darien, directly N. to Buffalo. Another

[1] So named from crossing the old Buffalo Road 11 miles from Buffalo.

branch of the same road extends from Batavia directly towards Buffalo, through Pembroke and a corner of Darien. The Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Branch extends w. through Le Roy, Stafford, Batavia, and Pembroke, crossing the main line at Batavia. The Rochester Division of the Erie Railway, nearly adjacent to the Central track, but with distinct guage and grade, extends through Le Roy, Stafford, Batavia, and Alexander. The Buffalo Branch of the same railway crosses Darien, Alexander, and Bethany, near the s. w. border. Other routes have been surveyed in the co., but not built. A feeder of the Erie Canal crosses the N. W. corner of Alabama

This co. embraced within its original limits all that portion of the State included in the purchase of Robert Morris. Phelps and Gorham, the original purchasers of the whole of the Mass. land in Western N. Y., failed to meet the obligations to that State, and a large share of their tract reverted, and was purchased by Samuel Ogden for Robert Morris, May 12, 1791.[1] Morris sold the w. portion of the tract, constituting about seven-eighths of the whole, to the Holland Land Company, July 20, 1793, reserving to himself a strip of an average width of 12 mi., lying between the Phelps and Gorham and the Holland Purchases, and known as the Morris Reserve.[2] The Co., in Holland, consisted of Wilhelm Willink, Jan Willink, Nicholas Van Stophorst, Jacob Van Stophorst, Nicholas Hubbard, Pieter Van Eeghen, Christian Van Eeghen, Isaac Ten Cate, Hendrick Vollenhoven, Christian Coster, (widow,) Jan Stadnitski, and Rutger J. Schimmelpennick. They made this purchase through agents who were citizens of this country, as they were at that time aliens and could not hold real estate. Immediately after the passing of title, measures were taken to extinguish the Indian claims and to survey the tract. A council of the Senecas was held at "*Big Tree,*" now Geneseo, in Sept. 1787, at which time the Indians ceded most of their lands to the whites. They made the following reservations:

The Cannawagus Reservation, of 2 sq. m., on the Genesee, w. of Avon; Little Beards and Big Tree Reservation, of 4 sq. mi., on the Geneseo, opposite Genesee; Squakie Hill Reservation, of 2 sq. mi., on the Genesee, N. of Mt. Morris; Gardeau Reservation, of 28 sq. mi., on both sides of the Genesee, in Castile and Mt. Morris; the Caneadea Reservation of 16 sq. mi., on both sides of the Genesee, in Allegany co.; the Oil Spring Reservation, of 1 sq. mi., on the line between Cattaraugus and Allegany; the Allegany Reservation of 42 sq. mi., on both sides of the Allegany River, extending N. from the Penn. line; the Cattaraugus Reservation, of 42 sq. mi., on both sides of the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek; the Buffalo Reservation, of 130 sq. mi., on both sides of Buffalo Creek; the Tonawanda Reservation, of 70 sq. mi., on both sides of Tonawanda Creek, mostly in Genesee co.; and the Tuscarora Reservation of 1 sq. mi., 3 mi. E. of Lewiston, Niagara co. The titles to all these reservations, except the Tonawanda, Buffalo, Cattaraugus, Tuscarora, and Allegany, have since been extinguished.

The general office of the Holland Land Co. was located at Philadelphia. Theophilus Cazenove, the first general agent, took charge of all the business relating to the company from the first purchase of the lands until 1799. He was succeeded by Paul Busti, who took charge until 1824. His successor was John J. Vander Kemp, who continued to manage the affairs of the company until their final settlement. In July, 1797, Joseph Ellicott was engaged as principal surveyor of the Holland Land Co.[3] In 1798, Mr. Ellicott and his assistants ran

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[1] The E. line of the Morris Purchase commenced upon the Penn. line, 44.75 mi. w. of the pre-emption line, and ran due N. to the forks of the Genesee River and Canaseraga Creek, thence northerly along that river to a point 2 mi. N. of the Canawagus Village, thence due w. 12 mi., thence N. 24 deg. E. to Lake Ontario.

[2] The line forming the division between the Holland Purchase and the Morris Reserve commenced upon the Penn. line, 12 mi. w. of the w. line of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase, and from thence ran due N. to near the centre of Stafford, Genesee co., thence due w. 2 mi., and thence due N. to Lake Ontario. This line is known as the Transit Line, from its being run by a transit instrument, then first used in surveys. The offset was made in this line to prevent the Holland lands from overlapping the Connecticut Tract.

This Reserve was sold out in several large tracts to different purchasers. A tract containing 87,000 acres, lying immediately w. of Phelps and Gorham's *Mill Yard*, was sold to LeRoy, Bayard, and McEvers, and is known as the Triangular Tract. The Connecticut Tract lies immediately w. of the Triangle, and contains 100,000 acres. It was purchased by the State of Conn. and Sir Wm. Pultney, and was divided between them. The Cragie Tract, containing 50,000 acres, joins the Conn. Tract on the s., and immediately E. is the 40,000 Acre Tract. South of these are successively the Ogden Tract, of 50,000 acres, the Cottinger Tract, of 50,000 acres, the Sterritt Tract, of 150,000 acres, and the Church Tract, of 100,000 acres. A small tract joining the 40,000 Acre Tract on the s., is known as Morris' Honorary Creditor's Tract.

[3] Mr. Ellicott took entire charge of the surveys of these lands, and completed them in 10 or 12 years. In 1800, he received the appointment of local agent, and for a period of more than 20 years he had almost exclusive control of the company's local business. Under his management, an immense tract of wilderness was converted into one of the finest agricultural regions in the world. He conducted this complicated business with marked ability, and he left a name highly honored throughout the extensive domain over which he exerted so commanding an influence.

the E. line of the property—since known as the Transit Line—from Penn. to Lake Ontario, forming the basis for future surveys and subdivisions which were continued until the whole was divided into ranges and townships. The former numbered from E. to W. and the latter from S. to N.

In 1798 the first State roads were laid out from Conewagas, on Genesee River, to the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and to Lewiston, on Niagara River. A few settlers located in 1798-99, but the settlements did not progress with great rapidity until after the opening of the Land Office in Oct. 1800. The first place of business opened was the "*Transit Store House*," on the present site of Stafford Village, in 1798, to furnish supplies to the surveyors engaged in running the Transit Line. The land office was first established at "*Pine Grove*," on the present site of Clarence Hollow, Erie co. Upon the organization of Genesee co., in 1802, the office was transferred to Batavia. In 1821, Mr. Ellicott resigned and was succeded by Jacob S. Otto, who held the office until his death, in 1827. His successor was David E. Evans, who continued in charge until 1837, when the business of the company was closed.[1] In 1811, Ebenezer Mix entered the service of the company as clerk, and for 27 years he had control of the entire sales and subdivisions of lands,—a post for which his mathematical abilities, a tenacious memory, and habits of order admirably qualified him. In 1835 the Holland Company sold all their remaining lands and all their interests to a new company, principally of Batavians, and a new order of things was established. Difficulties at once arose between the new company and the settlers in various parts of the purchase; and, finally, mobs collected to destroy the land offices.[2] The opening of this new region to settlement, under the auspices of a liberal and wealthy company, was of incalculable benefit to the settlers. Mills were erected, roads opened, and every thing done to facilitate settlement. The lands were sold at fair prices and on liberal terms, and from the richness of the lands and the facilities offered the whole region rapidly filled up with an industrious, and intelligent population. Many of the early settlers afterward occupied high official positions and became known throughout the State for their ability and integrity.

Batavia became an important place of business, and the selection of the village as the co. seat of Genesee co. made it for many years one of the most important places in Western N. Y. Several other land offices were afterward established, but they were all subordinate to the one at Batavia.

In the summer of 1826, William Morgan, of Batavia, a mason, commenced the preparation of a work disclosing the secrets of free masonry, to be published by David C. Miller, a printer of the same place. Attempts were made to suppress the book. Morgan was arrested on a civil suit, and gave bail; but in Aug., 1826, his bail surrendered him to the sheriff, and he was imprisoned, while his lodgings were searched, and it is said some of his papers were seized. An attempt was also made to burn the office where the book was to be printed. On Sunday, Sept. 10, a warrant was obtained at Canandaigua, by Nicholas G. Chesebro, for the arrest of Morgan at Batavia, 50 mi. distant, on a charge of stealing. The next day he was arrested and taken in a stage coach to Canandaigua, but discharged. He was immediately re-arrested, at the instance of Chesebro, on a claim of $2 for a tavern bill; and, although he took off his coat that the officer might levy upon it for payment, he was lodged in jail. On the evening of the 12th, while the jailer was absent, his wife, acting under the advice of Chesebro, released the prisoner, as the claim had been paid by a pretended friend. As he passed out of the jail, he was seized, gagged, thrust into a carriage, and driven toward Rochester. This was the last that was seen of him, except by masons; and whatever else is known was ascertained by judicial inquiry. Various theories were advanced as to his fate, the most probable one being that he was drowned in Niagara River.

The disappearance of Morgan excited suspicion, and an intense excitement followed. Sev-

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1 In 1850, an Act was passed directing the original field notes and maps to be deposited in the secretary's office for preservation and as legal proofs. In closing the affairs of the company, it was found necessary to obtain evidence of the death of certain original proprietors; and an Act, passed May 13, 1846, directed the appointment of a special commissioner to visit Europe. Julius Rhoades was intrusted with this duty.

2 One of the principal causes of disturbance was a rumor that the new company intended to exact a certain sum for the renewal or extension of every contract. This rule became very obnoxious; the extra payment received the name of the "Genesee Tariff," and opposition to it was extensively resolved upon. The office at Mayville, Chautauque co., was broken open Feb. 6, 1836, and the books and papers were seized, and burned in the public highway. On the 13th of May, a report reached Batavia that 700 armed men were on their way to burn the land office at that place. Mr. Evans, the agent, at once fortified the office, and collected a force of 50 men, well armed, to protect it. The militia were also called out. The mob soon came into town; but, learning of the preparations, and knowing the resolute character of Mr. Evans, they went away without offering any violence. Between 50 and 60 of the ringleaders were arrested; but the difficulties were adjusted, and the prosecutions were dropped.

eral persons were tried for participating in the abduction, and some plead guilty, and were imprisoned, while others escaped conviction. The excitement, at first directed against the immediate participants in the outrage, was soon turned against the masonic fraternity, and led to the formation of anti-masonic organizations as a political party, which spreading through the State and country, members of the fraternity seceded in large numbers, and a systematic effort was made to crush the order. The anti-masonic discussion continued until about 1832, when other political questions arose, and the excitement gradually died away, and now it is understood that members of the masonic order generally condemn the deed as heartily as others.[1]

The local record of the co. in the late war is as follows: A regimental camp was formed at Le Roy, Oct. 28, 1861, under Col. T. M. Fuller, and the 105th Regiment was organized there. Volunteers, enlisted under orders of July 7, 1862, in this co., were organized at Lockport, in this Senatorial District, where the 129th (8th Artil.) and 151st regiments were formed in this year. Portions of the 28th, 49th, and 104th vols. were also enlisted in this county.

POPULATION *of towns since* 1860, *and their* POLITICAL VOTE *for President in* 1860, *and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time.* (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Alabama.....	2,061	1,839	1,805	321	129	267	122	303	104	275	88	301	102	255	80
Alexander....	1,801	1,828	1,605	325	111	260	105	283	119	260	113	277	128	219	126
Batavia.....	5,876	6,004	6,486	650	501	528	541	614	595	233	190	663	628	232	177
Bergen.....	2,008	1,908	1,997	307	97	195	175	249	201	265	102	269	209	226	108
Bethany.....	1,897	1,734	1,652	238	184	211	158	253	154	238	128	253	151	216	117
Byron	1,864	1,645	1,735	263	148	243	102	266	109	593	630	256	121	603	553
Darien.....	2,143	2,168	2,054	279	176	245	199	262	195	253	197	273	227	229	178
Elba.....	2,040	2,044	1,905	268	183	205	170	251	199	230	187	269	209	217	183
Le Roy.....	4,247	4,304	4,627	554	342	434	359	515	444	507	401	563	443	508	453
Oakfield.....	1,597	1,511	1,471	236	96	187	107	108	103	205	91	186	120	177	97
Pavilion.....	1,723	1,611	1,614	432	224	215	132	242	147	241	139	260	142	206	121
Pembroke....	2,855	2,825	2,810	259	150	316	252	375	256	336	212	402	253	320	235
Stafford	2,077	1,798	1,847	282	115	184	137	241	134	232	117	262	142	213	120
Tonaw'da I. R.	.....	509	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	32,189	31,728	31,608	4,464	2,456	3,491	2,559	4,050	2,760	3,918	2,495	4,239	2,863	3,701	2,548

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN GENESEE COUNTY, *during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.*

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.[2]	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on $1 valuation in cents.
1859..	315,557	$11,354,123	$1,865,974	$13,130,705	.....	$15,303.21	$20,918.28	$8,737.60	$20,387.74	0.49
1860..	315,557	11,066,632	1,941,384	13,159,188	$11,650,136	16,826.04	57,774.55	8,737.60	35,921.25	0.64
1861..	309,804	10,993,112	1,849,719	12,926,144	11,650,136	16,898.30	57,528.46	8,737.60	36,406.60	0.65
1862..	309,804	10,973,269	1,934,530	12,897,931	13,075,604	15,762.79	9,502.49	9,806.70	52,302.42	0.67
1863..	309,804	11,315,738	2,074,091	13,389,879	15,934,530	29,906.20	22,236.37	11,950.90	67,731.75	0.83
1864..	309,804	11,502,675	2,598,547	14,101,220	11,785,706	116,676.62	95,260.77	8,839.28	53,035.68	2.33
1865..	319,804	11,502,675	2,598,547	14,101,220	14,088,172	116,676.62	95,620.77	10,566.13	55,120.01	1.97
1866..	309,804	11,791,197	2,438,776	14,185,663	14,274,653	34,901.20	65,843.76	10,705.99	68,696.77	1.26
1867..	309,804	11,917,440	2,578,955	14,496,716	14,330,663	49,913.00	70,674.99	17,913.33	90,999,71	1.60
1868..	309,804	12,055,040	2,506,057	14,561,097	14,521,395	42,888.54	97,810.49	18,151.74	66,072.36	1.55
1869..	309,804	11,770,295	2,511,112	14,281,403	14,661,097	43,732.53	147,211.53	18,326.37	64,142.30	1.86
1870..	309,804	11,663,352	2,177,574	13,845,926	15,511,112	19,677.04	136,075.34	19,338.89	93,265.53	1.73

[1] In 1828, a law was passed authorizing the Governor to appoint a commissioner to make full investigation of the Morgan affair. A report, made to the Legislature by John C. Spencer in 1830, embraces all the facts.

For details of this singular chapter in politics, see *Hammond's Political Hist. N. Y., chap.* XXXVIII; *Assembly Jour.*, 1828, *p.* 961; do. 1829, p. 469, and *Appendix F; Assem. Docs.* 1830, *No.* 67–186; *Anti-Masonic Almanacs*, 1828–32; *Brown's Narrative of Anti-Masonic Excitement, Bernard's Light on Masonry, &c.*

[2] The number of acres of land in this county, according to Barr's Atlas, is 625,280, (including a part now in Wyoming County.) The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the acres of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	203,871	69,708	273,579
1855	219,013	75,732	294,745
1860	222,718	56,043	278,761
1865	226,095	60,063	286,158

ALABAMA—was formed from Shelby (Orleans co.) and Pembroke, as "*Gerrysville*,"[1] April 17, 1826. Its name was changed April 21, 1828. A part of Wales was annexed in 1832. It is the N. W. corner town of the co. The surface is level or gently undulating. The N. and W. portions are covered by marshes, forming a part of the Tonawanda Swamp. Oak Orchard Creek flows across the N. E. corner, and Tonawanda Creek across the S. W. corner. A limestone terrace, 50 to 75 ft. high, extends across ths S. part of the town. Tonawanda Creek flows down this declivity in a perpendicular cascade known as Tonawanda Falls, furnishing a fine water power. Near the centre of the N. part of the town, a few rods from the banks of Oak Orchard Creek, are the "Oak Orchard Acid Springs."[2] **Alabama Centre,** (Alabama p. o.,) contains several mills and about 250 inhabitants. **Wheatville,** (p. o.,) or **East Alabama,** lies in the N. E. part of the town. **Smithville,** (South Alabama p. o.,) lies near the E. line. **Indian Falls,** (p. o.,) is on the line of Pembroke. The first settlement was made in 1806, by James Walsworth.[3] The first church (F. W. Bap.) was formed in the E. part of the town, in 1824, by Elder Sam'l Whitcomb, the first preacher. The Tonawanda Indian Reservation occupies a section of land 2 mi. wide, lying on Tonawanda Creek, and comprising about one-fourth of the area of the town. An agricultural soc. was formed among these people some years since, which has been aided by the State. The Trustees of the Tonawanda Reservation Manual Labor School were incorp. May 6, 1869, and empowered to establish a school in this town, at a cost not exceeding $6,000. The Dist. Atty. of this co. is required to maintain the legal rights of the Indians on this Reservation, in the name of the people of the State, and receives $300 per an. therefor. The Indians elect peace-makers among themselves, under an act of April 7, 1863.

ALEXANDER—named from Alexander Rea, first settler and State Senator, was formed from Batavia, June 8, 1812. It lies on the S. border of the co., W. of the centre. Its surface is hilly in the central and S. and rolling in the N. The summits in the S. W. are 200 to 250 feet above the valleys. The streams are Tonawanda Creek, flowing N. through the centre of the town, Little Tonawanda, Huron, and Bowens Creeks, and several smaller streams. **Alexander,** (p. o.,) incorp. April 24, 1834, is situated upon Tonawanda Creek, near the centre of the town. It contains a flouring mill, seminary,[4] and 3 churches. It is a station upon the Attica branch of the Central R. R., and also upon the Rochester Div. of the Erie Railway, both of which roads extends across the town on separate but adjacent tracks. **Brookville,** is a hamlet. The first settlement was made by Alexander Rea, in 1802.[5] The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1835.

BATAVIA—was formed March 30, 1802. Alexander, Bergen, Bethany, and Pembroke, were taken off in 1812, and Elba and a part of Stafford in 1820. It is the central town of the co. Its surface is level or gently undulating. A limestone ridge, forming a terrace 20 to 50 feet high, extends E. and W. through the N. part of the town. Tonawanda Creek flows northward from the line of Alexander to Batavia Village, where it turns westward and flows centrally through the town to the W. border. Bowens Creek is the only other considerable stream. **Batavia,** (p. o.,) the co. seat, was incorp in 1823, and has a population of about 5,000. It is the seat of the N. Y. State Institution for the Blind,[6] and has 3 banks, an insur-

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[1] Intended to be named in honor of David Gary, one of the early settlers; but through a cheat it was called "*Gerrysville*," from Elbridge Gerry, Ex-Vice-President.

[2] These springs are 9 in number, and are all found within a circle of 50 rods. They issue from mounds (evidently formed by the action of the water) 2 1-2 to 4 ft. above the surrounding surface. No two of these springs are alike; and in one instance three springs issue from a single mound within 10 ft. of each other, and the waters are essentially dissimilar. They contain free sulphuric acid, the sulphates of lime, iron, magnesia, potash, alumina and soda, the chloride of sodium and silica. They are largely used for medicinal purposes, and the water is exported in bottles for the markets.

[3] Among the other early settlers were Robt. Harper, Jesse Lund, Dr. Smith, (from Vt.,) and Peter, Joseph, and James Holmes, (from Delaware co.) The first births were those of twin children of James Walsworth, in 1806; the first death was that of an unknown traveler, at the house of Mr. Walsworth, in 1809. He was buried without a coffin or religious services. The first school was taught by Henry Howard, in 1817; the first inn was kept by James Walsworth, in 1808; the first store by Nahum Loring, in 1828; and the first sawmill was erected in 1824, by Sam'l Whitcomb, at Wheatville.

[4] The Genesee and Wyoming Seminary was founded in 1834, through the efforts and liberality of Samuel Benedict and Henry Hawkins. In 1845, Mr. Hawkins bequeathed to the institution $4,000, his private library, and a geological cabinet.

[5] John Oney, Lewis Disbrow, Geo. Darrow, and Mr. Blackman settled in the town, in 1802–03. The first death was that of Wm. Whitney, in 1803, by the fall of a tree. The first school was taught by Mr. Jones, in the winter of 1805–06, at Alexander village. Harvey Hawkins kept the first inn in 1809, and the first store, in 1807. Alexander Rea and Joseph Fellows built the first sawmill, in 1804; and William Adams the first gristmill, in 1807.

[6] By an Act of April 27, 1865, 5 commissioners were to be appointed by the Governor and Senate to select a site for a State Institute for the Blind. They decided upon Batavia, and a tract of about 40 acres, exclusive of avenue of approach, was purchased, about half a mile north of the village. Grading was begun July 4, 1866; the contract let July 18; the corner stone laid Sept. 6, 1866; completed May 31, 1868 and formally dedicated July 15, 1868. It was fully opened Sept. 2, 1868. Cost $244,567.24. The plan consists of front and rear central buildings, 50 by 62, and 40 by 76; 2 wings each 46 by 106, connected by corridors, 14 by 32 feet. Extreme length, 206 feet, and breadth, 106 feet. The commissioners for location were E. W. Leavenworth, B. F. Manierre, James Ferguson, O. K. Woods, and M. M. Southworth. Building commissioners: John Fisher, of Batavia, John Van Horn, of Lockport, and L. A. Haywood, of Warsaw. It is under Mr. Asa D. Lord, formerly of the Ohio Institute for the Blind.

ance office, a female seminary, a union free school, 3 newspaper offices,[1] an arsenal,[2] 6 churches,[3] 3 catholic institutions,[4] and a considerable amount of manufactures.[5] It is in the midst of a rich agricultural region, and is the seat of an extensive trade. There is an iron bridge of 132 feet span over the Tonawanda Creek, on the Central R. R. **Crafts Station,** (West Batavia p. o.,) is on the W. border of the town. **Brushville,** is a hamlet. **Daws Corners,** is a hamlet on the N. line. In 1800, Joseph Ellicott selected this place as the location of the Holland Land Co.'s office, which he removed here in 1802. In March, 1801, Abel Rowe built the first building, and opened an inn. The first church (Cong.) was formed by Rev. Royal Phelps, in 1809.[6]

BERGEN—was formed from Batavia, June 8, 1812. Byron was taken off in 1820. It is the N. E. corner town of the co., and its surface is gently undulating, and has a slight inclination toward the N. Black Creek flows E. through the town a little N. of the centre. **Bergen Corners,** (Bergen p. o.,) on the E. border of the town, contains 3 churches and about 40 dwellings. **Wardville,** formerly called "*Cork*," on the Central R. R., ½ mi. N. of Bergen Corners, contains 788 inhabitants. **Stone Church,** (p. o.,) is a hamlet on the line of Le Roy. **North Bergen,** (p. o.,) and **West Bergen,** (p. o.,) are hamlets, the former in the N. W. corner, and the latter near the W. line. **East Bergen.** The first settlement was made at Bergen Village, by Samuel Lincoln, from Conn. about 1805.[7] The first religious meeting was held at South Bergen, in Sept. 1807; Rev. Calvin Ingalls (Presb.) was the first settled minister.

BETHANY—was formed from Batavia, June 8, 1812. It lies on the S. border of the co., E. of the centre. Its surface is hilly in the S. and rolling in the N. Black Creek flows N. through near the centre of the town, and Little Tonawanda Creek through the S. W. and N. W. corners. Weak brine springs have been found but all attempts to procure salt water by boring have proved unsuccessful. **Bethany Centre,** (Bethany p. o.,) and **East Bethany,** (p. o.,) are small villages. A manual labor school was opened at the latter place in 1831, but did not prosper long. **Linden,** (p. o.,) is a station on the Buffalo Div. of the Erie Railway, a flouring and sawmill, a furnace, and 60 dwellings. **West Bethany,** is a p. o. **Canada,** (formerly "*Bennetts Settlement*") is a hamlet in the N. part. The first settlement was made in the N. E. part of the town in 1803, by John Torrey, from Cayuga co.[8]

BYRON—named from Lord Byron—was formed from Bergen, April, 4, 1820. It lies on the N. border of the co., E. of the centre. Its surface is gently undulating, with a slight inclination to the N. Black Creek flows N. to near the centre of the town, receiving the waters of Bigelow and Spring Creeks, then turns N. E. and flows into Bergen. A sulphur spring, from which issues carburetted hydrogen gas, is found on Black Creek a little N. of Byron. An acid spring, known as the "Sour Spring,' is found in the S. W, part of the town.[9] **Byron,** (p. o.,) located near the centre of the town, contains 2 churches and

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[1] *Republican Advocate*, (Rep.) weekly; D. D. Waite, ed. and prop.; size 25 by 40; terms $2.00.
Progressive Batavian, (Rep.) weekly; R. S. Lewis, ed. and prop.; size 24 by 36; terms $2.00.
Spirit of the Times, (Dem.) weekly.

[2] Built in 1803, under an Act for the protection of the northern and western frontier.

[3] Presb., Meth., Bap., Episc., Reformed, and R. C.

[4] *St. Mary's Male and Female Orphan Asylum*, (German,) incorporated Aug. 16, 1856; under the charge of Sisters of Notre Dame. It has 26 orphans.
St. Joseph's Academy of Our Lady of Mercy, under Sisters of Mercy.
St. Thomas Orphan Asylum, under Sisters of Mercy. Established in 1862, in connection with an academy and boarding school. It is a plain wooden building, valued, with furniture, at $10,500.

[5] Two foundries, a steam gristmill, 3 breweries, 2 malt houses, a large planing mill, 4 carriage factories, railroad blacksmith shops, &c.

[6] Among the early settlers were Stephen Russell, Isaac Sutherland, Gen. Worthy L. Churchill, Col. Wm. Rumsey, John Thompson, John Lamberton, David E. Evans, James Brisbane, James W. Stevens, Richard Abbey, Jedediah Crosby, Gideon Elliott, Cotton Leach, Samuel F. Geer, Benajah Worden, and —— Manger. The first marriage was that of Wm. Leston and Lavinia How; and the first death, that of —— Harris, in 1807. Hannah Austin taught the first school, in 1806; Stephen Russell opened an inn, in 1801; James Brisbane kept the first store, in 1802; and Jos. Ellicott erected the first sawmill, in 1801, and the first gristmill, in 1804, on the Tonawanda Creek, for the Holland Land Co.

[7] Among the early settlers were Jedediah Crosby, David Potter, Wm. White, Jas. Landen, and David Franklin, from Conn., who came in 1805–06; and Simon Pierson, also from Conn., in 1808. The first child born was Luther Crosby, in 1806; the first inn was kept at Bergen Corners by Samuel Butler, in 1810; the first store by Levi Ward, in 1803. Jared Merrill erected the first sawmill, in the N. W. part of the town, in 1811; and Titus Wilcox, from Conn., taught the first school, in the winter of 1807–08, at Bergen Corners.

[8] In the same year Capt. Geo. Lathrop, from Conn., settled on lot 40, in the N. part of the town, and Orsemus Kellogg, from Sheffield, Mass., in the E. part. Lyman D. Prindle, from Hoosick, settled at East Bethany, in 1805; Joseph Adgate, from Ulster co., and Mather Peck, from Lyme, Conn., near East Bethany, in 1806. The first birth was that of a child of Orsemus Kellogg, in 1803; and the first death, that of Solomon Lathrop, in 1806. Matilda Wedge, from New England, taught the first school, in 1808. Sylvester Lincoln kept the first inn; Elisha Hurlburt, from Vt., the first store, in 1809, and Judge Wilson built the first gristmill, in 1811.

[9] The acid spring issues from a hillock about 230 feet long, and 100 broad, elevated 4 or 5 feet above the plain. The strength of the acid is increased by drouth, and in some places it is quite concentrated and nearly dry in its combination with the charred vegetable cont which every where covers the hillock to a depth of from 5 to 40 40 inches.—*Beeks Mineralogy N. Y.*, p. 149.

about 175 inhabitants. **South Byron,**[1] (p. o.,) is a station on the Central R. R. Pop. about 250. **Transit,** is a hamlet on the line of Elba. **Pumpkin Hill,**[2] is a hamlet. Benham Preston, from Batavia, was the first settler on lot 197, in 1807.[3] The first religious services were held by Rev. Royal Phelps, (Presb.,) from Cayuga co., in 1809. The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1810, by Elder Benjamin M. Parks.

DARIEN—was formed from Pembroke, Feb. 10, 1832. It is the S. W. corner town of the co. The surface is hilly in the S. and rolling in the N. The streams are the Eleven Mile, Crooked, and Murder Creeks. **Darien Centre,** (p. o.,) formerly "*Kings Corners,*" is a small village near the centre of the town, a short distance N. of *Darien Station.* **Daien City,** (Darien p. o.,) in the E. part of the town, contains a church and 60 dwellings. The first settlement was made near Darien City, by Orange Carter, from Vt., in 1803.[4]

ELBA—was formed from Batavia, March 14, 1820. Oakfield was taken off in 1842. It is the central town on the N. border of the co. The surface is level or undulating. Oak Orchard Creek flows N. E. through the centre of the town to the N. E. corner, and thence turns W. and flows through the N. part into Oakfield. The Tonawanda swamp extends along its course in the N. part of the town. **Pine Hill,** (Elba p. o.,) lies near the centre of the town. **Transit,**[5] (East Elba p. o.,) on the line of Byron, is a hamlet. **Langtons Corners, Mills Corners,** and **Daws Corners,** are farming neighborhoods. The first settlement was made at Daws Corners in 1801, by Samuel and Amos Ranger, from Vt.[6] The first religious meetings were held by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, (M. E.,) in 1807. The first church (Bap.) was formed by Elder John Miner, in 1821.

LE ROY—named from Herman Le Roy, of N. Y.—was formed from Caledonia (Livingston co.) as "*Bellona,*" June 8, 1812. Its name was changed April 6, 1813. A part of Stafford was taken off in 1820, and a part of Pavilion in 1842. It is the central town on the E. border of the co. Its surface is level or gently undulating. A limestone ridge, 40 to 100 feet high, extends through the N. part of the town. Oatka Creek, the principal stream, flows from the S. W. corner of the town N. E. to a point a little N. of the centre, thence turns and pursues a S. E. course to the E. border. Buttermilk Falls, 90 feet high, marks its descent over the limestone terrace. Gypsum and Onondaga limestone, for building purposes, are obtained in this town. In the E. part, S. of Oatka Creek, is an extensive tract of oak openings, covered thickly with stone and hard of cultivation. **Le Roy,** (p. o.,) was incorp. May 5, 1834. It is finely located on Oatka Creek, and contains 2 banks, 2 newspaper[7] offices, a female seminary,[8] 7 churches,[9] and several manufacturing establishments. It has 2 R. R. Stations. Pop. 2,634. **Fort Hill,** is a hamlet in the N. part. The first settlement was made in 1797, by Charles Wilbur, near Le Roy Village.[10] The first religious services (Prot. E.) were held at the village by the Rev. Davenport Phelps, in 1802.

OAKFIELD—named from its oak openings—was formed from Elba, April 11, 1842. It

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1 Locally known as *Brusselville.*

2 Named from the fact that an early tavern sign at that place was painted yellow, and resembled a pumpkin.

3 Among the other first settlers were —— Hoskins, in 1806; Elisha Taylor, from Otsego co., on lot 196, Thester T. Holbrook, from Cayuga co., Wheaton Carpenter, from R. I., and Elisha Miller, from Penn., on lot 2, in 1809; Nathan Holt, from Otsego co., in 1810, and Asa Merrills, from Oneida co., in 1811. The first child born was a son of Elisha Taylor, in 1809; the first marriage, that of Samuel Montgomery and Polly Parks, in 1811; and the first death, that of a son of Mr. Hoskins. Thester T. Holbrook taught the first school, in 1810-11; Ira Newbury kept the first inn, in 1815; Amos Hewett the first store, in 1813; Wm. Shepard erected the first sawmill, in 1813; and Asa Williams the first gristmill, in 1814.

4 Isaac Chaddock, from Vt., settled near Darien City, in 1804. The first child born was Harriet Carter, in 1805. Stephen Parker kept the first inn, in 1808, at Darien City; and Stephen King the first store, 1815, at Darien Centre. The first sawmill was erected by Amos Humphrey, in 1809, on Eleven Mile Creek.

5 Named from its location on the E. transit meridian of the Holland Land Co.'s survey.

6 Samuel Clark, from Mass., and his son Samuel, settled at Pine Hill, in 1802, and Samuel Hall, from Seneca co., and John Young, came soon after. The first death was that of David Kingsley, in 1804; Mason Turner taught the first school, near the centre, in 1811; and Stephen Harmon kept the first inn, in 1815, at Pine Hill. The first store was kept at the same place, by Samuel Lane, in 1819. Horace Gibbs erected the first sawmill, on a branch of Black Creek, in the E. part of the town, in 1810; and Comfort Smith the first gristmill, on the same stream, in 1815.

7 *Le Roy Gazette,* (Rep.) weekly; C. B. Thompson, pub.; size 25 by 37; terms $2.00.

The Genesee Courier, (Dem.) weekly; George M. Howe, pub.; size 25 by 36; terms $2.00.

8 The Ingham University, late Ingham Collegiate Institute, was incorp. 1857. The institution was first established at Attica, in 1835, by Miss Marietta Ingham, and a younger sister, Emily E. Ingham, (now Mrs. Phineas Stanton,) from Mass. In 1837 it was removed to Le Roy, and was established as the "Le Roy Female Seminary." It was chartered in 1841; and in 1853 the whole, costing over $20,000, was donated by its founders to the Synod of Genesee, upon the conditions that a full collegiate course should be established, and a permanent fund raised for its support. The gift was accepted by the Synod, and the present name bestowed. It has 14 instructors, and 196 female students. Total value of property, $104,500. Mrs. E. E. Ingham Staunton has lately built, at a cost of $15,000, a fine stone fire proof building, to be known as the "Staunton Conservatory of Art and Science," for the preservation and permanent exhibition of works of art, minerals, South American collections, of her own gathering, &c.

9 Baptist, Meth., Cong., Presb., Episc., Universalist, and R. C.

10 Capt. John Ganson, and his two sons, John and James, settled near Le Roy village, in 1798, and Gideon Fordham, Alexander McPherson, and Hines Chamberlain, in 1800-01. The first child born was Neoma Wilbur, in 1799; and the first after the town was named Le Roy was Wm. Le Roy Annin, in 1814. Geo. A. Tiffany kept the first store, in 1806; and the Holland Land Co. built the first mill in 1804.

lies on the N. border of the co., W. of the centre. The surface is level, or gently undulating. Oak Orchard Creek, the principal stream, flows W. through the N. part of the town. A marsh, forming a portion of the Tonawanda swamp, extends along its course. Brine springs, from which salt was formerly manufactured, are found near the centre of the town. **Caryville,** named from Col. Alfred Cary, an early settler and prominent citizen, (Oakfield p. o.,) was incorp. in July, 1858. It contains a flourishing academy,[1] and is a place of considerable business. **Oakfield,** and **Mechanicsville,** (North Oakfield p. o.,) are hamlets. Most of the town was an Indian Reservation, and the lands were not sold to the whites until subsequent to 1832. The first settlers were Erastus Walcott, Gideon Dunham, and Christopher Kenyon, who came in 1801.[2] One mi. W. of Caryville are the remains of an ancient fortification, known as the "*Old Fort,*" consisting of a ditch and breastworks, including about 10 acres of ground.

PAVILION—was formed from Covington, (Wyoming co.,) May 19, 1841. Portions were annexed from Le Roy and Stafford, March 22, 1842. It is the S. E. corner town of the co. The surface is hilly in the S. and undulating in the N. Oatka Creek, the principal stream, flows N. a little W. of the centre of the town. Fruits are extensively cultivated. **Pavilion,** (p. o.,) is situated on Oatka Creek, near the S. border of the town. **Pavilion Centre,** (p. o.,) formerly "*South Le Roy,*" is a small village. **Union Corners,** is a hamlet in the S. E. part. The first settlement was made in 1809, by Peter Crossman.[3] The first church edifice (Univ.) was erected at the village of Pavilion, in 1832.

PEMBROKE—was formed from Batavia, June 8, 1812. A part of Alabama was taken off in 1826, and Darien in 1832. It is the central town upon the W. border of the co. Its service is level or gently undulating. Tonawanda Creek flows through the N. E. corner, and Murder Creek through the S. and S. W. parts The Tonawanda Indian Reservation occupies a portion of the N. part of the town. **East Pembroke,** (p. o.,) on the line of Batavia, contains the Rural Academy, 2 churches, and 156 inhabitants. **Richville,** named from Charles B. Rich, (Pembroke p. o.,) is a small village near the W. line. **Corfu,** (p. o.,) the S. part of the town, was incorp. May 1, 1868, 2 churches and 45 dwellings, and **Mogadore,** (North Pembroke p. o.,) has about 100 inhabitants. **Prospect Hill,** is a hamlet. **Pembroke Centre,** is a p. o. **Pembroke Station,** is on the S. line. The first settlement was made in the town in 1804, by David Goss, from Mass.[4] The first church (Cong.) was formed by Rev. Joshua Spencer, first minister, in 1810, at Longs Corners.

STAFFORD—was formed from Batavia and Le Roy, March 24, 1820. A part of Pavilion was taken off in 1842. It is an interior town, lying E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is undulating, with a general slight slope to the N. Black Creek flows N. through the centre of the town, and Bigelow Creek rises in the W. and flows in the same direction. **Stafford,** (p. o.,) lies on Black Creek, near the centre of the town. It is a station on the C. & N. F. branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., and contains 3 churches, a private seminary, and about 500 inhabitants. **Morganville,** (p. o.,) contains several mills and manufactures, and is a place of considerable business, near the centre of the town. A fall in Black Creek at this place is 30 ft. perpendicular and 30 ft. in rapids, affording a fine water power. **Roanoke,** named from the residence of John Randolph, by Major Jas. Ganson, formerly "*Orangeburgh,*" contains a church and several mills, and lies in the S. border near the town of Pavilion. The settlement was commenced in 1801, by Col. Wm. Rumsey and

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The Cary Collegiate Institute was founded in 1840, mainly by the influence and means of Col. Alfred Cary, who died in this town Sept. 17, 1853, aged 79. Besides large contributions to its establishment, Col. Cary endowed the institution with $20,000. It is now under charge of the Prot. E. Church.

[2] The first store was kept in 1833, by Col. Cary, of Caryville; and the first inn by Gideon Dunham, at Dunhams Corners, in 1805. The first saw and grist mill were erected by Christopher Kenyon, in 1811.

[3] Among the other first settlers were James McWithey, Solomon Terrill, Reuben Burnham, and Joshua Shumway, in 1810; Sylvanus Young, Elijah Phelps, Amasa Allen, and several brothers of the name of Burgess, in 1811; and Isaac Storm, in 1812, most of whom located in the E. part of the town. The first death was that of a child of Reuben Burnham, in 1812. Laura Terrill (from Vt.) taught the first school, in 1813; Seth Smith kept the first inn, in 1815; and Horace Bates the first store, in 1817, at the village of Pavilion. The first mill was erected by Bial Lathrop, on Oatka Creek, in 1816.

[4] John Long, Dr. David Long, (from Washington co.,) and Samuel Carr settled in the town in 1808, and Joseph Lester (from Conn.) in 1809. The first child born was Jonathan Hastings, jr., in 1810; and the first marriage, that of Ansell Hastings and Polly Long, in 1812. Anna Horton taught the first school, at Corfu, in 1811; Samuel Carr kept the first inn, at W. Pembroke, in 1809; John Ball the first store, at the same place, in 1812; and Samuel Carr erected the first gristmill and sawmill, in 1808-09.

Gen. Worthy Lovel Churchill, (from Vt.,) who located on the Buffalo Road, w. of Stafford.[1] The first religious services were held at the house of Col. Rumsey, by Rev. Mr. Green. The first church (Bap.) was formed by Rev. Amos Lampson, in 1815.

GREENE COUNTY.

THIS county was formed from Albany and Ulster, March 25, 1800, and named in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of the Revolution. Parts were annexed to Ulster co. May 26, 1812. It lies upon the w. bank of Hudson River, centrally distant 32 mi. from Albany, and contains 686 sq. mi. Its surface is very broken and mountainous. The main range of the Catskill Mts. commence 8 to 10 mi. w. of the Hudson and extends along the s. border of the co. to Delaware co. These mountains are 3,000 to 3,800 feet above tide.[2] Their summits are broad, wild, and rocky, and their declivities steep and often precipitous. A branch from the main ridge extends in a N.W. direction through the co., separating the towns of Durham and Cairo from Windham and Hunter and dividing the co. into two nearly equal parts. This ridge is 2,500 to 3,000 feet above tide. It has a steep and wall-like front on the E., and on the W. it sends off numerous spurs, which extend to the valley of Schoharie Creek. The whole intermediate territory consists of high, rocky ridges separated by narrow valleys. The declivities are generally steep on the N., but more gradual on the S. The N. sides of these spurs are generally rocky and bare, and the S. sides covered with vast deposits of drift. Nearly all the valuable land in this section lies upon the N. side of the valley. Another branch from the main ridge extends northward through the extreme W. part of the co., between the towns of Halcott and Lexington, and forms the series of highlands that rise upon the W. bank of Schoharie Creek. This range forms the watershed between Schoharie Creek and Delaware River. The E. half of the co. is hilly and broken. An irregular line of bluffs extends along the Hudson, with an average elevation of about 100 feet. Parallel to these bluffs, and 2 to 4 mi. further W., is a range of hills 500 to 700 ft. above the river. These Highlands are known as the Potick Hills in the town of Athens. Between this ridge and the E. foot of the Catskills the surface is moderately hilly, gradually sloping toward Catskill Creek.

The principal streams of the co. are Hudson River, forming its E. border, Schoharie Creek and its tributaries, draining the W. slope of the mountains, and Catskill Creek and its principal tributary the Kaaterskil, draining the E. slope. Small branches of these streams flow through narrow, rocky ravines, which break entirely through the mountains and form passes locally known as "cloves." The principal of these cloves are the Kaaterskil, opening westward from the Hudson into the valley of Schoharie Creek, and the Bushkil Clove, Stony Clove, Mink Hollow, and Plattekil Hollow, opening southward from Schoharie Creek into the valleys of Ulster co. In some places these ravines are bordered by naked cliffs, nearly perpendicular, and 1,000 to 1,700 feet above the streams. The small streams that drain the W. slope of the range in Halcott form branches of the Delaware. Schoharie Creek rises in the town of Hunter, within 12 mi. of the Hudson, flows W. and N., and forms a branch of

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[1] Peter Stage (from Onondaga county) settled in 1802. Benj. Ganson and John Annis were the first settlers in the E. part of the town. Gen. W. L. Churchill served with credit in the War of 1812, and subsequently as sheriff of Genesee co. from 1820 to 1825. The first birth was that of a child of W. L. Churchill, March 9, 1803; and the first death, that of the wife of W. L. Churchill, at about the same time. The first school was taught by Esther Sprout, in 1806. Frederick Walthers kept the first inn, at Stafford Village, in 1799; and this was one of the first three taverns kept on the Holland Purchase. The village was then known as the "*Transit Store House*," from its being the principal supply station for the surveying company while running the "*Transit Line*." The first sawmill was built on Bigelow Creek, in 1810, by Amos Stow; and the first gristmill, on the same stream, in 1811, by Seymour Ensign.

[2] High Peak has an elevation of 3,804 feet above tide, Round Top 3,713 feet, and Pine Orchard 3,000 feet. The Catskill Mountain House is situated upon the last named mountain.

the Mohawk. The streams are mostly rapid, and are subject to sudden and violent freshets. The rocks of the Catskill Mountains have recently been found to belong to the Chemung Group. Few or no metalic veins or valuable minerals, except building and flagging stone, are found in the co., the latter having become an article of great importance. The "Blue Stone" for flagging occurs in strata of the Hamilton Group, from 2 to 15 feet thick, and may be got in slabs from 4 or 5 to 100 feet or more without seams, and from 1 to 6 inches thick, and are usually got out in the quarries of the proper size for use. The parties engaged in the business lease the lands, and sell to the large dealers on the river. An acre will sometimes yield stone worth $1,500. In 1860, 3,500,000 feet were quarried in Sullivan, Ulster and Greene counties.

The soil on the W. slope of the Catskill is chiefly a reddish, gravelly or shaly loam extensively underlaid by hardpan. The surface is stony, except upon the river bottoms, where the soil is fertile and productive. North and E. of the mountains the soil is greatly diversified by sections of gravelly, shaly, clayey, and sandy loam; but a stiff clay predominates. Where properly cultivated, it is moderately productive. The whole region is best adapted to dairying and the principal agricultural exports are butter, cheese, and pressed hay. Oats, barley, and potatoes are extensively cultivated, and in the winter season, large quantities of ice are taken from the river for the N. Y. market. The principal manufactured products are brick, leather, and paper. Brick are extensively made on the banks of the Hudson, in Catskill, Athens, and Coxsackie, for the New York market. The co. has a considerable interest in the commerce of the Hudson, the principal ports being at Catskill, Athens, Coxsackie, and New Baltimore. A branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. terminates a little above Athens, where extensive depots have been built, and vessels of heavy burthens may land. Before the Erie canal was completed, Catskill received the trade of the adjacent counties W., and of the S. tier through to Lake Erie, and some portions of Northern Penn. It was a large wheat market; and at the falls of Catskill Creek, 3 mi. W. of the village, were the most extensive flouring mills in the State. The canals and railroads have limited the commercial transactions of the co. strictly to home trade. About 1817, tanneries begun to be established, and while the hemlock bark lasted, this business was one of great importance, and forty years ago Greene co. made more leather than all the State beside. As the supply of bark in this region was exhausted, attention returned to grazing, and dairy farms have gradually taken the place of the native hemlock forests.

The county seat is located at Catskill, on the Hudson.[1] The first courthouse was a wood building, erected under act of May 26, 1812. Some years since this building was burned, and a new brick edifice was soon after erected in its place. It contains the court and jury rooms, and district attorney and co. clerk's offices. A stone jail was erected in 1804, and a fire-proof clerk's office in 1812. The co. poorhouse is located on a farm of 130 acres in Cairo, 10 mi. W. of Catskill. It is a wooden building, 2 stories, 22 by 120, and very defective in its arrangements.

The great Hardenburgh Patent, granted by Queen Anne, covered nearly all that portion of the co. lying W. of the mountains. It also included all that part of Delaware co. lying E. of the W. branch of Delaware River, and nearly all of Ulster and Sullivan cos. When the settlements commenced, the tract was owned by a great number of individuals, who had purchased by townships. At an early period, Stephen Day (from Conn.) purchased a large tract in Greene co., embracing a considerable portion of the old town of Windham, now forming the towns of Windham, Ashland, Jewett, and a portion of Lexington and Hunter. This tract was principally settled by immigrants from Connecticut. The co. has, until recently, been without R. R. facilities. The Canajoharie and Catskill R. R., projected about 35 years since, was partly done, but never ran regularly, and was soon abandoned. The Athens Branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. extends from Athens along near the river through that town, Coxsackie, and New Baltimore, being chiefly important as a freight road during the season of navigation. A project for a R. R. along the W. shore of the Hudson, through this co., and another for a R. R. from Catskill westward to Schoharie, have been proposed, but nothing done toward their construction beyond filing articles of incorporation. The

[1] Ira Day, Isaac Dubois, Orin Day, Joseph Klein, Ezra Hawley, and Lyman Hall, having executed to the supervisors a bond, under a penalty of $15,000, to procure a lot and build a courthouse, an act was passed May 26, 1812, allowing the judges to accept the premises when completed. Courts were previously held at the academy, and the prisoners confined in Albany co. jail.

Rondout and Oswego R. R. passess near the s. w. corner of the co., affording railroad facilities to that region.

The war record of the co. is briefly as follows: The 80th Regiment N. Y. Vols., (20th Militia,) was in part enlisted in the fall of 1861. Volunteers enlisted in this co. under the call of July 7, 1862, were organized at Kingston, where the 120th and 156th Regiments were formed.

POPULATION *of towns since* 1860, *and their* POLITICAL VOTE *for President in* 1860, *and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time.* (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Ashland	1,212	1,060	992	128	104	123	104	152	95	319	308	160	65	150	74
Athens	2,791	2,970	2,942	276	284	205	273	252	306	151	76	315	363	322	297
Cairo	2,479	2,343	2,273	275	309	216	330	250	345	655	597	287	300	226	295
Catskill	6,275	6,659	7,677	658	615	530	632	674	657	360	359	756	734	713	742
Coxsackie	3,661	3,564	3,621	377	362	299	365	358	394	243	292	400	482	340	448
Durham	2,558	2,412	2,257	347	291	183	257	305	320	300	303	322	325	276	329
Greenville	2,268	2,246	2,034	281	233	242	264	280	261	262	263	277	245	251	250
Halcott	504	436	426	35	70	33	70	31	68	37	62	29	72	21	62
Hunter	1,693	1,641	1,524	93	139	83	219	123	221	137	167	135	242	160	257
Jewett	1,145	1,110	1,105	116	108	99	155	127	134	123	132	129	143	103	146
Lexington	1,657	1,520	1,371	50	267	27	290	71	266	78	244	79	262	78	225
New Balt'ore	2,512	2,629	2,617	217	303	157	322	217	336	231	326	250	381	216	342
Prattsville	1,511	1,434	1,240	93	136	61	217	83	224	83	217	94	201	70	194
Windham	1,650	1,591	1,495	191	216	192	187	198	214	206	191	191	204	176	194
Total	31,931	31,710	31,832	3,137	3,537	2,561	3,755	3,121	3,891	3,210	3,532	3,422	3,994	3,102	3,755

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN GREENE COUNTY, *during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.*

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.[1]	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on $1 valuation in cents.
1859..	368,253	$5,942,407	$1,265,832	$7,208,239	.....	$12,405.56	$11,401.31	$6,487.56	$15,137.69	0.63
1860..	367,718	5,900,183	1,236,898	7,037,081	$7,950,084	12,203.05	14,815.18	5,962.56	24,512.76	0.72
1861..	367,718	5,900,183	1,236,898	7,037,081	7,950,084	12,203.05	14,813.18	5,962.56	24,844.01	0.73
1862..	364,846	5,510,377	1,256,101	6,766,478	8,240,459	12,779.81	18,574.36	6,130.54	32,961.84	0.85
1863..	365,900	5,360,291	1,285,706	6,645,997	7,759,662	19,794.72	18,983.31	5,819.75	39,978.56	0.99
1864..	365,344	5,391,776	1,353,414	6,745,192	9,104,319	321,395.64	28,203.15	6,828.24	40,969.43	4.36
1865..	365,344	5,391,773	1,353,414	6,745,192	7,595,564	321,395.64	28,208.15	5,689.17	29,678.52	5.03
1866..	360,486	5,380,619	1,301,540	6,760,359	7,114,492	16,191.25	72,877.89	3,353.87	34,238.45	1.61
1867..	367,774	5,334,461	1,178,897	6,533,358	7,337,317	18,510.28	77,009.53	9,171.65	46,591.96	2.06
1868..	366,894	5,227,335	1,103,845	6,331,180	6,933,358	18,593.35	79,328.76	8,666.70	31,546.79	1.99
1869..	368,729	5,275,626	1,056,576	6,332,202	6,631,160	29,484.63	81,683.81	8,288.97	29,011.42	2.24
1870..	364,098	6,116,054	1,006,273	6,116,054	5,606,576	39,532.95	75,257.86	7,008.22	33,711.34	2.77

ASHLAND, named from the home of Henry Clay—was formed from Windham and Prattsville, March 23, 1848. It lies in the N. W. part of the co. Its N. and S. borders are occupied by spurs of the Catskill Mts., 800 to 1,000 ft. above the valley. Batavia, or Red Kil, flows westward through the town, forming a valley of great beauty, and thickly settled. Lewis, Mill and Clark's Creeks are its principal tributaries, each with valleys well adapted to grazing. **Ashland,** (p. o.,) on Batavia Kil, in the S. part of the town, contains 2 churches. Pop. 242. **East Ashland,** is a hamlet, with a creamery. The first settle-

[1] The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 372,933. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the acres of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	207,523	106,895	314,418
1855	212,224	150,605	362,829
1860	226,745	105,560	332,305
1865	221,277	153,123	374,400

ment was made in the valley of Batavia Kil, previous to the Revolutionary War, by a few Dutch families from Schoharie co. During the war, being harassed by the Indians and tories, the settlers returned to Schoharie co. The first permanent settlement was made in 1788.[1] An Episc. ch. was org. in 1799. There are now 6 churches in town.[2]

ATHENS—was formed from Catskill and Coxsackie, Feb. 25, 1815. It is situated on the Hudson, near the centre of the E. border of the co. Its surface is broken by several rocky hills and ridges lying parallel with the Hudson, with uneven or undulating intervales between. A range of high clay bluffs borders upon the river; and a high rocky ridge, known as Potick Hill, extends through the W. part of the town. Several small streams flow southerly through the town, and Potick Creek forms its W. line. In the W. part of the town are 3 small lakes. In their vicinity, 4 or 5 mi. W. of the Hudson, are extensive beds of the Helderbergh limestone, large quantities of which are quarried for building purposes and for the manufacture of lime. Brick and lime are the principal articles manufactured, and these, with hay and ice, form the exports of the town. **Athens,**[3] (p. o.,) incorp. April 2, 1805, is situated on the Hudson, opposite the city of Hudson. The acts relating to this village were consolidated in 1859. Pop. 1,793. **Athens Station,** is an immense freight depot a mile above, and separated by an estuary from the village. The E. part of the town was settled at a very early period by immigrants from Holland.

CAIRO—was formed from Catskill, Coxsackie, and "*Freehold,*" (now Durham,) March 26, 1803, as "*Canton,*" and its name was changed April 6, 1808, there being another "*Canton*" in the State. It is situated at the E. foot of the Catskill Mts., the crest of the mountain forming its W. boundary. Its central and E. parts are broken by several high, rocky ridges. Round Top, also called the Dome Mountain, is a rocky, isolated hill 500 ft. high. The Catskill Creek flows S. E. through the town, and receives from the N. John Debackers Creek and Platte Kil, and from the S. Shingle and Hagel Kils. **Cairo,** (p. o.,) situated near the centre of the town, on the Old Susquehanna Turnpike, contains 4 churches and several manufacturing establishments. **Acra,** (p. o.,) in the W., **S. Cairo,** (p. o.,) and **Cairo Forge,** about 1 mi. S. of Cairo, are hamlets. Settlements were made on the Shingle Kil previous to the Revolution. A Presb. church was organized May 22, and a Bap. May 25, 1799.

CATSKILL—was formed March 7, 1788, while part of Albany co. It was annexed to Ulster co. April 5, 1798. A part of Woodstock (Ulster co.) was annexed March 25, 1800; a part of Cairo was taken off in 1803 and a part of Athens in 1815. It lies upon the Hudson, in the S. E. corner of the co. The surface is broken by several rocky ridges parallel to the Hudson: these ridges are principally composed of shales and gray grit. In the latter formation are extensive quarries, from which a fine quality of "blue stone," so valuable as a flagging stone, is obtained and largely exported. A swamp, covering an area of several hundred acres, extends along the Hudson below Catskill Village. The Catskill Creek flows S. E. through the N. E. corner to the Hudson, and receives the Kaaters Kil after the latter has pursued an irregular course through the centre and S. W. part of the town. The other streams are Kiskatom Creek, and Jan Vosent Kil. Hay, brick and ice are largely exported. Catskill Village being the chief entrepot for the co., commerce forms one of the leading pursuits of the people. **Catskill,** (p. o.,) the co. seat, was incorp. March 14, 1806, and as now org. March 14, 1860. It is situated on the Hudson, at the mouth of Catskill Creek. It contains 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices,[4] 2 banks, and a large number of mercantile and manufacturing establishments. Pop. 3,791. **Leeds,** (p. o.,) situated at the Falls on Catskill Creek, contains 2 churches and several manufactories. Pop. 847. **Palensville,**

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[1] Wm. Stimson, Jedediah Hubbard, Elisha Strong, and John Tuttle, each with sons; Dr. Thomas Benham, Samuel Greene and brothers, Solomon Ormsbee, Stephen Simmons, Silas Lewis, Medad and Sanford Hunt, Charles and Joel Tuttle, Argabus White, Jairus and Orange Munson, John Prout, and Zachariah Corgill, were among the first settlers, and mostly from Conn. The first birth in town was that of Deborah Stone, in 1789. John Cargill, the first male born, is still living (1871.) Sandford Hunt kept the first store, and Medad Hunt the first inn, in 1795. The late Gov. Washington Hunt, son of Sandford Hunt, was born in this town.

[2] R. C. in the W. part, Presb. and Meth. in Ashland, Episc. in E. Ashland, Meth. in W. settlement, and another in N. settlement.

[3] Formerly called "*Loonenburgh*" and "*Esperanza.*" The village of the latter name, being the upper part of the present village of Athens, was surveyed out, in 1794, by Mark I. Brunel, afterwards the great engineer in England, and Pierre Pharoux, an eminent French engineer, who lost his life the next year on the Black River. The steamer Swallow was wrecked in the river opposite this place on the evening of April 7, 1845, and about 20 persons were lost. —*Senate Doc., No.* 102, 1845.

[4] *Catskill Examiner,* (Rep.) weekly, M. H. Trowbridge ed. & pub. Size 26 by 38. Terms $2.00. Estab. in 1830.

Recorder and Democrat, (Dem.) weekly, J. B. Hall, ed. & pub. Size 29 by 42. Terms $2.25. Estab. in 1803.

(p. o.,) on the Kaaters Kil, in the w. part of the town, contains a woolen factory, and 18 dwellings. **Kiskatom,** is in the w. part. Settlements were made upon the banks of the Hudson, at a very early period, by immigrants from Germany and Holland. The flats in the valley of Catskill Creek w. of Leeds were first settled by Martin G. Van Bergen and Sylvester Salisbury, who in 1677 purchased the Indian title to an extensive tract. The Catskill Mountain House is on the line of Hunter. There is also an extensive summer hotel on the banks of the Hudson near the village of Catskill.

COXSACKIE—was organized as a district, March 24, 1772, and as a town, March 7, 1788. Durham was taken off in 1790, a part of Cairo and Greenville in 1803, New Baltimore in 1811, and a part of Athens in 1815. It lies upon the Hudson, N. E. of the centre of the co. A range of clay bluffs about 100 ft. high extends along the course of the river, and a range of hills 500 ft. high through the centre of the town. The surface is level or undulating in the E. and hilly and broken in the W. The principal streams are the Coxsackie, Potick, and Jan Vosent Creeks. Brickmaking is extensively pursued. **Coxsackie,** (p. o.,) situated near the Hudson, incorp. April 5, 1867, contains a national bank, 6 churches, an academy, a newspaper office,[1] a bank, and several manufactories. **Coxsackie Landing,** is 1 mi. E. of the village. **Jacksonville,** in the w. part, is a hamlet. The Dutch settled in town about 1652, on a tract about 6 mi. sq. purchased of the Indians.

DURHAM—was formed from Coxsackie as "*Freehold*," March 8, 1790, and its name was changed March 28, 1805. Parts of Cairo and Greenville were taken off in 1803. It lies near the centre of the N. border of the co. Its surface is hilly and broken, the N. E. corner being occupied by the S. slopes of the Helderbergh Mts., and the W. border by the Catskills. The principal streams are Catskill Creek, flowing S. E. through the E. part, and its tributaries Fall, Bowery, Posts, and Brink Street Creeks. There are several mills and tanneries on Catskill Creek, which stream affords a fair amount of water power. **Oak Hill,** (p. o.,) is on Catskill Creek, near the line of Rensselaerville. **Durham,** (p. o.,) 1 mi. w. of Oak Hill, **East Durham,** (p. o.,) near the E. line, **Cornwallville,** (p. o.,) in the central part of the town, **West Durham,** and **South Durham,** (p. o.,) are small villages. **Centreville,** is a hamlet near the S. line. The settlement of the town was commenced in 1776. Capt. Asahel Jones and Rozel Post, from Conn., settled in 1788. Mr. DeWitt built the first gristmill, in 1788, and Jared Smith the first sawmill, about the same time.

GREENVILLE—was formed from Coxsackie and "*Freehold*," (now Durham,) March 26, 1803, as "*Greenfield*." Its name was changed to "*Freehold*" in 1808, and to Greenville, March 17, 1809. It lies on the N. border of the co., E. of the centre. Its surface is hilly,—the southern extremity of the Helderbergh Mts. occupying the central and W. parts of the town. The principal streams are Potick, John Debackers, and Basic Creeks. **Greenville,** (p. o.,) N. of the centre of the town, contains 3 churches, the Greenville Academy, and about 50 houses. **Freehold,** (p. o.,) in the S. W. part, **Norton Hill,** (p. o.,) in the N. W. part, **Greenville Centre,** and **East Greenville,** are small villages. **Cayhead,** is a p. office. In 1768 the British Government granted 2 patents—one for 2,000 and one for 5,000 acres, located together in the W. part of the town—to Major Augustine Prevost, of the 6th British infantry, who served in this country during the Old French War. Major Prevost erected a fine mansion on one of these tracts, a little W. of the village of Greenville, in which he resided until his death. Stephen Lantiman, Godfrey Brandow, and Hans Overpaugh, who settled in the town in 1774, were among the earliest settlers.[2]

HALCOTT—was formed from Lexington, Nov. 19, 1851, and named from George W. Halcott, then Sheriff of Greene co. It is situated in the W. corner of the co., and is separated from the other towns of the co. by a mountain ridge 1,000 feet high. This ridge is crossed by difficult and unfrequented roads. A considerable portion of the territory is covered with forests. The surface is mountainous, comprising four valleys, in which rise the sources of the E. branch of the Delaware. From its isolated position among the mountains, the chief

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[1] *Coxsackie Herald*, every evening except Sunday. Wm. P. Franklin, ed. & pub. Size 14 by 21. Terms $4. Estab. in 1870.
Coxsackie News, weekly, by the same. Size 24 by 36. Terms $1.50. Estab. in 1867.

[2] Abraham Post, Ebenezar Knowles, Bethuel Hinman, Peter Curtis, and Edward Lake, from Conn., settled in the town in 1793. David Hickock and Davis Denning erected the first gristmill, in 1795.

avenue of communication with the outside world is on the s. by way of Middletown, Delaware co. Wild game is still found in the mountains, and the pure, limpid streams abound in trout. **West Lexington,** is in the central part, and **Halcott Centre,** (p. o.,) in the s. part. The first settlement was made on the Bush Kil, in 1790, by Reuben Crysler,—Thurston, Joseph Brooks, and Timothy Tyler.[1]

HUNTER, named from John Hunter, a land proprietor—was formed from Windham as "*Greenland,*" Jan 27, 1813. Its name was changed April 15, 1814, a part of Saugerties was taken off in 1814, and a part of Jewett in 1849. In 1865, a part was annexed to Jewett. The surface is rocky and mountainous, not more than one-fourth being susceptible of cultivation. Several of the highest peaks of the Catskills—among which are High Peak, Round Top, and Pine Orchard—lie within the limits of this town.[2] Two narrow valleys extend quite through the mountains and cross each other at nearly right angles near the centre of the town. The first of these is the valley of Schoharie Creek and its southerly continuation, that of the Platte Kil; and the second, that of the Kaaters Kil and Stony Clove. **Hunter,** (p. o.,) situated on Schoharie Creek, in the N. W. part of the town, contains 2 churches and several manufacturing establishments. **Tannersville,** near the centre, is a p. office. Settlements were made during the Revolution, by "*cowboys*" from Putnam co. Their property was confiscated by the Whigs.[3] Col. Wm. W. Edwards and his son Wm. W., from Northampton, Mass., moved into town in July, 1817, and erected the first extensive tannery in this part of the State, and for many years the business of tanning was very important, but now entirely abandoned.

JEWETT, named from Freeborn G. Jewett, then a Justice in Supreme Court—was formed from Lexington and Hunter, Nov. 14, 1849. A part of Hunter was annexed Nov. 24, 1865. It lies near the centre of the W. half of the co. Its surface is principally occupied by high and rocky spurs extending W. from the principal N. branch of the Catskills. A high and almost precipitous ridge extends along the S. W. border of the town. Schoharie Creek and its tributary East Kil are the principal streams. **Jewett,** (p. o.,) in the N. W. part of the town, contains 2 churches and about 20 houses. **Jewett Centre,** at the junction of East Kil and Schoharie Creek, and **East Jewett,** are p. offices. The first settlement was made near Schoharie Creek in 1783–84, by Wm. Gass, a Scotchman.[4]

LEXINGTON—was formed from Windham as "*New Goshen,*" Jan. 27, 1813, and its name was changed March 19, 1813. A part of Jewett was taken off in 1849, and some of this was reannexed in 1858. A part of Halcott was taken off in 1851. It lies on the S. border of the co., W. of the centre. More than one-half of the surface is occupied by the lofty peaks and ridges of the Catskills. Schoharie Creek, flowing through the N. E. corner of the town, is bordered by high and steep rocky ridges. West Kill, its principal tributary, drains a valley 9 mi. in length, everywhere bordered by lofty mountains except on the W. Bush Kil Clove is a natural pass in the mountains, extending from the Schoharie Valley S. into Ulster co. An ice cave is found in this town. Only about two-fifths of the surface is susceptible of cultivation. **Lexington,** (p. o.,) on Schoharie Creek, N. of the centre of the town, contains 2 churches, a few shops, and about 30 dwellings. An iron bridge 180 ft. long was built here in 1870, to replace one swept off by a great flood, Oct. 4, 1869. **West Kill,** (p. o.,) 1 church and about 40 dwellings. **Bushnellsville,** is a p. o., on the line

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[1] Ralph Coe and Henry Hosford built the first sawmill, in 1820. Ralph Coe kept the first inn, and Henry Hamlean the first store.

[2] The Catskill Mountain House, upon Pine Orchard, is situated upon a precipice overlooking the Hudson, and is 2,212 feet above tide. It was built by the Catskill Mountain Association, at a cost of $22,000. Among the hills, half a mile W. of the house, are 2 small lakes, each 1 1-2 miles in circumference—their outlet forming the Kaaters Kill. Upon this stream, a little below the lakes, are the Kaaters Kil Falls, where the stream plunges down a perpendicular descent of 175 feet, and, in a few rods, another of 35 feet, falling into a deep, rocky ravine or clove, and finally finding its way into Catskill Creek. The views from the Mountain House, and the scenery among the mountains, are among the finest in the country.

[3] Samuel, Elisha, and John Haines, and Gershon Griffin, entered the mountains by way of Kingston and Mink Hollow, and settled on Schoharie Kil. Their location was discovered a year or two after, by some Dutchmen from the E. side of the mountain, while hunting bears. They were followed, in 1786, by a number of Shay's followers, from Mass., who, on the suppression of his rebellion, fled to the mountains. James and Jacob Carl settled in the town in 1785; Samuel Merritt, and Samuel and Wm. Hayes, in 1791. Roger Bronson was the first settler at the village of Hunter. The first birth was that of John Haines. Mr. Olmsted built the first gristmill, in 1794, and subsequently the first tannery, and kept the first store and inn.

[4] Zephaniah Chase, from Martha's Vineyard, Mass., settled in the town in 1787; and Chester Hull, from Wallingford, Conn., a soldier of the Revolution, in 1789. Among those who settled soon afterwards were Zadock Pratt, Theop. and Sam. Peck, Eb'r, David, and Stephen Johnson, Laban, Ichabod, Abraham, and Amherst Andrews, Benajah, John, and Jared Rice, Henry Goslee, Justus Squires, Dan'l Miles, Admah Beach, Isaac and Munson Buel, Gideon, Reuben, and Joel Hosford, and Samuel and Daniel Mervin. The first birth was that of Henry Coslee, Jr. Wm. Gass kept the first inn, in 1790; Elisha Thompson the first store, in 1795, and Laban Andrews built the first grist mill the same year.

of Ulster co. The first settlement was made in 1788, on the flats of Schoharie Kil.[1] There are 3 churches in town; Bap., O. S. Bap., and M. E.

NEW BALTIMORE—was formed from Coxsackie, March 15, 1811. Scutters, Little, and Willow Islands were annexed from Kinderhook, April 23, 1823. It lies upon the Hudson, in the N. E. corner of the co. The general surface is hilly and broken. A line of high, rugged clay and slate bluffs rises from the river to a height of 100 to 200 feet, and a range of high, broad hills extend S. through the centre of the town. The W. part is comparatively level. The principal streams are Haanakrois Creek in the N. W. corner, Deep Clove Kil, Cabin Run, and the E. branch of Potick Creek. Nearly all these streams flow through narrow and rocky ravines. **New Baltimore,** (p. o.,) on the Hudson, in the N. part of the town, is a place of considerable business, and commands a pleasant view of the river. **Medway,** is a p. office. Settlement was commenced upon the Coxsackie flats at an early period. The Broncks, Houghtalings, and Conyns were among the first settlers.

PRATTSVILLE—was formed from Windham, March 8, 1833, and named from the late Col. Zadock Pratt. A part of Ashland was taken off in 1848. It is the N. W. corner town of the co. Its surface is principally occupied by broad mountain uplands bordered by steep and rocky slopes. Schoharie Creek and Batavia Kil flow through wild and narrow mountain gorges. **Prattsville,** (p. o.,) on Schoharie Kil W. of the centre of the town, contains 3 churches, a newspaper office,[2] and several manufactories.[3] Pop. 489. **Red Falls,** (p. o.,) on Batavia Kil, contains several manufacturing establishments. Settlements were made on the flats at Prattsville by Dutch immigrants from Schoharie co., during the period between the close of the Old French War in 1760, and the breaking out of the Revolution in 1776.[4] Rev. Cornelius D. Schermerhorn was the first settled preacher.

WINDHAM—was formed from Woodstock, (Ulster co.,) as part of Ulster co., March 23, 1798. "*Greenland,*" (now Hunter) and Lexington were taken off in 1813, Prattsville in 1833, and a part of Ashland in 1848. A part of "*Freehold*" (now Durham) was annexed March 26, 1803. It lies upon the W. declivities of the Catskills, N. W. of the centre of the co. Its surface is very broken and hilly. A high range of mountains extends along the S. border, at the N. foot of which flows Batavia Kil, in a deep, rocky valley. The central and N. parts are occupied by mountain spurs divided by narrow ravines. **Windham Centre,** (p. o.,) on Batavia Kil, in the W. part of the town, contains a newspaper office,[5] 3 churches, and has a pop. of 350. **Hensonville,** (p. o.,) on the same stream, S. of the centre of the town, contains 124 inhabitants, and **Big Hollow,** (p. o.,) in the S. part, 2 churches and 12 houses. **East Windham,** and **Union Society,** are p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1790, by George Stimpson, Abijah Stone, and Increase Claflin.[6] Rev. Henry Stimpson was one of the earliest settled ministers.

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[1] Among the early settlers were Amos Bronson, Samuel, Amos, and Richard Peck, David and Benjamin Bailey, and Benj. Crispell. John T. Bray built the first tannery, in 1791 or '92; Thaddeus Bronson the first gristmill, in 1792; and Richard Peck opened the first inn, in 1795.

[2] *Prattsville News,* (Dem.) weekly, M. G. Marsh, ed. & pub. Size 24 by 32. Terms $1.

[3] At this place was the extensive tannery of the late Zadoc Pratt, at which 60,000 sides of sole leather were tanned and 6,000 cords of bark consumed annually for 25 years.

[4] Among the first settlers were John Laraway and his sons John, Jonas, Derick, and Martinus, Isaac Van Alstyne, —— Vrooman, John and Peter Van Loan, John Becker, and a family by the name of Schoonmaker. The first school was taught by Mr. Banks, in 1790. Martinus Laraway kept the first inn, soon after the Revolution, and, with his brother John, erected the first gristmill.

[5] *Windham Journal,* (Dem.) weekly, Reynolds & Hitchcock, pubs., S. H. Reynolds, ed. Size 24 by 36. Terms $1.50. Estab. in 1857.

[6] Perez Steel and his son Perez, from Tolland, Conn., settled in town in 1795, and Joshua Jones, Wm. Henderson, and Lemuel Hitchcock (from New Haven, Conn.,) in 1796. The first marriage was that of Daniel Perry and Mamva Hitchcock; and the first death was that of Mrs. Lemuel Hitchcock, in 1804. Nathaniel Blanchard taught the first school, in 1809; Tobias Van Deusen built the first gristmill in 1793; —— Van Orden kept the first inn, in 1796; and Bennett Osborn built the first tannery in 1822.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

This county was named from Gen. Alexander Hamilton, and formed from Montgomery, Feb. 12, 1816. A small part of Fulton co. was annexed April 6, 1860. It is associated with Fulton co. in the election of Assemblyman, and for many years after first organization was attached to Montgomery co., to which it was then adjacent. Separate courts were not established until 1837. It occupies the central portions of the great wilderness region in the N. E. part of the State; is centrally distant 80 miles from Albany, and contains 1,745 sq. mi. Its surface is a rocky, mountainous, and hilly upland, and is still mostly covered with the original forests. The highlands are divided into several ranges, generally distinct, but in many places sending out spurs that interlock with each other, and all extending N. E. and S. W. The Schroon Range—called in Fulton co. the Mayfield Mts.—crosses the S. E. corner of Hope. This range ends upon Lake Champlain at Crown Point, the highest point being Mt. Crane, in Warren co. The Boquet Range, parallel to the first, extends through the co. between Wells and Lake Pleasant. This range terminates upon Lake Champlain at Split Rock, the highest peak being Dix Peak, in Essex co. The Adirondack Range, next N., extends from the Mohawk, at Little Falls, N. E. through Morehouse, Arietta, Long Lake, Gilman, and Wells, ending at Trembleau Point, on Lake Champlain, Mt. Marcy being the highest peak, and the highest point in the State. Its course is in a wave or undulating line occupying a space of 4 to 6 mi. in width. Next N. is the Au Sable Range, extending N. of the Fulton chain of lakes and Long and Racket Lakes. The highest points are Mt. Emmons, in this co., and Mt. Seward, in Franklin co. Spurs from this range occupy the entire N. part of the co. and extend into St. Lawrence and Herkimer cos.[1]

Within the valleys between these mountain ranges are several remarkable chains of lakes, many of them connected by streams, affording boat navigation. These lakes are generally long and narrow; are bordered by steep banks and high mountain peaks. Their waters are clear and cold, and they form the most interesting features of the landscape. Although flowing in different directions, separated by high mountains, and extending over an area of more than 60 mi., they have a nearly uniform elevation.[2] The first chain on the S., commencing in Stratford, Fulton co., includes several small ponds in the S. E. corner of Hope, several ponds in Johnsburgh, Warren co., and Schroon and Paradox Lakes, in Essex co. The second chain embraces Jerseyfield Lake, and several others, in Herkimer co., flowing S., Piseco, Round, Spy, and Ox Bow Lakes, Lake Pleasant, and a great number of smaller ones, all flowing into Sacondaga River. The third chain, lying between the two highest ranges of mountains, is composed of lakes less in extent than either of the other chains. It comprises Woodhull Reservoir, and about 20 small lakes, principally in Herkimer co., flowing into Black River; a large number of small ponds in the immediate vicinity, flowing into West Canada Creek; Indian, Square, Beaver, Wilmurt, and a dozen smaller ones, in Hamilton co., flowing into Black and Indian Rivers; and the Indian Lakes, flowing into the Hudson. In Essex co. this chain embraces Lakes Rich, Sanford, and Henderson, and numerous others, lying near the foot of Mt. Marcy. The fourth, or N. chain, is the most extensive of all. It comprises Brantingham and other lakes in Lewis co., flowing into Moose and Black Rivers; the Fulton chain, and about 20 other lakes in the N. part of Herkimer, respectively flowing into Beaver and Moose Rivers; Cranberry Lake, and many others in the S. part of St. Lawrence, flowing into Oswegatchie and Grasse Rivers; Tuppers, Racket, Forked, and Long Lakes, and 50 others, in Hamilton co., and a large number in Franklin, flowing into Racket River; St. Regis Lake, Osgoods Pond, and numerous others, into St. Regis River; Ragged

[1] This region was called by the natives Coughsarage, "the dismal wilderness." The following entry on a map published about the period of the Revolution, or soon after gives the prevailing opinion of that day concerning these lands:—"Through this tract of land runs a chain of mountains, which, from Lake Champlain on one side and the river St. Lawrence on the other side, show their tops always white with snow; but altho' this one unfavorable circumstance has hitherto secured it from the claws of the harpy land jobbers, yet no doubt it is as fertile as the land on the east side of the lake, and will in future furnish a comfortable retreat for many industrious families."

[2] The eighth lake in the N. chain, flowing W., is 1,673 feet above tide; Racket Lake, 2 mi. N., flowing E., 1,745 feet; the Upper Saranac, flowing E., 1,567 feet; and Lake Sanford, flowing S., 1,826 feet.

Lake, Round and Ingraham Ponds, into Salmon River; Lake Placid, into the Au Sable; the Chateaugay Lakes, into Chateaugay River; and the Chazy Lakes, into Chazy River. All these last named lakes are in Hamilton, Franklin, Essex, and Clinton cos., in close proximity to each other. The streams, forming the outlets of the lakes, are mostly small. The whole region being a mountainous plateau higher than the surrounding country, the streams that rise here flow in all directions, and form tributaries of the St. Lawrence, Lake Champlain, the Hudson, Mohawk, and Black Rivers. Several of the rivers have the same name as the lakes which respectively form their head-waters; as the Racket, Chazy, and Chateaugay.

This whole region is underlaid by the lower crystaline rocks, principally gneiss. Calciferous sandstone and Trenton limestone are found upon Sacondaga River. White limestone is also found in several localities. Peat is found in great abundance in the vlaies, or natural meadows, which extend along the valleys. Iron ore and graphite are both found,—though no surveys have been made to ascertain their extent. Silly traditions of silver and other precious metals have amused the ignorant, and led to waste of time in barren search. The soil is a light, sandy loam, and, except in the valleys, is not susceptible of profitable cultivation. The mountain sides are covered with a thin growth of forest trees, and when cleared seem incapable of supporting vegetation. The valleys are more productive, and best adapted to grazing.

The county seat is located at Sageville, in the town of Lake Pleasant. The co. buildings, consisting of a courthouse, jail, and clerk's office, were erected in 1840. Each town supports its own poor, and the co. poor are provided for by the Superintendent at the most convenient place. There has never been a paper printed within the co. No public works have been opened into this co., except a few common roads. The abandoned "Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga R. R." was located across the co., and others have been more recently surveyed, but nothing done toward construction. Most of the territory of the co. is included in the Totten and Crossfield Purchase of 1773. Grants within the limits of the co. were made in colonial times to Sir Jeffrey Amherst, Henry Balfour, and Thomas Palmer. Arthursboro, in Morehouse, was granted to Arthur Noble. The first settlement was made about 1790.

In the late war the 97th Regiment included part of a company from this co. Under orders issued July 7, 1862, volunteers enlisted in this Senatorial District were to be organized at Fonda, where the 115th and the 153d Regiments N. Y. Vols. were formed.

POPULATION *of towns since* 1860, *and their* POLITICAL VOTE *for President in* 1860, *and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time.* (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

Towns.	Total Population.			Vote for Governor. (Republican and Democrat.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Arietta	98	82	139	...	...	5	15	...	...	4	17	...	...	...	...
Benson	330	315	320	...	...	3	76	...	...	8	105	...	...	...	...
Gilman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hope	745	621	698	...	...	43	88	...	...	43	104	...	...	...	...
Indian Lake	256	174	202	...	...	15	19	...	...	21	25	...	...	...	...
Lake Pleasant	356	280	318	...	...	40	38	...	...	41	38	...	...	...	...
Long Lake	223	270	280	...	...	32	4	...	...	49	5	...	...	...	...
Morehouse	228	219	186	...	...	2	49	...	...	12	43	...	...	...	...
Wells	738	692	617	...	...	62	82	...	...	66	130	...	...	...	...
Total	3,024	2,653	2,960	134	467	202	371	219	381	244	467	287	452	215	457

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN HAMILTON COUNTY, *during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.*

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.[1]	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on $ valuation in cents.
1859..	775,076	$470,333	$2,250	$472,592	.....	$4,539.17	$3,650.11	$352.75	$823.03	1.91
1860..	772,940	466,793	3,757	470,555	$470,333	5,172.90	2,816.87	352.90	1,450.21	2.00
1861..	772,940	466,793	3,757	470,555	470,333	5,172.90	2,816.87	352.75	1,469.79	2.09
1862..	784,048	877,317	2,200	880,517	630,266	5,563.00	2,917.71	472.70	2,521.06	1.62
1863..	784,048	877,317	3,200	880,517	605,016	5,563.00	2,917.71	453.76	2,571.32	1.90
1864..	784,048	877,317	3,200	880,517	503,200	5,563.00	2,917.71	377.40	2,261.40	2.21
1865..	743,198	503,146	10,644	513,790	503,286	37,906.09	5,415.95	384.96	1,993.59	6.97
1866..	743,198	503,146	10,644	513,790	403,976	37,906.09	5,415.95	362.93	2,329.14	9.50
1867..	669,783	542,131	6,250	383,094	497,355	17,027.80	5,303.72	621.69	3,159.21	5.27
1868..	707,911	569,392	6,810	439,356	469,331	15,004.39	3,830.45	595.48	2,131.14	5.67
1869..	876,337	736,550	10,610	523,605	501,192	17,248.13	6,847.02	626.49	2,192.72	5.37
1870..	876,337	736,550	10,610	523,605	747,160	17,248.13	6,847.02	933.95	4,492.54	3.95

ARIETTA—named from the mother of a land proprietor, was formed from Lake Pleasant, May 13, 1836. A part of Long Lake was taken off in 1837, and a part added to that town in 1861. It extends from the S. border across nearly two-thirds the co., a little W. of the centre. Its surface is much broken, and it contains a great number of wild, picturesque lakes. The principal streams are the W. branch of Sacondaga River and its tributaries. A considerable amount of lumbering is carried on. **Piseco,** formerly a p. o., and once a busy village of some 250 inhabitants, is now but a hamlet. There is no p. o. in town. The first settler was Shadrack Dunning, at the E. end of Piseco Lake, in 1827, and David Woolworth, in the S. part, about the same time. Rensselaer Van Rensselaer, of Albany, settled in 1834.[2]

BENSON—was formed from Hope, and from Mayfield in Fulton co., April 6, 1860. It lies on the S. border of the co., and is drained by tributaries of the Sacondaga, the largest of which is W. Stony Creek, on the S. part. The surface is mountainous, and there are several picturesque lakes. **Benson,** and **Benson Centre,** are small settlements and p. offices.

HOPE—was formed from Wells, April 15, 1818. A part of Lake Pleasant was annexed May 10, 1847, and the greater part of Benson was taken off April 6, 1860. It lies upon Sacondaga River, in the S. E. corner of the co. Its surface is broken and mountainous. It is the most populous town in the co., and the settlements are chiefly in the E. part, the W. being still a wilderness. There are several tanneries and sawmills in this town. The principal tributary of the Sacondaga is East Stony Creek; and the main range of mountains lies between this stream and the river.[3] **Hope Centre,** and **Hope Falls,** are p. offices and small villages. Settlement was begun in 1790, in the S. border of the town.[4]

INDIAN LAKE—was formed from Gilman, Long Lake, and Wells, Nov. 13, 1858, and enlarged by additions from Gilman and Lake Pleasant, in 1861. It lies upon the E. border of the co., and derives its name from a lake in the S. E. part. It also embraces the Eckford lakes, and many others. The scenery is wild and romantic, and the settlements feeble and scattered. **Indian Lake,** is a p. o. Mt. Emmons is a conspicuous mountain, and may be seen from Lewis co.

LAKE PLEASANT—was formed from Johnstown, (Fulton co.,) May 26, 1812.

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1 The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 640,066. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	13,845	24,667	37,512
1855	16,676	766,979	783,655
1860	18,589	32,930	51,519
1865	20,685	510,832	531,517

2 Eli Rood, of Saratoga, settled on the bench flats S. E. of Piesco Lake; R. Dibble and Seth Whitman near the foot of the lake; and Zadock Ross, from Clifton Park, S. of the lake. The first birth was that of Miss M. M. Dunning, Aug. 28, 1829; the first marriage, that of Amos Dunning and Ann Eliza Plummer; and the first death, that of Seth Whitman. A school was taught by Ann E. Plummer, in 1833.

3 These mountains are entirely of crystaline rock, and incline to the hypersthene and feldspathic varieties.

4 Gideon and Jeremiah Olmstead, from Mass., were the first settlers. Issachar Robinson, Peter Wager, Asa Deville, Jacob Houck, John Graff, and Elisha Wright settled about 1791-92, a little N. of the centre of the town. Zadock Bass, —— Conklin, Elkanah, Amos, and Isaac Mason came into the E. part in 1805. The first birth was that of Lucinda Olmstead; and the first death that of Mrs. Conklin, about 1800. —— Wilson, a Scotchman, kept the first school.

Parts of Stafford, Johnstown, and Salisbury were annexed at the time of the formation of Hamilton co. Morehouse was taken off in 1835, Arietta in 1836, and a part of Long Lake in 1837. A part was annexed to Hope in 1847, a part to Wells in 1858, and a part to Indian Lake in 1861. It is the central town of the co., and its surface is broken, mountainous, and mostly a wilderness. Lake Pleasant, from which it derives its name, is about 4 mi. long by 1 wide. Round Lake, ½ mi. from this, is very irregular in form, and about 1½ mi. across in the widest part.[1] The principal streams in the S. are the branches of the Sacondaga, and the sources of Black River and West Canada Creek and its tributaries. Lumbering and shingle making are carried on to a considerable extent. **Lake Pleasant,** at the foot of the Lake, contains a hotel and 2 dwellings. **Sageville,**[2] (p. o.,) is situated on a beautiful elevation, 50 feet above Lake Pleasant[3] and Round Lake, about one-fourth of a mi. distant from each. It contains the co. buildings, a large hotel, a church, and several dwellings. Settlement was commenced about 1795, by Joseph Spier, of Columbia co.[4] Meetings were first held by Rev. Elisha Yale; and the first settled minister was Rev. Ryan Bristol. **Newtons Corners,** (p. o.,) is near Round Lake.

LONG LAKE—was formed from Arietta, Lake Pleasant, Morehouse, and Wells, May 4, 1837, and enlarged by additions from Lake Pleasant, Arietta and Morehouse, in 1861. It extends across the N. end of the co., and is named from a lake within its borders. Its surface is very broken, and numerous lakes are scattered through its forests, and some of them many miles in extent. Settlement was begun in Township 21, a few years before the date of its organization.[5] **Long Lake,** is a p. o. A Wesleyan Meth. Ch. was org. in 1855. **Caugeville,** is a small village, with a gristmill, sawmill, and 3 stores.

MOREHOUSE—named from the first settler—was formed from Lake Pleasant, April 13, 1835. A part of Long Lake was taken off in 1837, and a part added to that town in 1861. It extends along the W. border of the co., about half its length. Its surface is hilly and mountainous. In the several valleys which extend across the town are numerous lakes, which are drained by the west Canada Creek, and by Black and Moose Rivers. **Morehouseville,** in the S. part, is a p. o. The Arthurboro Patent and a tract of 50,000 acres purchased by Jonathan Lawrence were partly in this town. The first settlement was commenced, under the agency of Andrew K. Morehouse, in 1833.[6] There are 2 churches in town: R. C. and Evangelist.

WELLS—named from Joshua Wells, first settler—was formed from Mayfield and Northampton, Fulton co., May 28, 1805. Hope was taken off in 1818, a part of Long Lake in 1837, and Gilman in 1839. A part of Mayfield was annexed June 19, 1812; parts of Mayfield and Northampton in 1816; and parts of Gilman and Lake Pleasant in 1858. It lies along the E. border of the co., and is intersected by mountain ranges. The highest peaks are 2,000 to 2,500 feet high and are covered by masses of naked rock. The three branches of the Sacondaga unite in the S. part, forming a large stream. There are numerous small lakes. **Wells,** (p. o.,) contains a large tannery, gristmill, sawmill, and about 20 dwellings.[7] **Pickleville,** one-half mi. above, contains 2 churches and 15 dwellings. **Gilman,** is a p. o. on the W. border. Settlement began in 1798.[8]

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[1] The summit level between Round Lake and Little Long Lake is but a few feet above the water. In wet seasons water runs both ways, and 25 mi. of slackwater navigation might be made at comparatively small expense. Round Lake flows into the S. branch of the Sacondaga, and Little Long Lake into the W. branch—so that, after running 25 and 35 miles respectively, their waters again unite.

[2] Known for several years as "*Lake Pleasant*," until changed through the agency of Hezekiah Sage, of Chittenango, who built a large hotel and attempted to establish an extensive business there.

[3] A few years since Abraham R. Lawrence, of New York City, built a large hotel for summer resort at the head of Lake Pleasant. As a speculation it proved a failure.

[4] Benj. Macomber, John Barnes, Joseph Davis, Joshua and Jonathan Rich, Jesse Callop, Caleb Nichols, George Wright, Ephraim Page, Daniel Fish, Henry Burton, Lemuel Holmes, and B. Satterlee settled in town before 1806. The first birth was that of Olivia Spier, in 1806; and the second, that of Eleanor Macomber, who died a missionary in Burmah. Geo. Wright kept the first inn, in 1806, and Wm. B. Peck the first store, in 1817. A sawmill was built by —— Foster in 1795; and a gristmill by Joseph Spier, in 1797.

[5] David Keller, James Sargent, Owen Skinner, Zenas Parker, Joel Plumley, and John Cunningham were first settlers. The first death occurred in 1836. A school was first taught in 1840, by Lucina Bissell. There are now 3 schools in town. A Cong. church was formed in 1842, by Rev. John Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass., and placed under the charge of Rev. M. Parker. This is the most secluded town in the State. It is usually reached from Essex co., to which the settlers resort for trade.

[6] Mr. Morehouse bought a tract of land, built a sawmill, store, and dwelling, and came in with his family early in Aug. 1834. He began a small village 2 miles W. of Morehouseville, called *Bethuneville;* but the project failed. Dennis and Henry Tucker, Theodore Marnche, Ezra Combs, Jonathan Tift, Christian Weaver, Elias Rickard, J. B. Raux, and B. Bennett were early settlers. The first birth was that of a son of Wm. Baker; the first marriage, that of David Bushnell and Miss Squires; and the first death, that of a son of Christian Weaver, by a falling tree. The first tannery was built in 1834, by Henry and Theodore Lamker.

[7] A newspaper is dated as from this town, viz.:

Hamilton County Journal, (Rep.) weekly; Geo. M. Thompson, ed. and publisher; size 28 by 44; terms $1.50. Established in 1870. Printed at the office of the Gloversville Intelligencer.

[8] Joshua Wells, a native of Long Island, who came on as agent for the proprietors of Palmer's Purchase, in 1798, built the first mills. Isaac and Joshua Brown came with Wells, and kept "bachelors' hall" several summers before any families came in. Amasa Gage, Giles Vanderhoof, Nicholas Bradt, John Francisco, Elnathan Lacy, Michael Overacken, Isaiah Whitman, —— Rose, and others were early settlers. —— Van Zandt kept the first store; and Platt Whitman built the first tannery, in 1825.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

THIS county was named from Gen. Nicholas Herkimer, of the Revolution, and was formed from Montgomery, Feb. 16, 1791. Onondaga was taken off in 1794, Oneida and a part of Chenango in 1798; the present territory of Hamilton co. was taken off and annexed to Montgomery in 1797; parts of Montgomery co. were annexed April 7, 1817; and parts of Richfield and Plainfield, Otsego co., were annexed in forming Winfield in 1816. It is centrally distant 80 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,745 sq. mi. Its surface is a hilly upland, with a series of ridges extending in a general N. and S. direction. Mohawk River flows E. through the co. in a deep valley which cuts the ridges at right angles and separates the highland into two distinct parts. A broad ridge extends from the S. border to the Mohawk, and thence N. of that river along the W. bank of East Canada Creek to the N. line of the co. The Hasenclever Mts., another broad ridge, lie along the W. border of the co., N. of the Mohawk. From the Mohawk the highlands rise toward the S. in a series of hills, the declivities of which are steep and their summits 500 to 1,000 ft. high. North of the river the surface gradually rises to a height of 1,000 to 1,500 ft., where it spreads out into a rocky and broken plateau region, the highest summits being 2,500 to 3,000 ft. above tide.

Mohawk River breaks through a mountain ridge at Little Falls, where the mountains on each side of the river are masses of naked rock rising nearly perpendicular to a height of 500 to 600 ft. An intervale, with an average width of 2 mi., extends along the river W. of the pass, and from it the land rises on each side in gradual slopes. East of this point the Mohawk flows for some distance through a valley bordered by steep hills. The river receives from the N., Sterling, West Canada, Cathatachua, and East Canada Creeks; and from the S Furnace, Browns Hollow, and Nowadaga Creeks. East Canada Creek[1] forms a portion of the E. boundary of the co., and receives as tributaries Trammel, Spruce, and several other small creeks. West Canada Creek flows S. W. through Wilmurt, Ohio, and Russia, thence S. E. along the W. border of Russia, thence S. through Newport, Fairport, and Herkimer to the Mohawk. It receives from the E. Black, White, and North Creeks, and from the W. several small brooks. Several small streams take their rise in the S. part of the co. and form branches of the Unadilla. The N. part of the co. is yet an unbroken wilderness, and is included in the Town of Wilmurt, which is the largest town in the State, in its area, and the least in its population. It is a wild, mountainous region, with very little land susceptible of cultivation. The streams, usually flowing in rocky ravines, form headwaters of Black, Moose, Beaver, and Oswegatchie Rivers. The waters of this region are dark colored, from the vegetable or mineral substances with which they come in contact, and they afford boundless opportunities for hydraulic power.

The portion of the co. lying N. of a line extending W. of Brocketts Bridge, on East Canada Creek, is covered with the early crystaline rocks. This same formation also outcrops at Little Falls on the Mohawk. Rising successively above, are the calciferous sandstone, and the Trenton limestone, the Utica slate appearing upon the summits of all the hills immediately N. of the Mohawk; Oneida conglomerate and Clinton group, extending in a belt through near the centre of the S. half of the co.; the Onondaga salt group, waterlime, Onondaga and corniferous limestones, appearing in thin layers next S.; and the Marcellus shales and limestones of the Helderbergh Range, covering the summits of the S. hills. These rocks yield an abundance of lime, and building material in nearly every part of the co; and for these purposes they are extensively quarried. Drift is found in deep deposits in many parts of the co. The useful minerals are few in number.[2]

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1 West Canada Creek was called by the Indians Teughtaghera-row, and the East Creek Cho-ha-na.

2 Gypsum is found in small quantities; and this co. is said to be the most easterly point in the State where it can be obtained. The discovery of small particles of anthracite, found associated with sandstone near Little Falls, has led to the erroneous supposition that coal might be obtained in the vicinity. Among the other minerals found are crystals of quartz, adapted to optical instruments. Iron and copper pyrites, lead ore, heavy spar, graphite, alum, and alum slate. Iron ore occurs in many places, but has not been mined to much extent. Iron sand is found abundantly on the shores of the lakes in the "North Woods."

Agriculture forms the leading pursuit. The hilly character of the surface particularly adapts this co. to pasturage; and dairying, and especially *cheese making*, has long been the leading branch of industry.[1] Hops are largely produced. At Little Falls, Ilion, Herkimer, Frankfort, and a few other localities, considerable manufacturing is carried on.

The county seat is located at the village of Herkimer. The courthouse is a plain brick building fronting Main St., near the centre of the village. The jail is a stone building, on the opposite side of the st. w. from the courthouse. The clerk's office is a fireproof brick building, upon the courthouse lot, fronting Court st. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 65 acres 7 mi. N. of the courthouse. There are 2 stone buildings, 3 stories high, with basements, each 28 by 50 feet, with a wooden building between for the keeper's family, and a few other small structures. More accommodations are needed. The works of internal improvement within the co. are the Erie Canal and the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., both extending along the valley of the Mohawk.

A branch of the U. C. & S. V. R. R., (lessed to the D L. & W. R. R.) crosses the S. W. corner. "Frankfort and Ilion R. R." is a lately devised project of a street R. R. to connect at the E. end with street railroads already done and in use between Herkimer and Ilion. A R. R. is under construction southward from Ilion towards Cooperstown, and it has been proposed to continue this up the valley of W. Canada Creek, to the U. & B. R. R. R. at Trenton Falls; but this is still quite uncertain. One or more routes westward from Troy, Ballston on other points in that part of the State westward towards Lake Ontario, have been projected across this co.

The lands of this co. adjacent to the river were granted mostly in the first half of the last century, and the greater portion now settled was conveyed before the Revolution. The N. portion and small tracts in other sections remained in possession of the State Government until conveyed to Macomb and others.[2]

The first settlements were made upon the river intervales above Little Falls, about 1722, by a colony of Palatinates. Accessions were made to their number from time to time, and up to the close of the Revolution they constituted almost the sole inhabitants of the co. During the French War of 1756, this colony was twice invaded, and numbers of the people were killed or carried away prisoners. During the revolution also it was repeatedly invaded: the buildings and crops were destroyed; and at last the inhabitants were obliged to abandon their homes and seek protection in the lower valley. The German Flats were invaded by a body of 300 tories and 152 Indians, under Brant, in Sept. 1778. This party burned 63 dwellings, 57 barns, 3 gristmills, 2 sawmills, and killed or took off 235 horses, 229 horned cattle, 269 sheep, and 93 oxen. Only two persons lost their lives; and the forts were not attacked. A party of militia pursued them on their retreat, but without effecting anything. Andrustown, in Warren, was burned in July of the same year. A stockade fort was built at the German Flats, and another at Danube, a short time previous to the commencement of the French War. In 1776, another fort was built at Herkimer, N. of the Mohawk; and strong blockhouses were erected in several other parts of the co.

This co. shared in the loss of men at the battle of Oriskany. Gen. Arnold came as far as German Flats in the summer of 1777, on his way to relieve Fort Schuyler; and from this place was sent the tory Han Yost Schuyler, to spread alarm among the savages in St. Leger's camp and hasten the abandonment of the siege.

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[1] In 1869, there were reported 62 cheese factories in this co., of which 43 used the milk of 29,929 cows. The census in 1865, reported 32 factories, of which 31 used the milk of 11,499 cows. The quantity of cheese and butter shipped from the co. in each year since 1864, has been as follows:

1864	Cheese	16,767,999 lbs.	Butter	492,673 lbs.
1865	"	16,808,352 "	"	313,756 "
1866	"	18,172,913 "	"	232,961 "
1867	"	16,772,034 "	"	204,385 "
1868	"	15,734,920 "	"	341,682 "
1869	"	15,570,497 "	"	204,634 "

This table is made up from records kept at the R. R. freight depots and canal, and is only a statement of the *surplus product* of the co. Of the cheese shipped in 1869, 890,490 pounds were from Frankfort, 1,665,022 from Ilion, 4,772,866 from Herkiemr, 7,421,595 from Little Falls depots, and 820,714 by canal. For comparison, we may state that the whole amount of products of the cheese press and the churn, forwarded from St. Albans, Vt., from 1864 to 1868, inclusive, was cheese 4,853,599; butter, 13,452,370 pounds.

[2] Most of the lands in this co. passed out of the hands of the Colonial and State Governments, between 1724 and 1798. The principal tracts were as follows: Adgate's Patent, 43,907 acres; Brown's Tract, (part of Macomb's Purchase,) 210,000; Burnetsfield Patent, 9,400; Colden C. Patent, 3,000; Colden A., 4,000; Cosby's Manor, 22,000; Fall Hill Patent, 2,324; Free Masons' Patent, 50,000; Glen's Purchase, 25,477; Hassenclever's Patent, 18,000; Henderson's Patent, 6,000; Jerseyfield Patent, 94,000; Johnson, Guy, Patent, 2,000; Kast's Patent, 1,100; Lansing's Patent, 6,000; L'Hommedieu's Patent, 4,000; Lindsay's Patent, 3,000; Lispenard's Patent, 9,200; Livingston's Patent, 20,000; Machin's Patent, 1,600; McNeil's Patent, 4,000; Moose River Tract, 13,000; Nobleborough Patent, 40,960; Petrie's Purchase, 6,000; Remsenburgh Patent, 48,000; Royal Grant, ——; Schuyler's Patent, 43,000; Snell and Zimmerman's Patent, 3,600; Staley's 1st and 2d Tracts, 34,000; do. 3d Tract, 5,000; Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, 25,200; Van Driessen, J., Patent, 428; Van Driessen, 1,000; Van Horne's Patent, 8,000; Vaughan's Patent, 8,000; Vrooman's Patents (3), 14,193; Walton's Patent, 12,000; Watson's, E., Tract, ——; and Young's Patent, 14,000. The greater part of these tracts embraced portions of other counties. Some, as for example, the Royal Grant, reverted by attainder, and were again granted, so that if laid out on a map, they would overlap. See *Benton's Hist. Herk. Co*, 260, 475.

After the war the settlements rapidly spread, and within 15 years over 10,000 persons from New England and the eastern cos. of the State located in the central and s. portions of the co. From that time its progress has been gradual and continually prosperous. The rapid increase of manufactures at favored points along the R. R. and Canal, within a few years has proved of great advantage to the county.

In the late war the 34th Regiment, N. Y. vols. and two cos. of the 97th were mostly raised in Herkimer co. in 1861.

Richfield Springs was designated as the recruiting rendezvous of the 20th Senatorial District by G. O. 52, dated July 7, 1862, but the location was subsequently changed to Mohawk, where the 121st and 152d Regiments were organized in 1862. A part of the 18th cavalry was also enlisted in this county.

POPULATION *of towns since* 1860, *and their* POLITICAL VOTE *for President in* 1860, *and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time.* (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Columbia	1,893	1,732	1,637	339	139	269	153	282	185	309	154	297	165	263	153
Danube	1,711	1,343	1,324	226	130	203	134	204	162	207	139	204	147	179	159
Fairfield	1,712	1,649	1,653	261	111	234	103	243	134	237	111	226	151	191	138
Frankfort	3,247	3,087	3,065	367	248	337	236	392	319	412	288	336	279	242	322
German Flats	3,940	5,074	5,748	433	461	489	475	619	602	618	517	760	539	819	611
Herkimer	2,804	2,922	2,949	301	329	223	324	267	407	265	395	282	356	319	368
Litchfield	1,520	1,397	1,384	534	576	205	113	491	714	525	707	199	142	158	118
Little Falls	5,359	5,588	5,614	245	100	450	560	248	128	195	130	503	751	497	711
Manheim	1,868	1,834	2,000	204	181	184	189	184	235	196	223	195	203	166	220
Newport	2,113	1,983	1,954	365	106	323	91	340	106	347	115	299	125	282	143
Norway	1,105	1,030	1,117	138	84	120	81	129	93	127	110	136	125	115	120
Ohio	1,135	928	1,009	135	93	114	103	109	120	115	73	110	131	113	120
Russia	2,389	2,030	2,220	401	122	306	136	360	153	363	127	410	135	395	127
Salisbury	2,325	2,123	1,993	344	157	271	144	317	148	306	140	310	159	231	161
Schuyler	1,715	1,529	1,558	240	115	187	153	240	140	236	134	236	146	195	110
Stark	1,543	1,522	1,541	255	107	206	123	219	171	215	157	230	145	243	178
Warren	1,812	1,611	1,503	225	198	209	218	203	242	210	185	216	211	186	184
Wilmurt	260	148	191	262	72	16	22	275	94	275	93	27	10	20	11
Winfield	1,430	1,517	1,561	30	33	231	60	16	20	24	8	255	100	237	119
Total	40,561	39,154	39,931	5,302	3,362	4,576	3,413	5,114	4,173	5,192	3,831	5,341	....	4,971	4,073

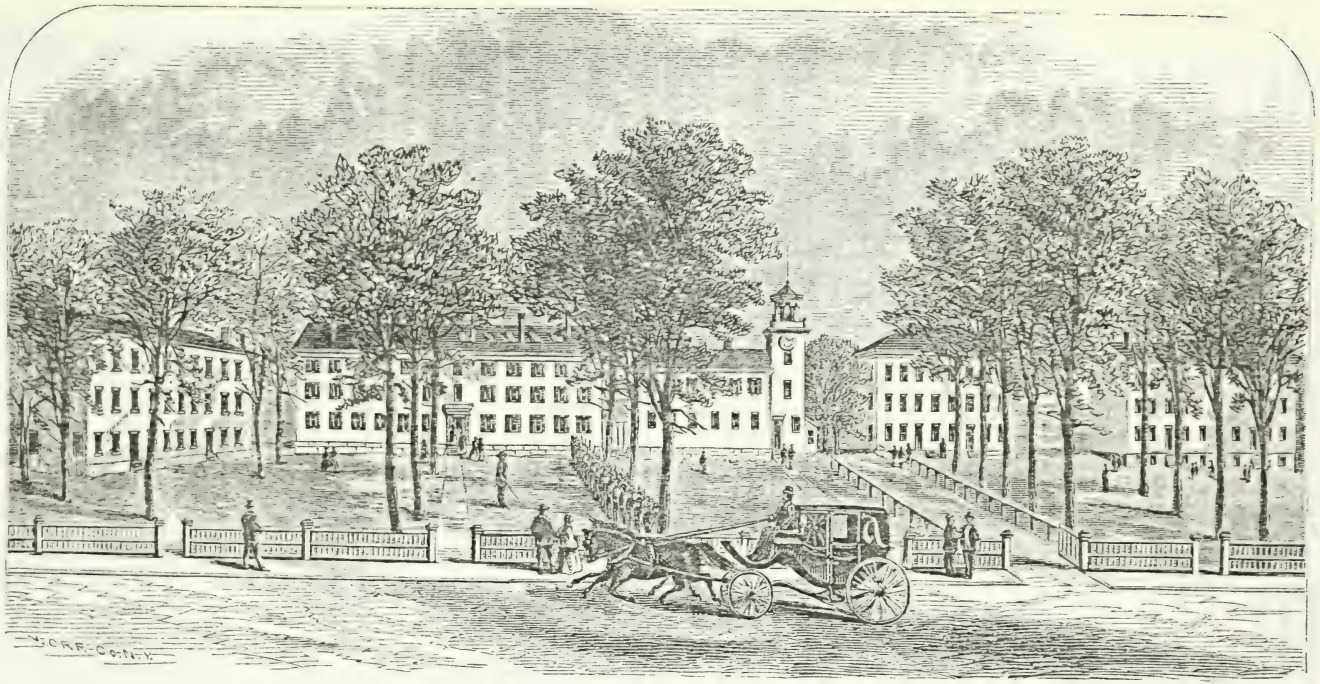
ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN HERKIMER COUNTY, *during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.*

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.[1]	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on $1 valuation in cents.
1859..	769,022	$7,925,993	$2,066,624	$9,992,617	.....	$19,060.03	$39,741.49	$7,608.42	$17,753.00	0.84
1860..	769,022	7,925,993	2,066,624	9,992,617	$10,144,567	19,060.03	39,741.49	7,608.42	31,278.99	0.96
1861..	653,728	7,866,391	1,935,862	9,802,303	10,144,567	17,061.02	43,325.00	7,608.43	31,701.77	0.96
1862..	653,728	7,866,391	1,935,862	9,802,303	17,061,020	43,325.00	8,358.36	4,577.94	113,322.32	1.02
1863..	652,321	7,863,933	2,004,319	9,868,403	10,444,468	68,354.50	44,274.22	7,833.35	44,388.99	1.51
1864..	652,321	7,863,933	2,004,319	9,868,403	11,004,319	68,354.50	44,274.22	8,253.24	49,519.44	1.55
1865..	670,183	8,052,397	1,944,730	9,997,127	11,062,070	209,497.37	57,828.03	8,296.55	43,280.35	3.61
1866..	680,799	7,973,435	1,582,789	9,521,353	10,991,175	189,804.78	56,034.09	8,245.63	52,900.47	2.33
1867..	681,413	8,117,492	1,508,659	9,626,151	10,561,224	113,547.11	57,945.64	13,201.53	67,063.77	2.39
1868..	685,154	8,190,316	1,323,952	9,602,028	10,526,151	96,390.59	44,495.69	13,157.69	47,894.00	1.92
1869..	907,946	8,258,266	1,539,064	9,797,400	10,413,368	82,450.62	42,128.75	13,016.71	45,558.49	1.76
1870..	907,946	8,258,266	1,539,064	9,797,400	9,689,064	82,450.62	42,128.75	11,361.33	54,650.91	2.10

[1] The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 877,000. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	245,648	94,584	340,132
1855	267,415	505,658	773,073
1860	279,399	124,839	404,237
1865	278,342	351,375	629,717



FAIRFIELD SEMINARY, FAIRFIELD, N. Y.

FOUNDED IN 1803.

Has long been one of the most flourishing and popular in the country. Fairfield is noted for its beauty of scenery and healthful location, and is sufficiently remote from large towns to render it a very desirable place for a Literary Institution.

COLUMBIA—was formed from Warren, June 8, 1812. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is rolling and moderately hilly, with an average elevation of 500 to 600 ft. above the Mohawk. The streams are small brooks, a portion of them flowing N. to the Mohawk and the remainder flowing s. to the Unadilla. There are 6 cheese factories in this town. **Columbia Centre,** (Columbia p. o.,) contains about 100 inhabitants. **Cedarville,** (p. o.,) on the line of Litchfield, 2 churches, a tannery, and 175 inhabitants. **South Columbia,** in the S. E. part, is a p. o. **Miller's Mills,** (p. o.,) is a small village, in the s. part, on the Richfield Springs Branch R. R. The first settlement was commenced before the Revolution, by families from the Mohawk;[1] but their improvements were abandoned during the war. The first religious services (Ref. Prot. D.) were held at an early period.

DANUBE—was formed from Minden, (Montgomery co.,) April 7, 1817. Stark was taken off in 1828. It lies on the E. border of the co., s. of the Mohawk. Its surface is hilly in the centre, rising 400 to 800 ft. above the Mohawk; and it is broken by ravines on each side of the valley of the creek. Fine flats extend along the Mohawk on the N. border. The principal stream is Nowadaga Creek, which flows N. E. through the town near the centre. **Newville,** (p. o.,) is a small village. Pop. 112. **Indian Castle,** (Danube p. o.,) is a hamlet. A small part of Little Falls village lies in this town. Settlements are supposed to have commenced as early as 1730; but no records have been preserved. During the Revolution the settlements were broken up, and did not commence again until about 1780. The first patents are dated 1730–31. A mission church was established here by Sir William Johnson, in 1768. The present church, occupying the site of the old Mission Church, is known as the "Indian Castle Church." This town was the residence of King Hendrick, an Indian warrior who fell at the battle of Lake George, in 1755, and of Joseph Brant, the celebrated Mohawk Chief. Gen. Nicholas Herkimer also lived in this town, and died August 17, 1777, of wounds received at the battle of Oriskany. The house in which he lived is still in fine preservation, and in the little cemetery adjacent he is buried.[2]

FAIRFIELD—was formed from Norway, Feb. 19, 1796. A part of Newport was taken off in 1806, and a part of Little Falls in 1829. It lies in the interior of the co., near the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland, the centre rising into a ridge 800 to 1,000 ft. above West Canada Creek. The streams are small. West Canada Creek flows s. on the w. border. There are 5 cheese factories in town, producing about a million of pounds annually. Several fine quarries of limestone are found in different parts. **Fairfield,** (p. o.,) near the centre, contains 3 churches, (Meth., Presb., and Episc.,) and an academy,[3] and 281 inhabitants. **Middleville,** (p. o.,) on the line of Newport, has 2 churches, (Union and Episc.,) and several manufactories. In this vicinity beautiful liquid crystals of quartz, sometimes with water or anthracite enclosed, are found. Settlements were first made in 1770, by 3 German families, named Maltanner, Goodbrodt, and Shaffer, who located upon the Royal Grant.[4]

FRANKFORT, named from Lawrence Frank, an early settler—was formed from German Flats, Feb. 5, 1796. It was divided in the formation of Oneida co., in 1798, and a part annexed to Deerfield. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the Mohawk. Its surface is a broad intervale, rising into hills of moderate elevation on the s. w. border, the highest points

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[1] Among the early settlers were Conrad Orendorf, Conrad Frank, Conrad Fulmer, Frederick Christian, Timothy Frank, Nicholas Lighthall, Jos. Moyer, and Henry Frank. The settlement was named *Coonradston* at an early day.—*Benton's Herkimer*, p. 390.

Philip Ausman taught the first school, (German,) in 1795, and Joel Phelps an English school, in 1796. The first store was kept by David W. Golden and Benj. Mix, in 1796. The first grist mill was built in 1791-92, by Andrew Miller and Geo. Bell, at Miller's Mills.

[2] Congress, on the 4th of Oct., 1777, resolved "that the Governor and Council of New York be desired to erect a monument, at Continental expense, of the value of $500, to the memory of the late Brigadier Harkemer, who commanded the militia of Tryon co., in the State of N. Y., and who was killed fighting gallantly in defense of the liberty of these States." This order has been neglected, and the citizen chief lies forgotten by the country for whose cause he gave his life. He was chairman of the Tryon co. committee of safety. At the time of his death he was about 50 years of age.

[3] Fairfield Academy was established in 1803. A medical department, incorp. as the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was founded in 1809, and continued until 1840. A conditional college charter was granted to the academy in 1812, under the name of "*Clinton College*;" but the conditions were not complied with. This academy is under the patronage of the Meth. Episc. denomination.

[4] These settlers, though Royalists, were attacked by the Indians in 1779. Two members of the families were killed, and the others were carried into captivity. Families named Keller, Windecker, and Pickert settled near the Manheim line, and others settled on the Glen Purchase, before the war. Cornelius Chatfield settled in March, and Abijah Mann in May, 1795. Josiah, David, and Lester Johnson, John Bucklin, Benj. Bowen, John Eaton, Nath'l and Wm. Brown, Sam'l Low, David Benseley, Elisha Wyman, Comfort Eaton, Jeremiah Ballard, Wm. Bucklin, —— Arnold, Daniel Venner, Nathan Smith, Nahum Daniels, Amos and Jas. Haile, —— Neely, and Peter and Bela Ward, all from New England, settled soon after. The first store was kept by Smith & Daniels, in 1792-93. The first gristmill was built by —— Empie, and the first sawmill by Samuel and Paul Green. A school was taught in 1795, by Wm. O. Gray; but others had been previously taught in the N. part of the town.

being about 500 ft. above the river. The Mohawk flows S. E. on the N. border.[1] The streams are small brooks and creeks. Limestone ledges are found in the S. W. The most important of these is called Horsebone Ledge. The stone is whitish, and makes excellent lime. Slate and calciferous sandstone are also found in some places. **Frankfort,** (p. o.,) in the N. E., near the Mohawk, was incorp. May 7, 1863, and contains 4 churches, 1 bank, a grist and saw-mill, woolen factory, and match factory. About 850,000 pounds of cheese are shipped annually at the R. R. depot from this place. Pop. 1,083. **Graefenberg,** (p. o.,) was formerly the seat of a water cure, now burned. A street R. R. to Utica is projected, and the Utica end is in use. Another from this place to Ilion has been projected. The "Central" R. R. crosses the Mohawk, on the border of this town, by an iron bridge 186 feet long, in 3 spans. **Howards Bush,** (Frankfort Hill p. o.,) is W. of the centre. Jacob Folts made the first settlement, on Lot 3, Burnetsfield Patent, before the Revolution.[2]

GERMAN FLATS—was formed, as a district of "*Tryon co.,*" March 24, 1772. Its name was exchanged with the Kingsland District, March 8, 1773. It was organized as a town March 7, 1788. Frankfort, Litchfield, and Warren were taken off in 1796, and a part of Little Falls in 1829. It lies upon the S. bank of the Mohawk, S. of the centre of the co. A fine intervale extends along the river, and from it the surface gradually rises to a height of 300 to 400 ft., and spreads out into an undulating upland. The valley of Fulmer Creek divides this upland into two nearly equal parts. Steels Creek is used as a canal feeder. **Mohawk,** (p. o.,) was incorp. April 16, 1844, and contains 4 churches, a bank, and is a place of considerable business. Pop. 1,404. A packet runs on the canal daily, in the season of navigation, to Utica. **Ilion,** (p. o.,) in the N. W. corner of the town, is incorp. under an act of March 8, 1865, and contains 4 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices,[3] an extensive manufactory of agricultural implements, the E. Remington & Sons' rifle factory,(the latter employing over a thousand men, and making over 800 rifles daily, besides a large number of small arms, pistols, &c.,) and 3,876 inhabitants. The Mohawk and Ilion Horse R. R., 1⅝ mi. long, was opened in Aug., 1870, and connects with another extending to Herkimer. The proposed N. Y., Utica, and Ogh. R. R. will cross this town. Ilion Sta., N. of the river, is an important point for the shipment of dairy products. In 1868, 17,371 pounds of butter, and 2,333,902 of cheese, and in 1869, 16,804 of the former, and 1,665,022 of the latter, were forwarded. There are 3 cheese factories in this town. **Fort Herkimer,** upon the Mohawk, in the E. part, is a small settlement. **Denisons Corners,** (Denison p. o.,) and **Plaines Hollow,** are hamlets. The first settlements were made in 1722, by a colony of Palatinates who had previously located upon the Hudson.[4] The population rapidly increased until 1756, when the whole settlement was laid waste by a party of Canadians, French, and Indians. During the Revolution the Indians committed many murders in town; and in July, 1782, they destroyed nearly the whole settlement. The German inhabitants early espoused the Patriot cause; and the first liberty pole in the Mohawk Valley, erected here, was cut down by Sheriff White and a body of militia, who came up from Johnstown for the purpose, in the spring of 1775. At the close of the war the settlements progressed with great rapidity. A treaty was held with the Indians at Fort Herkimer, June 28, 1785, at which time the Oneidas and Tuscaroras ceded to the State the territory lying between Unadilla and Chenango Rivers. The first church was built of logs, in 1725; it was superceded by one built of stone, in 1767. The building is still standing, and is the most ancient structure in the co. The first preacher was Rev. A. Rosegrantz.[5]

HERKIMER, named from Gen. Nicholas Herkimer—was formed from Kingsland District, March 7, 1788. A part of Palatine (Montgomery co.) was annexed in 1791. Norway and Schuyler were taken off in 1792, a part of Newport in 1806, and a part of Little Falls in 1829. A part was annexed to Schuyler in 1808, and restored in 1811. It lies on the N.

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[1] A large part of Cosby's Manor, 1 1-4 tiers of great lots of Bayard's Patent, 4 lots in Burnetsfield Patent, 1-2 of 1 lot in Frank's, 4 1-2 lots in Staley's, and a part of Colden's Patent, are in this town.—*Benton's Herkimer*, p. 400.

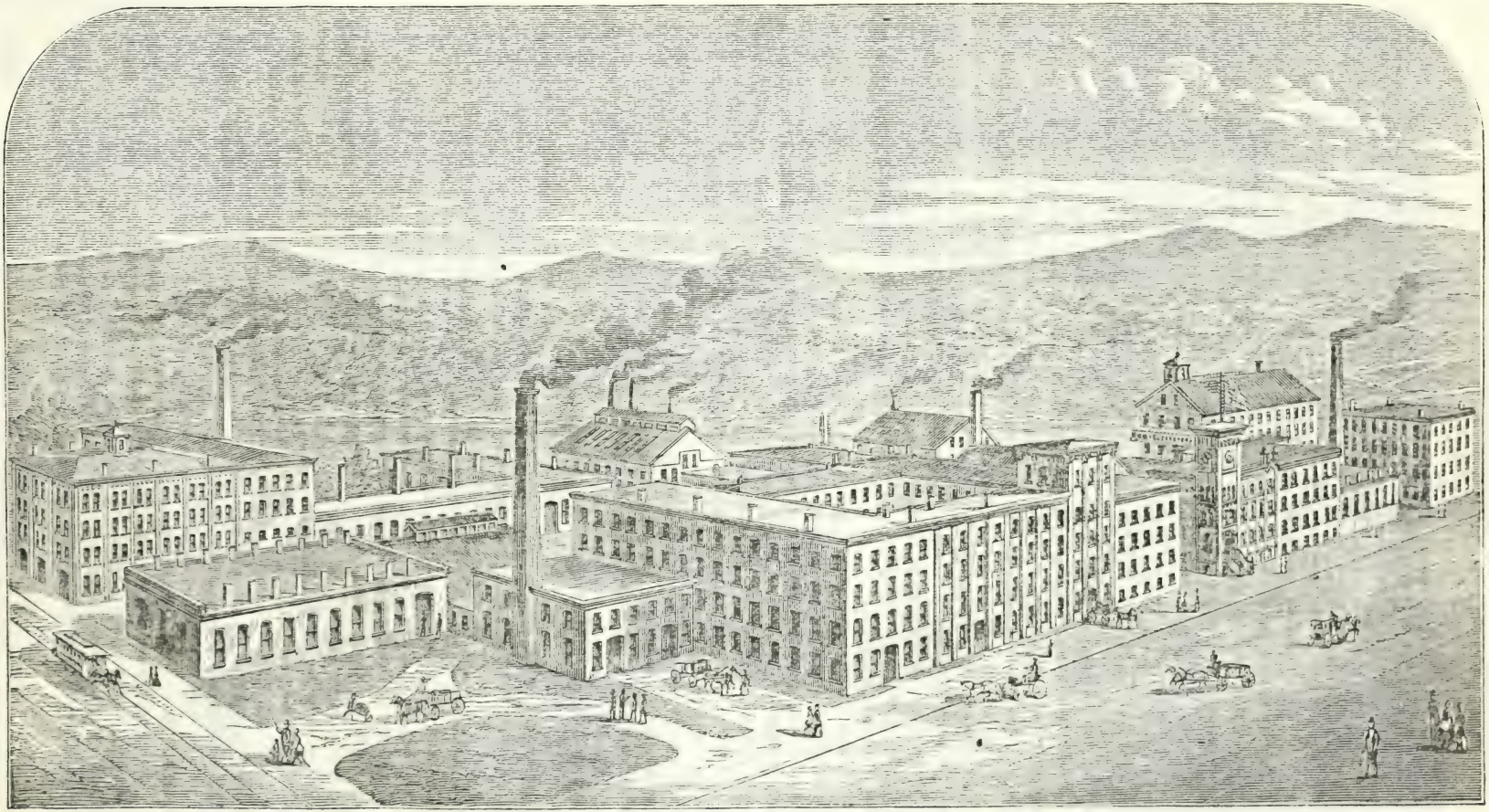
[2] Among the other early settlers were Conrad Folts, Andrew Piper, David Dederick, Aaron James, —— Morgan, Evan Evans, Joseph Harris, John Morris, John Myers, and Adam Weber. Several Welsh families settled about 1800. The first inn was kept by John Myers, 1795; the first saw-mill was built by John Hollister, in 1794; and the first grist-mill by Adam J. Campbell, in 1808

[3] *Ilion Citizen*, (Repub.,) weekly; Joseph Jones, business manager. Size, 26 by 40. Terms, $1.50. Begun in 1863.

Ilion Watchword. (Temperance); Rev. Samuel McKean, ed.; E. Remington, pub.; weekly. Size, 24 by 36. Terms, $1.50.

[4] Among the early settlers were families named Erghemar, (Herkimer,) Fox, Edith, Bellinger, Starring, Wolever, and Herter,—names still common in the co.

[5] There are now 11 churches in town; 2 Reformed, 2 Meth. Episc., 2 Bap., 1 F. W. Bap., 1 Universalist, 1 Evan. Luth., 1 Prot. Episc., and 1 R. C. There is also at Ilion a Liberal Christian ch., worshipping in the Bap. ch.



REMINGTON'S ARMORY, ILION, N. Y.

bank of the Mohawk, near the centre of the settled portions of the co. A wide intervale extends along the river, and from it the surface gradually rises to the N. line of the town. West Canada Creek flows S. through near the centre, dividing the uplands into two distinct ridges. The Hasenclever Mts., W. of the creek, are 600 to 800 ft. above the Mohawk. **Herkimer,** (p. o.,) upon the Mohawk, W. of the mouth of West Canada Creek, was first incorp. April 6, 1807. It contains the co. buildings, 3 churches, a bank, newspaper office,[1] paper mill, and several mills and mechanic shops. This village is, next after Little Falls, the most important point in the co. for the shipment of cheese. In 1868, 86,668 boxes, weighing 4,772,666 lbs., and in 1869, 79,452 boxes, weighing 5,014,563 lbs., were forwarded by R. R. In 1868, 92,204, and in 1869, 100,597 lbs. of butter were sent off. It is a station upon the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. **Eatonville,** (p. o.,) is a hamlet, in the N. E. corner, on the line of Fairfield and Little Falls. The early history of the town is blended with that of German Flats, of which it formed a part until its organization as a town.[2] It had its share of suffering during the Revolution: and all the patriot families that remained during the war were those sheltered by Fort Dayton. This fortress stood upon a point of the stone ridge about 30 rods above the present site of the courthouse. After the destruction of Fort Schuyler by flood and fire, in May, 1781, Forts Dayton and Herkimer became the frontier defenses of the Mohawk Valley. After the war, many of the Indians and tories who had been actively engaged in hostilities returned to the settlements; but they were received by the settlers in a way little calculated to inspire sentiments of friendship, and the greater part emigrated to more congenial places. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed at an early period, by Rev. A. Rosegrantz; but the precise date has been lost.[3]

LITCHFIELD—was formed from German Flats, Feb. 5, 1796. A part of Winfield was taken off in 1816. It lies on the W. border of the co., S. of the Mohawk. Its surface is elevated and moderately hilly, its mean elevation being about 500 feet above the river. A series of ridges in the W. and S. are known as the "Dry Lots,"[4] no water being found upon them. The streams are small; some flow S. into the Unadilla, and others N. into the Mohawk. In the E. part is a sulphur spring. **Litchfield** (p. o.,) contains 1 church and about 15 houses, **Parkers Corners,** (N. Litchfield p. o.,) is near the W. border, **Cedar Lake,** (p. o.) 1 church and about a dozen houses. **Jerusalem,** a hamlet near the centre, 2 churches and half a dozen houses. **Columbian Springs,** (p. o.,) in the N. E. part, has medicinal springs that have come into notice within a few years. The first settlement was commenced about 1789, by Jabez Snow, on Snow Hill.[5] The first religious services were held in 1794.

LITTLE FALLS—was formed from Fairfield, Herkimer, and German Flats, Feb. 16, 1829. A part was annexed to Stark Nov. 1868. It lies in the interior of the co., S. of the centre. Its surface is a broken upland, divided by the deep, narrow gorge of the Mohawk. A range of hills extend N. and S. from the village. They are rocky and precipitous near the river, but less rugged on the N. and S. borders.[6] The Mohawk flows N. E. in a narrow valley through near the centre of the town in a series of cascades and rapids. **Little Falls,** (p. o.,) in the E. part, on the line of Manheim and Danube, was incorp. March 30, 1811. It is an important station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. It contains 8 churches,[7] 2 banks, 2 printing offices,[8] an academy, a union school, a large number of manufactories,[9] and a savings

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[1] *Democrat and Gazette,* (Dem.) weekly; C. C. Witherstine, pub.; size 26 by 40; terms $2.00. Begun in 1842.

[2] Among the early settlers were Johan Joost Petrie, Frederick and A. M. Pell, Jury Docksteder, Nicholas Feeter, Melgert Fols, Henry Reger, —— Lendert, Frederick Johan, Adam and Philip Helmer, and families named Schmidt, Weaver, and Bellinger. The first schools were German. —— Robinson taught the first English school, at the village.

[3] There are 3 churches in town: Reformed, Meth., and Prot. Ep.

[4] These hills have limestone ledges belonging to the Helderbergh series. These lots, two in number, contain about 1,600 acres each. Water is obtained by wells at great expense.

[5] Among the other early settlers were John Everett, Nathaniel Ball, and Ebenezer Drury, from N. H.; and Ezekiel Goodell and S. Sherry, from Conn. Selah Holcomb settled 2 mi. E. of Jerusalem. Wm. and Thos. Jones, Oliver Rider, Joseph Crosby, and others were also early settlers. The first birth was that of Luke Andrews, in 1790; Jeremiah Everett taught the first school; Joseph Shepard kept the first inn; David Davis kept the first store; —— Talcott built the first sawmill, and John Littlejohn the first gristmill, in 1806–07.

[6] The rocks at Little Falls are chiefly hypersthene and gneiss, overlaid by calciferous sandstone on the S. side of the river. Falls Hill, S. of the village, is 518 feet above the canal, and Roll Way Bluff, N. of the village, is little less in height. In the immediate vicinity of the village are quarries of limestone, from which is obtained lime and a good building material. Small caves and pot holes are numerous among the rocks near the river. The largest of the latter is 26 feet in diameter, and 37 feet deep. The break through the mountains at this place was one of the most formidable barriers in the construction of the Erie Canal. The N. part of the town is covered with Utica slate, and the S. part by the Hudson River and Clinton groups.

[7] Presb., Epsc., R. C., Universal't, Bap., Meth., Luth., and Zion Af. M. E.

[8] *Journal and Courier,* (Rep.) weekly; J. R. & G. G. Stebbins, proprietors; size 26 by 40; terms $2.00. Established in 1834.

Herkimer County News, (Dem.) weekly; L. W. Flagg, ed. and pub.; size 26 by 40; terms $2.00. Established in 1869.

[9] Among these manufactories are 3 paper mills, 2 woolen facs., producing cassimeres and flannels, a stocking yarn mill, a cotton mill, corn starch factory, 2 shoddy mills, 2 flouring mills, a hammer factory, an axe factory, a furnace and foundry, machine and repair shops, jobbing and mow

bank. It is a place of extensive trade, having 4 hotels, 7 dry good stores, 35 grocery stores, 2 book stores, 5 drug stores, 5 boot and shoe stores, 2 hardware stores, and about a dozen buyers of produce. In 1868, 100,340 cheese weighing 6,324,610 pounds, and in 1869, 113,-367, weighing 7,421,595, were forwarded from the depot in this village. The market day for cheese is Monday.[1] Pop. 5,387. **Jacksonburgh,** is a canal village in the W. part of the town. **Bethel** is a hamlet in the S. part. The first settlements were made by a colony of Palatinates, in 1722.[2] The settlers suffered much during the war, and most of them were driven off. The first settler at the village after the war was John Proteus, in 1790.[3] A great impulse was given to the business and population of the place by the construction of the locks of the Western Inland Nav. Co. in 1796.[4]

MANHEIM—was formed from Palatine, April 7, 1817. It lies on the N. bank of the Mohawk, upon the E. border of the co. Its surface gradually rises from the intervales along the Mohawk to the N. border, where it attains an elevation of 500 ft. above the river. East Canada Creek, on its E. border, is crossed by an iron R. R. bridge of 200 ft. in 2 spans. Cathatachua Creek flows S. through near the centre, and Bennett Brook flows S. E. through the N. E. corner. Upon East Canada Creek, 1 mi. above its mouth, is a series of cascades, where the water descends 180 feet in three-fourths of a mi. **Brocketts Bridge,** (p. o.,) upon East Canada Creek, in the N. part, contains 2 churches, a large tannery, gristmill, cheese box fac., cheese fac., and a few shops and stores. **Inghams Mills,** (p. o.,) upon East Canada Creek, 3 mi. below Brocketts Bridge, a church, mill, and 20 houses. **East Creek,** (p. o.,) is a hamlet and station upon the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. **Manheim Centre,** is a p. o. The first settlements were made by Germans, probably in about the year 1736.[5] During the Revolution they were frequently attacked by the Indians and were mostly destroyed. On the 30th of April, 1780, a party of 60 tories and Indians fell upon the settlements at Rheimen Snyder's Bush, burned a gristmill, and carried 19 persons away into captivity.[6] The first church, built in 1774 or '75, was burned during the war, and was rebuilt soon after.

NEWPORT—was formed from Herkimer, Fairfield, Norway, and Schuyler, April 7, 1806. It lies on the W. border of the co., near the centre. Its surface is broken by ridges of highlands, which rise 400 to 500 ft. each side of the narrow intervale of West Canada Creek. This stream flows S. E. through the town near the centre. White Creek flows S. through the E. part. It is chiefly underlaid by limestone, which is quarried in some localities. **Newport,** (p. o.,) near the centre, incorp. March 20, 1857, contains 3 churches, a bank, a gristmill, tannery, several mills and shops, and 651 inhabitants. **Middleville,** (p. o.,) in the S. E. edge of the town, is partly in Fairfield, A cotton factory is located there employing 90 hands. Pop. 406. This is a celebrated locality of fine quartz crystals. They are found in cavities of the calciferous sandstone rock, are perfectly limpid, and sometimes contain drops of water, pieces of anthracite, and other substances. **Brayton's Corners,** is a hamlet near the W. line. Settlement was commenced in 1791, by Christopher Hawkins, from R. I;[7] Rev. David Haskell (Bap.) held the first meetings, in 1796.[8]

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ing machine shops, cabinet ware shop, 4 carriage shops, soap factory, grain elevator, sash and blind factory, 2 planing mills, a cheese box factory, a sawmill, a tannery, and numerous mechanic shops.

[1] The New York cheese market price always sympathizes with that of the Little Falls, and buyers after going through Oneida, Madison, Lewis, and other counties, will sometimes go to Little Falls on the next Monday, and pay a cent or two more on the pound for the sake of realizing a profit on their other purchases, by the rise thus effected on the New York market.

[2] Among these early settlers were John Jost Temouth, Mary Beerman, Nicholas Kesler, Johannes Pouradt, and Christian Fox. John Petrie kept the first inn, before the Revolution. A gristmill built on Casler Creek, in the S. part of the town, was stockaded during the war.

[3] Among the first settlers after the war were Wm. Alexander, Richard Phillips, Thos. Smith, Joel Bankton, Rich'd Winsor, William Carr, Wm. Moralee, Washington Britton, Alpheus Parkhurst, John Drummond, Eben Britton, and Josiah Skinner, all of whom came in town between 1790 and 1800.

[4] These locks were planned by Roswell Weston, an English engineer, and built under the direction of Philip Schuyler. The first locks, built of wood, were replaced by stone in 1804.

[5] Among the early settlers were families named Snell, Zimmerman, and Van Driessen. Snell was the patentee of a large tract. Seven of the name, including several of his sons were killed at the battle of Oriskany. John Beardsley built the first mill, in 1793. The first school (German) was taught by —— Kaufman.

[6] A blockhouse stood at this place, and many of the inhabitants took refuge in it. Twelve of the prisoners were taken at one house by half the number of Indians, without resistance. The captives all returned after the war, except one who died in Canada, and one that escaped.

[7] Among the other early settlers were Benj. Bowen, John C. Green, Israel Wakely, and George Fencer, all from R. I., Dr. Westel Willoughby and Sherman Wooster, from Conn., Joseph Benseley, A. M. Daniels, George Cook, and William Whipple, were also early settlers. The first death was that of Silas Hawkins, in 1793. Abby Justine taught the first school, in 1795. Wm. Wakely kept the first inn, in 1793, and Geo. Cook the first store, the same year. Benj. Bowen built the first sawmill, in 1793, and the first gristmill, in 1794. The first settlers derived title from parties who had purchased from the courts of forfeiture.

[8] There are 7 churches in town, of which 4 are in Newport Village:—Bap., Univ., R. C., and M. E. There are a Bap., a Meth., and a Welch Meth. ch. not in the village.

NORWAY—was formed from Herkimer, April 10, 1792. Fairfield was taken off in 1796, Russia, as "*Union*," and a part of Newport, in 1806, and Ohio in 1823. It lies in the interior of the co., N. of the Mohawk. Its surface is elevated and rolling. It is drained by several small streams, tributaries of West Canada Creek. Limestone is quarried in several places. There are 4 cheese factories in this town producing about half a million of pounds of cheese annually. **Norway,** (p. o.,) near the centre, contains 3 churches, and several small manufactories. **Craysville,**[1] (Gray p. o.,) on the line of Ohio, contains an extensive tannery. The first settlement was made by —— Whipple and Christopher Hawkins, from R. I., in 1786; but it was soon abandoned.[2] The first religious meetings were held by Rev. —— Robertson, in 1792.

OHIO—was formed from Norway, as "*West Brunswick*," April 11, 1823. Its name was changed May 3, 1836. A part of Wilmurt was taken off in 1836. It lies in the interior, on the N. border of the settlements. Its surface is moderately hilly, with an elevation of 700 to 900 ft. above the Mohawk. A range of high, steep hills extend through the N. part. It is drained by West Canada and Black Creeks and their tributaries. A large portion of the town is still a wilderness. **Craysville,** (Gray p. o.,) on the line of Norway, contains 1 church, a tannery, and about 40 houses. **Ohio City,** (Ohio p. o.,) in the W. part, and **Dutch Settlement,** near the W. line, are hamlets. A few scattering settlements were begun before the Revolution, but were broken up during the war.[3] Religious services were first held at Ohio City, in 1808.

RUSSIA—was formed from Norway, as "*Union*," April 7, 1806. Its name was changed April 6, 1808. A part of Wilmurt was taken off in 1836. It lies on the W. border of the co., N. of the Mohawk, its N. part extending into the border of the great northern wilderness. Its surface is rolling and moderately hilly, and on the W. descends abruptly to the valley of West Canada Creek. The hills are 800 to 1,000 ft. above the Mohawk. West Canada and Black Creeks flow W. through the N. W. part, the former forming a part of the W. boundary. Trenton Falls, upon West Canada Creek, is on the W. border. **Russia,** (p. o.,) in the S. part, contains 2 churches and 170 inhabitants; **Gravesville,** (p. o.,) in the S. W., a church and 67 inhabitants; **Poland,** (p. o.,) near the S. line, a church and about 180 inhabitants; **Cold Brook,** (p. o.,) in the S. E., a saw set factory, cheese box factory, gristmill, and about 225 inhabitants; **Booth,** (Grant p. o.,) on Black Creek, a church, grist and sawmill, tannery, and 71 inhabitants. **Prospect,** is a manufacturing village, mostly in Remsen. **Russia Corners,** is a hamlet of 58 inhabitants. The first settlement was commenced in 1792, by Stoddard Squires, from Conn.[4] The first religious meetings (F. W. Bap.) were held by Rev. Benajah Corp.

SALISBURY[5]—was formed from Palatine, (Montgomery co.,) March 3, 1797, and annexed from Montgomery co., April 7, 1817. It lies on the E. border of the co., and extends N. into the great wilderness. Only about one-fourth of its surface is cultivated. It is a bro-

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1 Named from Lathan Gray, a resident of the place.

2 Jeremiah Potter and his son, Fisher Potter, came in with their families from R. I. in 1788. Their whole store of provisions to carry them through the first winter was a crop of potatoes and some salt. For meat they depended upon hunting. Thomas Manley settled in 1789. John, Andrew, and Simeon Coe; Capt. Hinman, from Conn.; John and David Corp, N. Fanning, David Underhill, 5 families of Braytons, Angell, Lemuel, and Philip Potter, Edward Henderson, Uri H. Cook, Henri Tillinghast, Abijah Tomblin, and Westel Willoughby, were early settlers. The first birth was that of a child of Gideon Brayton; and the first death, that of the wife of E. Hinman. The first school was taught by Jeanette Henderson, in 1793. Amos Coe kept the first inn; Thaddeus Scribner & Bro., the first store, in 1793; Capt. Hinman built the first sawmill, in 1793; and Carpenter Cole the first gristmill, the same year. Vale & Eddy built a fulling mill, in 1793.—*Benton's Herkimer*, p. 450.

3 —— Mount settled on lot 50 of the Jerseyfield Patent some years before the Revolution. During the war, Mr. Mount was attacked by Indians; his two sons were killed, and himself, wife, and daughter fled to Little Falls, a distance of 20 miles. He did not see his wife and daughter after leaving his house, until they met at Little Falls.—*Benton's Herkimer*, p. 455. John Miller settled in 1789-90. —— Warner, David Thorp, Aaron Thorp, Harmanus Van Epps, and others, were early settlers. David Thorp kept the first inn, Ephraim Ash the first store, in 1820. —— Mount built the first mills, before the war. They were burned at the time, or soon after, he was driven off. The infamous Walter N. Butler was killed about 2 miles above the junction of Black and West Canada Creeks, on or near the line between this town and Russia, Dec. 30, 1781.

4 Jonathan Millington, from Vt., —— Smith, Farley Fuller, Geo. Taylor, Roscum Slocum, —— Austin & Son, Wm. Buck, Jeremiah Smith, Jotham Carpenter, —— Coon, and others, settled soon after; and, in 1791, many others came in. The first marriage was that of Farley Fuller and Minerva Smith, in 1794; the first death that of a son of —— Allen, and the second that of Waite Robinson. The first school was taught by —— Morehouse, at Graves Hollow, and another, about the same time, by —— Steward. The first inn was kept by Jotham Carpenter, the first store by —— Swhatburn, at Graves Hollow, in 1797. The first sawmill was built in 1797, and the first gristmill by Benj. Hinman, the same year. A cotton factory was built at Poland some years since.

5 Named from Salisbury, Conn., whence many of the early settlers came. This town includes part of the Jerseyfield Patent, and parts of the first, second, and fourth allotments of the Royal Grant. Several of the Indian children of Sir Wm. Johnson had tracts of land assigned to them in this part of the Royal Grant,—viz: William, 1,000 acres; Brant, 1,000; Anne, 3,000; Susan, 3,000; Mary, 2,000; George, 3,000; Margaret, 2,000; Magdalen, ——, and Elizabeth, ——. Of these children, the last three were convicted of adhering to the enemy; but no record of conviction existing against the others, acts were passed by the Legislature Feb. 26, 1796, and March 30, 1798, authorizing John Robinson, George Pearson, and James Coolran, purchasers under the Commissioners of Forfeiture, to receive from the treasury the part of the purchase money which they had paid and convey back the lands.

ken and mountainous upland in the N. and hilly in the S. The principal streams are East Canada Creek, which forms a part of the E. boundary, and Spruce Creek, which flows through the S. W. and S. parts. There are in this town 2 large tanneries and 3 cheese factories, producing about 600,000 lbs. annually. **Salisbury Centre,** (p. o.,) in the S. part, contains 2 churches, (Meth. & Union,) a bark extract factory, a shoe peg factory, gangmill, and few minor establishments, and 325 inhabitants; **Salisbury Corners,** (Salisbury p. o.,) in the S. W., 3 churches, (Bap., Presb., & R. C.,) and 30 houses; **Diamond Hill,** 30 houses; **Devereaux,** 2 churches, (Bap. and Meth.,) and 15 houses. **Whitesburgh,** on the line of Fulton co., is a hamlet. Settlement was begun before the Revolution, by tenants of Sir J. Johnson, who followed his lead during the war, and shared his fate at the hands of the Commissioners of Forfeiture.[1]

SCHUYLER, named from Gen. Philip Schuyler—was formed from Herkimer, April 10, 1792. Trenton was taken off in 1797, Deerfield (Oneida co.) in 1798, and a part of Newport in 1806. It lies on the W. border of the co., N. of the Mohawk. Its surface is hilly. The Hasenclever Mts. extend through the centre, attaining in this town an elevation of 1,000 to 1,200 ft. above tide. A wide intervale extends along the Mohawk, which forms the S. boundary. Its streams are tributaries of the Mohawk, and generally flow through narrow ravines. The flats bordering the river are annually overflowed. There are 4 cheese fac. in this town. **East Schuyler,** (p. o.,) in the S. E., (Frankfort depot,) has about 100 inhabitants; and **West Schuyler,** (p. o.,) in the S. W., a gristmill, sawmill, a few shops, and about 100 inhabitants. An omnibus line runs to Utica twice daily. Settlement was commenced previous to 1775, by several German families.[2] There was a good carriage road, in 1757, on the bank of the river, from the crossing, where Utica now stands, to the Palatine Village, German Flats. There are 5 churches in town,—2 Meth. Prot., 1 Free Meth., 2 Meth. Episc.

STARK, named from Gen. Stark, of the Revolution—was formed from Danube, March 18, 1828. A part of Little Falls was annexed Nov. 19, 1868. It is the S. E. corner town of the co. Its surface is hilly and broken, with a mean elevation of 500 feet above the Mohawk. The principal streams are Otsquago and Nowadaga Creeks. Otsquago Creek flows through a narrow valley, bordered by steep banks 150 to 200 ft. high. **Starkville,** (p. o.,) in the N. E. part, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, and 174 inhabitants; **Van Hornesville,** (p. o.,) in the S. part, 1 church, grist and sawmill, and 169 inhabitants. **Smiths Corners,** is a hamlet. Small settlements were commenced before 1775, but were broken up during the Revolution.[3]

WARREN—named from Gen. Warren, of the Revolution, was formed from German Flats, Feb. 5, 1796. Columbia was taken off in 1812. It lies centrally on the S. border of the co. Its surface is hilly, the highest points being 500 to 800 feet above the Mohawk. The principal stream is Fish Creek, which flows S., and is bordered by steep banks 100 to 200 ft. high. Mud Lake, in the E., and Weavers and Youngs Lakes, in the S., are small bodies of water. There are 3 cheese factories in this town. **Jordanville,** (p. o.,) contains 2 churches and 125 inhabitants; **Pages Corners,** (Cullen p. o.,) a gristmill, sawmill, and 82 inhabitants; **Little Lakes,**[4] (Warren p. o.,) in the S. part, 1 church, 117 inhabitants. **Crains Corners,** is a hamlet. Some settlements were commenced before the Revolution, by Germans from the Upper Valley.[5] Elder Phineas Holcomb was the first settled minister in town, about 1793.

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[1] John Faville and Cornelius Lamberson settled about 1778, near Burrills Corners; Asa Sheldon and Abijah Ford about 1793. Abial Pratt, Stephen Todd, Jabez Ayers, Jonathan Cole, —— Bidwell, Ira Bartholomew, Atwater Cook, Amos Ives, Moses De Witt, —— Low, Jonathan Hallet, and others, were early settlers. John Ford was the first child born; Elizabeth Rice taught the first school; Aaron Hackley kept the first inn and store, at Burrill's Corners.

[2] Among the early settlers were families named Kasts, Starrings, Widrig, Rymour, Lintz, and Bridenbecker. Judge Henri Starring (who is said to have granted the celebrated Yankee pass) formerly resided in this town. A store was kept on Cosby's Manor in 1766.

[3] One of these settlements was on Otsquago Creek, and consisted of the families of John Shull, John Brenner, —— Tetherly, and others. Another settlement was commenced at The Kyle, so called.—*Beaton's Herkimer*, p. 463. The families of Walwrath, Adam Young, and others, were early settlers. Abraham Van Horne, from N. J., settled in town in 1791, at what is now Van Hornesville. The first German school was taught by —— Garner, and the first English school by —— Haight. Abraham Van Horne built the first mills, soon after his settlement, and his sons kept the first store.

[4] Called by the Indians Wa-lon-tha.

[5] Andrewstown, in the N. part—then containing 7 families—was plundered and burnt by Brandt in July, 1778. A part of the inhabitants were killed, and the remainder carried away captive. Young's settlement at the Lakes was spared by the Indians on account of the tory principles of the proprietor; but the Americans soon after plundered and burned this place in retaliation. In March, 1792, Samuel Cleland, from Mass., and his sons Norman, Salmon, Jonas, Martin, and Moses, settled in town. Danforth Abbott, Hugh Panell, Amos Allen, Elder Phineas Holcomb, Richard Schooley Hull, Thomas, James, and Garret Abeel, and —— Thayer were early settlers. Stephen Luddington kept the first inn, Outhout & Vrooman the first store, and Isaac Freeman built the first gristmill, in 1795.

WILMURT—was formed from Russia and "*West Brunswick*," (now Ohio,) May 3, 1836. This is the largest town in the State, including the whole N. part of the co., extending nearly 50 mi. in length by about 16 mi. in breadth, entirely within the wild primeval forests of Northern New York. Its surface is rocky and mountainous, and the greater part is unfit for cultivation. In the deep valleys among the mountains are numerous beautiful, picturesque lakes, forming one of the finest features of the landscape.[1] The hills are usually covered with a thin growth of forest trees; but in the valleys only is found soil fit for profitable pasturage. The settlements are confined to the S. parts. There is no p. o., village, store, church, or gristmill in town. The lumber cut in this region is mostly floated down West Canada Creek, and manufactured at Prospect Village. An attempt was made to settle the town, in 1790, by Arthur Noble, the patentee, and a sawmill was built at that time; but the project failed. It was again tried in 1793, with no better success. Toward the close of the last century, John Brown, a wealthy capitalist of Providence, R. I., who owned a large tract in this town, made an attempt at settlement; but his project failed. In 1812 his son-in-law, Chas. F. Harrishoff, made another attempt to settle upon this tract. He built a forge and sawmill, and cleared 2,000 acres; but the outlay bringing no return, and his supply of money from the E. being cut off, he committed suicide Dec. 19, 1819, and the colonists abandoned the settlement.

WINFIELD—named from Gen. W. Scott, was formed from Litchfield, Richfield, (Otsego co.,) and Plainfield, (Otsego co.,) April 17, 1816. The bounds of the co. were enlarged upon the formation of this town. It is the S. W. corner town of the co. Its surface is moderately hilly, and forms the dividing upland between the Mohawk and Unadilla Valleys, the general elevation being above 500 feet above the Mohawk. A range of hills in the S. E. rises about 200 feet higher. The E. branch of the Unadilla flows S. through a deep valley in the W. part. Browns Hollow Creek, a branch of the Mohawk, rises on the N. border Several limestone quarries are found in different parts, and there are 8 cheese factories in this town. **East Winfield,** (Winfield p. o.,) contains 30 houses. **West Winfield,** (p. o.,) 2 churches, an academy, a bank, 4 gristmills, a newspaper office,[2] 2 sawmills, a machine shop, and tannery. **North Winfield,** is a p. o. **Sepachet,** is a small village in the N. E. part, with a sawmill, gristmill, and machine shop. **Cedarville,** (p. o.,) is partly in this town. The first settlement was commenced in 1792.[3] The census reports 3 churches, (Bap., Cong., and Meth. Ep.)

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[1] Nos. 1 to 4 of the Fulton chain of lakes are sources of Moose River; Transparent, Woodhull, Bisby, and Club Lakes flow into Black River. Several of these lakes are used as reservoirs for the canal. Upon the shores are large quantities of iron sand, derived from the abrasion of the rocks containing iron ore.

[2] *Standard Bearer*, (Repub.,) weekly. T. H. Cunningham, Editor and Pub. Size, 24 by 36 inches. Terms $1.50. Begun in 1859.

[3] Among the early settlers were Joseph Walker, Timothy Walker, Capt. Nathan Brown, Oliver Harwood, Oliver Corbit, Benj. Cole, and Dea. Gile, from Mass. Abel Brace came in from Conn. in 1793. Josiah Harwood taught the first school, in 1794; Charles Brace kept the first inn, in 1794; John Dillingham the first store, in 1796. Joseph Walker built the first saw and gristmill, soon after his settlement; Benj. Harrington built the first clothing works, at West Winfield, about 1800.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

THIS county was formed from Oneida, March 28, 1805, and named in honor of Thomas Jefferson. Its bounds have been changed by setting off a portion of Rodman to Lewis co. in 1809, and by annexing a portion of Lewis co. to Wilna in 1813. It lies in the angle formed by the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario, is distant 145 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,868 sq. mi.[1] The s. w. part is marshy, but at a short distance from the lake the land rises in gentle slopes, and, further inland, by abrupt terraces, to the highest point, in the town of Worth. A plateau, about 1,000 feet above the lake, spreads out from the summit, and extends into Oswego and Lewis co's. An ancient beach, 390 feet above the present level of the lake, may be traced through Ellisburgh, Adams, Watertown, and Rutland. North of the Black River the surface is generally flat or undulating: in the extreme N. E. corner it is broken by low ridges of gneiss, parallel to the St. Lawrence. With the exception of a few isolated hills, no part of this region is as high as the ancient lake ridge mentioned above.[2]

Gneiss is the underlying rock of the E. border in Wilna and Antwerp, of the Thousand Islands and the shore at Alexandria Bay, and of two strips of land extending from the E. border, one toward Theresa Falls, and the other toward Evans Mills. Next above this is Potsdam sandstone, extending through Wilna, Antwerp, Philadelphia, Theresa, Alexandria, Orleans, and Clayton, the margin of which may be traced along its entire extent by a low mural precipice. The soil upon this rock is thin, and principally derived from drift deposits. The rock itself is almost indestructible, and preserves diluvial scratches and ripple marks with great distinctness. Above this, is a thin deposit of calciferous sandstone, extending through parts of Cape Vincent, Lyme, Clayton, Orleans, and Le Ray. The soil upon this rock is deeper than that upon the Potsdam sandstone, and is derived principally from disintegration. The Black River limestone overlies this, and forms the surface rock in most of the remaining parts of the co. N. of the river, and in a part of Champion and Rutland, S. Extensive caves occur in Watertown and Pamelia in this rock. Above this is the Trenton limestone in Hounsfield, Henderson, Adams, Watertown, Rutland, and Champion. This rock is of great thickness, and it forms the principal terraces of the plateau in the S. part of the co. About midway in this strata is found the ancient lake ridge before noticed.

Next above come the Utica slate forming the summit of the irregular table land which covers the S. "peak" of Champion, the S. border of Rutland, the greater part of Rodman, a corner of Adams, the E. part of Ellisburgh, and the whole of Lorraine and Worth The eastern slope of this plateau in Lewis co, is known as "Tug Hill." These shales easily decompose and produce a deep, rich soil, particularly adapted to dairying; its great elevation rendering it unprofitable for grain. Along the streams that flow from this formation the water has worn deep and often highly picturesque ravines, sometimes miles in length, and two or three hundred feet deep, through the soft and yielding strata. The rounded outline of the slate hills, the abrupt terraces of the limestone, and the sharp, wall like margins of the sandstone, afford characteristic features to the country underlaid by these several formations. Alluvial deposits uniformly occur where the streams from the slate flow out upon the limestone; and drift deposits are scattered promiscuously over the whole co. The most remarkable of these is the "Pine Plains," a sand barren several miles in extent in Wilna and Le Ray. The lake shore in Ellisburgh consists of drifting sand, behind which are marshes. From Stony Point to Cape Vincent the shore is bordered by the level edges of the Trenton limestone; but farther down the river it presents that alternation of rounded ridges of rocks, intervales, and marshes peculiar to the gneiss formation. The highest point in

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[1] By a singular mistake in the Revised Statutes, describing the boundaries of this county, it is made to overlap Oswego co. about 16,000 acres, in Lake Ontario. This co. includes all *west* of the shore, to the national boundary in the lake, and Oswego co. all *north* of the shore, to the same line.

[2] An isolated hill in Pamelia formerly bore a crop of red cedar; and, as this timber is now only found upon the islands in the lake, it is supposed that the hill was an island at a time when at least three-fourths of the country was covered by water.

Worth is about 1,200 feet above the lake. The streams are Black,[1] Indian, and Perch Rivers, the two Sandy Creeks,[2] Stony, Catfish, Kent, French, Pleasant, and Black Creeks, and their tributaries. Hungry Bay (including Henderson, Black River, and Chaumont Bays) has a coast line of great length; and the Thousand Islands present many attractions from their romantic scenery and historical associations. Several small lakes, filling deep gorges, in Antwerp, Theresa and Alexandria,—one in Rutland, two in Henderson, Perch Lake in Pamelia and Orleans, and Pleasant Lake in Champion, constitute the other waters of the co. Iron ore abounds in Antwerp and Philadelphia, from whence it is exported by Railroad in great quantities. A large amount is shipped from Cape Vincent, by vessels to the upper lakes, and immense quantities are sent by R. R. to Syracuse and other points in the interior and southern parts of the State. The ore of this region, is red haematite, or peroxyde of iron, and geologically it occurs between the gneiss and Potsdam sandstone. It occurs in beds of great extent, and in Antwerp, is associated with spathic iron, sulphuret of nickel, quartz, calcite, and other crystaline minerals of great beauty. The ore itself presents crystaline blades in cavities. The crystaline limestone of Antwerp makes an excellent lime, and the Trenton limestone wherever found a good building stone. Water lime has been made from the lower limestone strata, but only in very limited quantities. Peat and marl occur in large quantities. Explorations for lead, have been made in Alexandria, but not with profitable result. Fine minerals in great variety occur along the border of the crystaline rocks of this co., in the towns of Wilna, Antwerp and Theresa, and especially in the vicinity of the villages of Natural Bridge, in Wilna, and Oxbow in Antwerp. Among these are fluor spar, calcite, apatite, zircon, crystalized mica, tabular spar, augite, sphene, phlogopite, pargasite, copper pyrites, blende, millerite, sulphate of barytes, giesekite, pyroxene, etc. Sulphate of barytes has been mined from veins on Pillar Point and in Adams to some extent, for use as a lithic paint. The Black River enters the co. at Carthage, where commence a series of cascades and rapids which continue almost to the lake, with a total fall of 480 feet. Indian River affords water power at half a dozen places, and most of the streams s. of Black River are available for the same purpose.

The flat country along the St. Lawrence at times is affected by drouth, which is seldom felt on the uplands; while the latter are somewhat noted for the great depth of their snows. The mirage has been frequently seen on the lake, bringing into view places beyond the horizon. One form of this refraction, in which a line of clear sky appears along the shore, is almost a constant attendant upon clear, pleasant days in summer and autumn.

In the region underlaid by gneiss and white crystaline limestone, the intervales, and soil generally, wherever it occurs, is remarkably fertile, while the ridges are often naked rock. The soil over a part of the sandstone is too thin for cultivation, but the barren region is comparatively limited. The limestone and slate districts are exceedingly fertile, and particularly adapted to dairying[3] and the raising of spring grains. Of these, barley, within a few years, has become the most important. For many years manufactures have received much attention and employed a large amount of capital. They consist of iron from the ore, castings, sewing machines, machinery, agricultural implements, tools and implements, cotton and woolen fabrics, paper, leather, malt, lumber, and flour, and have been chiefly carried on along the line of the Black River, and in Antwerp, Wilna, Theresa, Clayton, Adams and Ellisburgh. Rafting, shipbuilding, were formerly carried on to a much greater extent than at present, as the supplies have become less, and other industries have taken their place. Lake commerce affords employment for labor and capital at several points, along the lake and St. Lawrence rivers, but comparatively little of the shipping on this frontier is owned in this county. The fisheries of the co. are important, and are more fully noticed in note 2, page 29, of this volume.

The county seat is in the city of Watertown. The C. H. is a fine brick and stone building on Arsenal st. built in 1861-2, and including the clerks and other county offices The jail is a large stone building near the site of the old C. H. The poorhouse is in Pamelia 1½ m. below Watertown, on a farm of 107 acres. It is of stone 3 stories and basement, 40 by 100

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[1] Indian name *Ka-ku-ah-go*, or as spelled by Pouchot, in his memoir, *Keyouanouague*. It was called by the French, *La Famine*.

[2] Called by the Indians, *Te-ka-da-o-ga-he*, sloping banks.

[3] The census in 1865 reported 79 cheese factories in this co., using the milk of 14,093 cows, and 75 of them producing 3,357,546 lbs. of cheese. In 1869, the number reported was 67, of which 17 used the milk of 7,530 cows.

feet. A lunatic asylum of brick, 3 stories and basement, 25 by 70 feet is adjacent. It is admirably arranged, and one of the best of its kind in the State. By an act of 1866, only one overseer of the poor is elected in each town in this co. who with the supervisor has power to grant temporary relief.

The *Jefferson Co. Orphan Asylum* was first org. as "The Watertown Home for Destitute, Friendless and Orphan Children." Its name was changed March 11, 1864, and the chairman of the Board of Supervisors and County Judge made *ex officio* Trustees, in addition to those formerly elected. It is in Watertown city. Value of property $14,500. Expenses last year, $4,563.29.

The earliest market of this co. was down the St. Lawrence. Several State roads were built through the co. before the war, and a military road was laid out and partly worked from Sacketts Harbor to Plattsburgh. The Rome, Watertown, & Ogh. R. R. extends from Cape Vincent, through Lyme, Brownville, Pamelia, Watertown, Adams, and Ellisburgh, connecting with the Central R. R. at Rome. The Ogdensburgh Branch extends from Watertown through Pamelia, LeRay, Phila. and Antwerp. The Utica and B. R. R. R. has recently been finished from Lowville to Carthage and is in course of construction to Philadelphia, there connecting with the "Black River and Morristown R. R." The "Carthage, Watertown, and Sacketts Harbor R. R." is opened from Carthage to Watertown. The "Black River and Morristown R. R." is under construction with the prospect of being opened through to the St. Lawrence in 1872. On the south, it will join the U. & B. R. R. R. at Philadelphia, and on the north a R. R. from Morristown to Ogdensburgh, also under construction. The "Black River & St. Lawrence R. R." with a wooden track, has been built from Carthage to a mile beyond Natural Bridge, but it is not at present in use. A R. R. from Clayton to Theresa, is also under construction, and will be operated as a part of the U. & B. R. R. R. when finished. Various projects for railroad communications from Henderson Harbor, have been proposed, of which the most feasable route, is by way of Adams. Copenhagen and Boonville, to points south and east. The natural advantages of this harbor for commerce, are unequalled by any other on the lake. The canal improvements of the State barely reach this co. the foot of navigation of the Black River Improvement and Canal, extending to Carthage, near the S. line of the co. In former times various canal projects were proposed, and surveys made, but without result. An improvement near the mouth of the Black River, afforded for a short time, some navigation up to near Brownville village, but this soon failed.

The lake and river front of this county, were of course known to the earliest French explorers, and the town of Ellisburgh is the scene of De la Barre's, misfortunes, when attempting to penetrate the Iroquois country in 1684. He appears to have got entangled among the marshes and sandhills which border the lake, where sickness overtook his army, and made him willing to seek peace, at any terms, from the people he had come to exterminate.

In the French expedition against Oswego in 1756, under N. de Montcalm, a small stockade was built on Sixtown Point in the present town of Henderson, and a body of 500 Canadians and Indians under M. de Villiers was posted there to observe the movements of the enemy. The outline of this stockade may still be traced. Various indications of the passage of troops across the county, in early colonial times have been noticed, but no sign of permanent occupation, except by native tribes, have been found, of earlier date than 1796.

This co. is all embraced in the Macomb purchase of 1791, except the islands in the lake and river, a small reservation at Tibbetts Point near Cape Vincent, and a tract 10 mi. square, known as "Penets Square." That part N. of a line running E. from Chaumont Bay, in the line of the S. bounds of Diana, was known as Great Tract No. IV., and was sold to the "Antwerp Company," of Holland. Jas. D. Le Ray de Chaumont became extensively interested in the title, and under him much of it was settled. The land between No. IV. and Black River was purchased by Pierre Chassanis, of Paris, in 1792, for a company of associates, a romantic scheme of colonization was formed, and settlement begun at its southern point, near the High Falls, in Lewis co. and at Carthage; but as most of the operations of this company were in Lewis Co. we will not relate them here.

The first attempt to explore this region, with the view of actual settlement, under titles derived from the State, was made in the autumn of 1793, by Pierre Pharoux and Simon Desjardins, agents of the Chassanis or Castorland company, and Mark Isambart Brunel, then an

exile in this country, but afterwards an engineer of great celebrity in England, where his tunnel under the Thames, and his extraordinary mechanical inventions gained him great reputation. They were anxious to begin their surveys, and as the lateness of the season would not admit of much actual field labor, they expected to do little more than to make a casual examination. As their land was bounded on one side by the Black River, their first object was to find the mouth of that stream. The shores of the lake generally were well known, but no voyageur had carefully explored the interior of the bays at the east end of Lake Ontario, and no guide could be found who had any knowledge as to the point they were seeking. Having followed the shore in a small boat from Oswego, looking in at the various creeks, they at length doubled Stony Point and found shelter in Henderson Bay. They carefully explored the shores of this water, and finally found the mouth of the river, which they ascended as far as Dexter. From this point Pharoux and one or two men followed up on the N. side as far as the village of Black River, and then returned. In 1794, they sent an exploring party down from the Long Falls, (Carthage,) and it nearly perished from hunger. In 1795, Pharoux lost his life by being carried over the falls in the present city of Watertown, while attempting to cross the river on a raft. The stream was swollen by a heavy rain, and they had mistaken the place, supposing it to be much above any danger. A minute journal of events attending the exploration and surveys by the Castorland agents, is preserved, but has never been published.

Ellisburgh was mostly purchased by Marvel Ellis, of Troy, in March, 1797, but it afterward reverted to Constable. A tract known as the "Eleven Towns," was purchased in 1795 by Nicholos Low, Wm. Henderson, Richard Harrison, and Josiah Ogden Hoffman; it was divided by them and sold by their agents. Penets Square was mostly settled by squatters, with whom the owners afterward had much difficulty. It is named from Peter Penet, an impostor of revolutionary times, who having deceived several of the State governments, and military officials, with schemes for supplying arms and war materials from France, finally took up his residence among the Oneida Indians, and by pretending to be an agent of the King of France, and a friend of LaFayette, acquired great confidence among them. It having been revealed to him in a dream, that these Indians were to give him a tract of land, they stipulated a reservation ten miles square, which he selected in this co. cornering upon the St. Lawrence at *French Creek*, now Clayton.[1] He afterwards went to St. Domingo, where he assumed to be the owner of a fortified city on Oneida Lake, and sold lands to which he never had the shadow of a right.[2] Some of the wretched refugees from the massacres of that island, came to New York, inquiring the way to reach their fortified asylum.

The first permanent settlement within this co. was made in Ellisburgh, in 1797, and within 10 years nearly the whole of this town and of the "Eleven Towns" was taken up by actual settlers.[3] Settlement commenced under Le Ray in Wilna, Antwerp, Le Ray, and Philadelphia, about 1806, and in the N. part of the co., along the St. Lawrence, after the war of 1812-15. It proceeded with great rapidity, and within a very few years after the lands were first offered in market, all the best towns were taken up by actual settlers, who at once brought on their families and began active improvements.

The embargo and non-intercourse laws were quite unpopular along the N. frontier, and met with open hostility or secret evasion in many cases. An active contraband trade with Canada, was carried on for several years, and vast quantities of potash which the embarge prevented from exportation, found its way to England by way of Canada. The declaration of war filled the co. with alarm, and some families hastily prepared to leave. Ft. Carlton, on Carleton or Buck Island, a strong fort on a commanding height, built during the Revolutionary war, had been held until this time by the British, although known to be on the soil of the United States. It was immediately captured by a small volunteer party and the buildings burned. A regiment of drafted militia, under Col. C. P. Bellinger, was stationed at Sacketts Harbor in May. A fleet of 5 sail of the enemy was repulsed from that place July 19, with loss. Sacketts Harbor became the principal seat of military and naval preparations, and from this post were fitted out the armaments that captured Little York and Ft. George, and the disgraceful expedition, under Gen. Wilkinson, that descended the St. Lawrence late

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1 Notices of Peter Penet.—*Transactions of Albany Institute*, v. 255. A small edition of this article was printed separately on fine paper, with index, map, &c.

2 Castorland Journal, MSS.

3 The names first applied to these towns, were mostly different from those since adopted, and, so far as concerns this county, were as follows: 1, *Hesiod*, now Hounsfield; 2, *Leghorn*, now Watertown; 3, *Milan*, now Rutland; 4, *Howard*, now Champion; 6, *Henderson*; 7, *Aleppo*, now Adams; and 8, *Orpheus*, now Rodman. In the division, townships 1, 4, 5, 8, and 10, fell to Harrison and Hoffman; 2, 7, and 11, to Low; and 3, 6, and 9, to Henderson.

in the fall of 1813. Large bodies of troops were stationed here during most of the war; and a fleet of frigates of the largest class was fitted out at this point, to cope with one, equally formidable, built at Kingston. The enemy were repulsed in an attack upon Sacketts Harbor, May 29, 1813, and were subsequently defeated at Cranberry Creek and Sandy Creek and in several minor engagements. After the war the costly navy was left to rot, or was sold for commercial purposes; and, in accordance with the provisions of the convention of April, 1817, but one armed vessel was left afloat upon the lake. Extensive barracks were built in 1816-19, at Sacketts Harbor. A considerable body of regular troops were stationed here until withdrawn for service in the Indian wars of the Northwest and in Florida. In the abortive scheme known as the "Patriot War," in 1837-40, this co. became the scene of intense excitement, and several lawless expeditions were projected; but, these were soon suppressed, through the active exertions of the State and national governments.

In the early part of 1861, one company of the 24th, a few of the 59th, and the greater part of the 35th, and at a later period in that year the 94th Regiments, were enlisted in this co. A Regimental Camp was formed at Sacketts Harbor, Oct. 17, 1861, under W. B. Camp, and the 5th Artillery Regiment was formed at Madison barracks, at that place. The 20th N. Y. Cavalry (McClellan Cavalry) was organized at Sacketts Harbor in Sept., 1863, by enlistments from Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Oswego, Onondaga, and Albany cos. This station was designated June 7, 1862, by General Orders No. 52, as the rendezvous for the 18th Senatorial District, and the above regiment was formed under that order. The 10th Artillery was in part also enlisted as the "Black River Artillery," but was organized in New York city. Portions of the 186th and 193d Infantry, 7th, 18th, and 26th Cavalry, and 1st and 14th Artillery, were also raised in this co. The 26th (Frontier) Cavalry was organized at Watertown, in 1864-5, for 1 year.

POPULATION *of towns (and City of Watertown) since* 1860, *and their* POLITICAL VOTE *for President in* 1860, *and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time.* (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

Towns and City.	Total Population.			Vote for Governor. (Republican and Democrat.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Adams	3,496	3,418	3,348	594	211	530	178	557	187	544	200	563	207	450	239
Alexandria	3,808	3,614	3,037	414	340	323	317	363	382	366	293	335	342	287	352
Antwerp	3,313	3,132	3,310	471	220	422	203	483	241	439	236	465	228	429	234
Brownville	3,966	3,495	3,219	550	243	469	200	536	234	502	227	501	246	417	246
Cape Vincent	3,585	3,479	3,342	257	336	273	313	289	326	282	295	266	350	235	335
Champion	2,132	2,062	2,156	323	140	257	154	318	159	313	140	322	151	240	173
Clayton	4,698	4,446	4,092	430	411	357	403	372	394	350	358	372	393	313	367
Ellisburgh	5,614	5,236	4,822	849	410	746	353	835	418	776	408	731	474	658	412
Henderson	2,419	1,962	1,926	328	152	292	116	343	158	273	139	282	141	225	133
Hounsfield	3,339	2,754	2,636	364	283	315	257	378	264	340	247	361	254	287	188
Le Ray	3,159	2,936	2,862	203	140	339	296	413	311	416	282	460	291	393	253
Lorraine	1,687	1,580	1,377	471	262	173	126	183	150	169	128	182	160	149	122
Lyme	2,702	2,377	2,465	317	232	303	240	321	228	314	214	292	220	260	223
Orleans	2,934	2,791	2,445	361	245	309	240	342	263	319	226	307	234	278	253
Pamelia	2,789	2,492	1,292	298	229	265	216	289	215	296	214	311	237	147	89
Philadelphia	1,790	1,715	1,679	214	176	168	175	182	218	189	178	191	192	165	187
Rodman	1,808	1,654	1,604	341	77	287	73	325	97	309	87	312	38	256	85
Rutland	2,097	1,964	1,903	316	153	284	138	302	142	289	151	300	153	260	142
Theresa	2,628	2,515	2,364	349	209	275	215	321	250	296	215	299	252	257	222
Watertown	7,567	8,194	1,373	842	688	758	622	890	726	845	689	895	763	160	95
" (city)	.....	.....	9,336	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	825	926
Wilna	3,662	3,921	4,060	434	316	378	294	475	372	417	312	471	392	452	342
Worth	634	611	727	65	65	60	65	56	78	70	70	65	92	67	87
Total	69,825	66,448	65,415	8,796	5,531	7,633	5,176	8,603	5,813	8,147	5,314	8,341	5,955	7,210	5,704

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, *during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.*

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.[1]	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on $1 valuation in cents.
1859..	733 039	$12, 786, 264	$2, 000, 637	$15, 786, 901	.....	$5, 844.04	$54, 058.93	$11, 951.83	$27, 887.59	0.63
1860..	733, 126	12, 464, 492	2, 971, 045	15, 835, 537	$15, 935, 769	24, 317.83	33, 967.37	11, 951.82	49, 135.30	0.75
1861..	733, 126	12, 365, 049	2, 790, 116	12, 365, 049	15, 035, 769	24, 696.12	36, 500.25	11, 276.83	46, 986.78	0.79
1862..	733, 089	12, 350, 686	2, 642, 060	15, 032, 746	16, 566, 302	27, 985.49	41, 987.55	12, 425.16	66, 267.52	0.89
1863..	733, 126	12, 592, 914	2, 450, 677	15, 063, 591	16, 458, 826	56, 270.31	74, 349.68	12, 344.12	69, 950.01	1.31
1864..	733, 226	12, 430, 170	2, 855, 554	15, 286, 524	16, 270, 677	113, 205.65	259, 631.07	12, 203.00	73, 218.05	2.81
1865..	733, 326	12, 137, 176,	2, 560, 226	14, 474, 495	16, 178, 456	107, 494.88	183, 785.13	12, 133.84	63, 290.21	2.27
1866..	733, 126	12, 161, 723,	2, 593, 730	14, 706, 503	15, 993, 372	115, 096.34	141, 257.12	11, 995.03	76, 968.10	2.16
1867..	742, 462	12, 226, 361	2, 626, 027	14, 854, 388	16, 060, 503	96, 596.43	133, 005.51	20, 075.63	101, 984.19	2.19
1868..	739, 532	12, 136, 844	2, 693, 263	14, 805, 112	15, 554, 388	66, 754.43	236, 933.78	19, 442.98	70, 772.48	2.53
1869..	739, 532	12, 446, 045	2, 681, 100	15, 127, 145	15, 735, 112	65, 338.65	290, 381.18	19, 668.89	68, 841.11	2.83
1870..	733, 532	12, 198, 050	2, 744, 500	14, 942, 550	15, 127, 745	82, 599.84	224, 884.57	18, 909.68	90, 960.42	2.76

ADAMS—was formed from Mexico, April 1, 1802, and named in honor of John Adams, Ex-President. Rodman was taken off in 1804. It is an interior town, lying S. W. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling, and generally inclined toward the lake, and, with the exception of its S. E. border, is underlaid by Trenton limestone. Several remarkable upheavals of this formation occur along its N. and W. borders, and a bold terrace extends into Watertown and Rutland. It is well watered by the N. Sandy and Stony Creeks. It is very productive, and equally adapted to dairying and the cultivation of grains. Manufactures are carried on to some extent. **Adams,** (p. o.,) was incorp. in 1851, and is situated on North Sandy Creek, on the R., W. & O. R. R., contains 4 churches, 2 banks, a seminary,[2] printing office,[3] and several manufactories.[4] Pop. 1,352. **Adams Centre,** (p. o.,) and **Smithville,** (p. o.,) have each about 300 inhabitants. **Appling,** and **North Adams,** are hamlets. The town was mostly settled under Isaac W. Bostwick, agent of Nicholas Low, the proprietor.[5] There are 8 churches in this town.

ALEXANDRIA—was formed from Brownville and Le Ray, April 3, 1821, and named from Alexander Le Ray, a son of the proprietor. Theresa was taken off in 1841. It lies on the St. Lawrence, in the N. extremity of the co., and embraces the E. part of Wells Island and a considerable portion of the Thousand Islands. The river scenery of this town is unusually fine, and its fisheries are of considerable interest, especially to amateurs, who visit this section in great numbers in the summer months. The surface, underlaid by gneiss, is rough and rocky, but that portion underlaid by sandstone is level, with a thin, clayey and sandy soil. **Alexandria Bay,**[6] (Alexandria p. o.,) contains a church and 45 houses; **Plessis,** (p. o.,) 3 churches and 38 houses; and **Redwood,**[7] (p. o.,) 4 churches and 600 inhabitants. Settlement commenced in 1811, under Le Ray. An elegant Ref. Prot. D. church was erected at Alexandria Bay in 1848–51.[8]

ANTWERP—was formed from Le Ray, April 5, 1810, and was named from the Ant-

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[1] The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 720,574. The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in the county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	414,540	179,799	594,339
1855	465 222	251,291	716,513
1860	510,920	293,490	804,410
1865	514,979	215,180	730,159

[2] "Hungerford Collegiate Institute," a costly and elegant structure. Endowment, $10,000.

[3] *Jefferson County Journal.* (——,) weekly; DeLong & Allen, pubs.; 8 pages. Size, 28 by 33. Terms, $2.00. Changed from "Northern Temperance Journal" in Oct., 1870.

[4] A gristmill, sash and door fac., machine shop, 2 tanneries, malt house, brewery, rectifying establishment, cheese fac., 2 carriage shops, &c.

[5] The first settlers came on for permanent residence in 1800; among them were Nicholas and Alexander Salisbury, Solomon Smith, Daniel Comstock, Daniel Smith, Abram Ripley, Jonathan Cable, Stephen Shippey, and Enon D'Estaing. The first inn was kept by Abel Hart, and the first store by Jesse Hale. Daniel Smith erected the first grist and sawmills in 1801–02, the former superseding the stump mortars of the first season. The first birth was that of Edmund Salisbury; the first marriage that of Daniel Ellis to Mrs. A. Salisbury, widow of Alexander Salisbury, in 1802; and the first death that of Alexander Salisbury, drowned in 1801. Schools were first taught in 1803.

[6] This place was surveyed and laid out as a village for Le Ray in 1818. A custom house was established here in 1828. Sunken Rock Lighthouse was built in 1847. It is an important wooding station for steamers, and within a few years has become a favorite resort for fishing and excursion parties among the Thousand Islands.

[7] A glass factory was established at this place in 1833, for the manufacture of cylinder glass. It is now carried on by W. W. Butterfield.

[8] This church was built through the agency of Rev. G. W. Bethune, of Brooklyn, and is called "The Church of the Thousand Isles." A parsonage was built in 1852. The sites for both edifices were given by Francis Depau. There are in this town 2 Meth., 1 Presb., 1 R. C., 1 Ref., 1 Luth., 1 Episc., and 1 Bap. church.

werp Company, formed in Holland for the purchase of Great Tract No. IV, of Macomb's Purchase. It is the extreme E. town of the co. Its E. and N. parts are broken by low ridges of gneiss and Potsdam sandstone, but the S. W. part, underlaid by calciferous sandstone, is very level. White crystaline limestone occurs between the gneiss and Potsdam sandstone. It makes excellent lime, but is too coarse for marble. Some interesting minerals are found in this rock. The "Sterling Mine" of red specular iron ore, 3 mi. N. of Antwerp village, is owned by the "Jefferson Iron Co.," and used at their furnace in Diana, Lewis co., and at a forge in this town. The "Keene Iron Mine," owned by the "Rossie Iron Works," is near the co. line, and a branch of the R., W. & O. R. R. extends into it. The ore is all exported by R. R., and it occurs, like all the other mines of specular ore in this region, between the gneiss and Potsdam sandstone. Bog ore has been found near Ox Bow, but not worked. This is a rich dairy town. **Antwerp,** (p. o.,) on the R., W. & O. R. R., was incorp. July, 1853, and contains the Black River Conference Seminary,[1] 3 churches, &c., and is a place of considerable local business. Pop. 773. **Ox Bow,** (p. o.,) on the outside of the bend made by the Oswegatchie, near the co. line, is a small, quiet village of about 250 inhabitants. **Spragues Corners,** is a hamlet on the co. line. **Keenes,** is a sta. at Keenes Iron Mine. There is a forge about 2 mi. above Antwerp village, on Indian River. The first improvement began in 1803, at Ox Bow, under Gen. Louis R. Morris, the proprietor. In 1808, he sold 29,033 acres to Geo. and David Parish, under whose agents the town was mostly settled. A blockhouse was built at Antwerp in 1812, and the first church by Parish, in 1816.

BROWNVILLE—was formed from Leyden, April 1, 1802, and was named from Gen. Jacob Brown, its founder. Le Ray was taken off in 1806; Lyme, in 1818; Pamelia, in 1819; and Orleans, and a part of Alexandria, in 1821. It is situated on the N. side of Black River and Black River Bay. Its surface is level or gently undulating. Upon the W. bank of Perch River, a few rods below Limerick, is a cave extending 150 yards into the bank and 30 feet below the surface. Manufactures receive considerable attention. **Brownville,** (p. o.,) on Black River, 4 mi. below Watertown, was incorp. April 5, 1828. It has a valuable water power, and contains 3 churches, a cotton factory, and several foundries and machine shops. Pop. 450. **Dexter,**[2] (p. o.,) is situated at the head of navigation on Black River. It is the seat of the Ontario woolen mills for manufacture of blankets, a sash and blind factory, planing mill, flour mill, &c., and has about 600 inhabitants. **Limerick,** (p. o.,) and **Moffatville,** (Perch River p. o.,) contain a dozen houses each. **Pillar Point,** (p. o.,) is situated across the bay from Sacketts Harbor. Gen. Jacob Brown began the settlement of the town in 1799, as proprietor and agent. During the war Brownville village became the seat of a hospital; and on different occasions large bodies of troops were posted in the vicinity. For several years it was the residence and headquarters of Maj. Gen. Brown, commander-in-chief of the army of the U. S. For about two years, all the heads of staff departments of the army, had their headquarters in this village.

CAPE VINCENT—named from Vincent Le Ray, son of James D. Le Ray, was formed from Lyme, April 10, 1849. It is the N. W. corner town of the co., and embraces Carlton, Grenadier, and Fox Islands in the St. Lawrence. The surface is level or slightly undulating, and the soil is a clayey loam. Kent Creek is the principal stream. Considerable attention is paid to ship building. **Cape Vincent,**[3] (p. o.,) a terminus of the R. W. & O. R. R., near the head of the St. Lawrence River, is a thriving commercial village, with ample facilities for receiving and shipping lumber, grain, and iron ore. Pop. 1, 269. **Saint Lawrence,** and **Millens Bay,** are p. offices and hamlets. **Rosiere,** is a R. R. sta. 4 mi. from the cape. The first settlement in the town and co. was made upon Carlton Island, at about the time of the Revolution. A regular fortification, known as "Fort Carlton,"[4] was

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[1] Main building 50 by 105 ft., 3 stories, built in 1858-61, at a cost of $15,000. Boarding department, 1871; 43 by 72 1-2; 4 stories. Cost, $16,000.

[2] Named from S. Newton Dexter, of Whitesboro, one of the founders of the woolen mill. Considerable sums have been formerly expended here to improve the navigation of the river up to the village. The amount of commerce is at present quite insignificant.

[3] Called *Gravelly Point* by many of the old inhabitants. It was first settled in 1809, laid out as a village in 1817, and incorp. in 1853. A lighthouse was built at Tibbets Point, 2 mi. distant, in 1826, and rebuilt in 1854. The railroad company have built here a wharf 3,000 feet long, 2 immense freight houses, a grain elevator, &c. The lake steamers touch at this point, and ferry boats run regularly to Kingston, using a canal across a narrow place in Wolf Island.

[4] The island contains 1,274 acres. For several years after 1822 it was a thriving lumber station, where rafts were made up for the Quebec market.

The fort commanded the S. channel of the river, and was an important post during the Revolution. It was mostly excavated in the rock, and the materials taken out were used in the construction of the rampart and escarpment.

erected upon the island, and a tract of 30 acres was cleared and cultivated, and long known as the "*Kings Garden.*" The first settlement upon the mainlaind was commenced in 1801, at Port Putnam, 2 mi. below Cape Vincent, by Capt. Abijah Putnam.[1] Count Real, Chief of Police under Napoleon, and other French families of note, resided in this town for some time. A custom house was established in 1819. Upon the shores are valuable fisheries.

CHAMPION—named from Henry Champion, former proprietor, was formed from Mexico, March 14, 1800. A part of Harrisburgh was taken off in 1803. It is on the S. E. border of the co. The surface is broken and hilly. The most elevated portions are the slate hills in the S. angle, (knows as the "peak,") which are about 1,700 feet above tide. From their summits the land descends in a series of broken and irregular terraces to the river. The N. part is more level. **Champion,** (p. o.,) contains 15 houses, **Great Bend,** (p. o.,) is a small village with a good water power, and **West Carthage,** a suburb of Carthage, with a tannery, 3 sawmills, 2 gristmills, 2 pail factories, a steam sawmill, furniture fac., turning shop, &c., and a Cong. church. **South Champion,** is a p. o. The first settlement was begun in 1797, by Noadiah Hubbard, as agent for Storrs, and was effected with rapidity.[2] The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1805.[3]

CLAYTON—was formed from Orleans and Lyme, April 27, 1833, and named in honor of John M. Clayton, U. S. Senator from Del. It is situated on the N. W. border of the co. It embraces two-fifths of Penets Square, a gore W. and another N. of that tract, and Grindstone, Maple, Hemlock, Bluff, and many more of the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence. The surface is level, or slightly rolling. Area, 48,676 acres. **Clayton,** (p. o.,) formerly called "French Creek," is situated at the mouth of French Creek.[4] It was formerly an important point for the rafting of timber, and is the seat of a large lumber trade, and considerable amount of ship building.[5] It has four churches, (Epis., Bap., Meth., and R. C.) Pop. 1,020. **Depauville,**[6] (p. o.,) is situated at the head of navigation on Chaumont River, 6 mi. from the bay. Pop. 235. **Clayton Centre,** is a p. o. Settlement commenced in 1803, but progressed slowly until after the war. For many years the titles to the portions included in Penets Square, and the islands were the subject of much controversy and litigation. A company has been org. to construct a R. R. from Clayton to Philadelphia or Theresa, to connect with the U. & B. R. R. R. in Theresa. Gardners Island in this town had in 1870, 7 inhabitants; Grindstone Island, 330; Grinnells Island, 3; Robin's Island, 5, and Washington Island, 4.

ELLISBURCH—named from Marvel and Lyman Ellis, early purchasers, was formed from Mexico, Feb. 22, 1803. Henderson was set off in 1806. It is situated in the S. W. corner of the co., upon the shore of Lake Ontario. The surface is rolling, and inclined toward the lake. A range of low sand hills extend along the shore, and these are succeeded by a wide marshy region, producing wild grasses that in dry seasons may be mown. North and South Sandy Creeks are the principal streams. This is the wealthiest agricultural town in the co., and is surpassed by but few in the State. **Ellisburgh,** (p. o.,) situated on S. Sandy Creek, 4 mi. from its mouth, has a limited amount of manufactures. Pop. 250. **Belleville,** (p. o.,) is situated on N. Sandy Creek, 3 mi. from Ellis Village. It has an academy, 2 churches, and general mechanic shops. **Pierrepont Manor,**[7] (p. o.,) on the R., W. & O. R. R., has 2 churches, and 255 inhabitants. **Woodville,**[8] (p. o.,) is situated on N. Sandy Creek. Pop. 180. **Mannsville,**[9] (p. o.,) on Skinners Creek and

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[1] Mr. Putnam established a ferry from this place to Wolf Island. In 1803, a State road was opened to this place, and in 1804 a village plot was laid out, but soon after abandoned.

[2] Among the first settlers who came in 1793-99, were John, Thos. and Salmon Ward, David and Samuel Starr, Joel Mix, Ephraim Chamberlain, Jonathan Mitchell, Bela Hubbard, and David Miller. The first school was taught by E. Chamberlain, in 1800. The first sawmill was built in 1802, by John Eggleson and William Hadsall. The first gristmill was built at West Carthage, by David Coffeen, in 1806. Several prominent lawyers, among whom were Moses Kent, brother of the chancellor, Egbert Ten Eyck, and Henry R. Storrs, settled in Champion, in expectation of its becoming the county seat of the new county to be erected from Oneida. But instead of the formation of two counties from Oneida, instead of one, this place, instead of proving central, was found to be between the two county seats, and never came to be the important point which they had anticipated.

[3] Rev. Nath'l Dutton was the first regular settled pastor in the town and co. There are 6 churches in town: two Cong., 2 M. E., Bap., and Union.

[4] This stream is called by the Indians, *Wet-er-ingh-ra-gu-en-te-re*, or "Fallen Fort," from a fort taken by the Oneidas from another tribe, long before the advent of the whites.

[5] Formerly a large amount of rafting was done from this point, and several large steamers have been built here. The rafting business has been transferred to Garden Island, in Canadian waters, near Kingston, and the ship building is now much less than formerly.

[6] Named from Francis Depau, an early proprietor. The place was formerly known as *Catfish Falls*. Stephen Johnson built the first mill, and opened the first store at this place, in 1824.

[7] It is the residence of Hon. Wm. C. Pierrepont, from whom the village derives its name. The village has 2 churches.

[8] Named from Ebenezer, Ephraim, and Jacob Wood, the first settlers.

[9] Named from Col. H. B. Mann, who erected a factory at this place. It has 3 churches, 2 gristmills, a tannery, lath and shingle mill, &c.

the R., W. & O. R. R., has a population of about 400. **Rural Hill,** (p. o.,) and **Wardwell,** are hamlets. Lyman Ellis and a large number of others made the first settlement, in 1797.[1] A tract of 3,000 acres, in the s. w. corner of the town, was sold by Wm. Constable, in 1796, to Brown and Eddy, and was settled by squatters. It acquired in derision, and from the lawless character of some of its settlers, the name of "No God." Upon the advent of the first settlers, near Ellis Village, on Sandy Creek, were found numerous traces of an early occupation by civilized races.[2] During the war, an engagement took place near the mouth of S. Sandy Creek, between a party of 150 American regulars and a few militia and Indians, under Maj. Appling, and a party of 200 British, who were pursuing a flotilla of boats, commanded by Lieut. Woolsey, laden with stores for Sacketts Harbor. The British were defeated, and nearly the whole party were killed or taken prisoners.[3]

HENDERSON—named from Wm. Henderson, former owner, was formed from Ellisburgh, Feb. 17, 1806. It lies on Lake Ontario, s. w. of the centre of the co. The surface is rolling, and it is deeply indented with Henderson Bay, formed by a long rocky point known as Six-Town Point.[4] There are in town two small lakes and several marshes. Stony and Little Stony Creeks are the principal streams. A lighthouse was built on Stony Point in 1837, and rebuilt in 1869. **Henderson,** (p. o.,) is situated near the centre, on Stony Creek. Pop. 339. **Henderson Harbor,**[5] contains 12 houses, and **Smithville,**[6] (p. o.,) 40. **Roberts Corners,** (p. o.,) is a hamlet, **Bishop Street,** is a p. o. Settlement was begun in 1802, under Asher Miller, agent for the proprietor.[7] The census reports 5 churches in town.[8]

HOUNSFIELD—named from Ezra Hounsfield, of Sheffield, Eng., former owner of a large part of the town, was formed from Watertown, Feb. 17, 1805. It is situated on Black River Bay, on the w. border of the co. Its surface is very level. The town includes the islands in the lake opposite.[9] **Sackets Harbor,** (p. o.,) named from Augustus Sacket, first settler, is the principal village. It was incorp. in 1814, was made a collection dist. in 1805, (which was continued until recently,) and in the War of 1812-15 was the seat of vast military operations. Madison Barracks was built in 1816-19.[10] It has an excellent harbor, and is the seat of limited manufactures and lake trade. A R. R. from this place to Pierrepont Manor, after existing a few years, was taken up. A road from this point to Watertown is contemplated. Pop. 713. **East Hounsfield,** (p. o.,) and **Stowells Corners,** (p. o.,) are hamlets. Amasa Fox was the first settler,[11] and in 1805 several English families came in.[12] A lighthouse was built on Horse Island in 1831, and rebuilt in 1870. The island contains 27 acres, and is 1½ mi. w. from the harbor. In 1832 a canal, for hydraulic purposes, was completed from Huntington's Mills, above Watertown, to Sacketts Harbor; but in about 10 years it was abandoned. Dr. Samuel Guthrie, one of the discoverers of chloroform, and inventor of the percussion compound for firearms, resided at Sacketts Harbor.

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1 Among the first settlers were Caleb Ellis, Robert Fulton, Elijah Richardson, Hez. Pierce, Chauncey Smith, Wm. Root, Vial Salisbury, Isaac Waddle, and Abram Wilcox. The early settlers suffered much from sickness. The first child born was Ontario Pierce, and the first death, that of Caleb Ellis. Lyman Ellis built the first sawmill, in 1797, and the first gristmill, in 1803.

2 It is probable that the French expedition, under De La Barre, against the Onondagas in 1684, met with their terrible disasters from famine and sickness within the limits of this town.

3 The stores were taken by land from this point to the "Harbor." Among them was a cable weighing 9,600 lbs., which was too heavy for loading upon any wagon that could be obtained. It was accordingly placed on the shoulders of 250 men, and carried to its place of destination. As the bearers approached the harbor, the sailors met them with loud cheers, relieved them of their burden, and marched triumphantly into the village.

4 Upon this point are traces of a small redoubt, built during the French War. It is further noticed in our description of the county.

5 Formerly called "*Salisbury Mills,*" from Lodowyck Salisbury, an early merchant and mill owner. The celebrated "Stonewall Jackson" was an invalid, under treatment of Dr. Lowery Barney, in this village, some three or four years before the great rebellion broke out, and recovered from a condition almost hopeless. At the second Battle of Bull Run, Major A. J. Barney, of the 24th N. Y. Infantry, a relative of Dr. B., was killed. His body was identified, and sent home to the family by Gen. Jackson.

6 Named from Jesse Smith, who, from a common laborer, became one of the most extensive lumber dealers in the county, and a man of great business talent.

7 Among the first settlers were Anthony Sprague, Levi Schofield, Jedediah McComber, Samuel Hubbard, Moses Barrett, Wm. Petty, and Daniel Spencer. Willis Fellows kept the first inn, and built the first saw and grist mills. The first child born was Betsy Scofield, and the first death, that of a child of Hosea Heath. Elisha Skinner taught the first school.

8 2 M. E., Ev. Luth., Univ., and Union.

9 Upon Galloo Island a lighthouse was built in 1820, and rebuilt in 1866.

10 During the command of Col. Brady at this station, the remains of Gens. Zebulon M. Pike and Leonard Covington, Col. John Tuttle, Lieut. Cols. Electus Backus, Timothy Dix, Jr., and John Mills, Major John Johnson, Captains Ambrose Spencer, Jr., and Joseph Nicholson, and Lieut. Michael P. Vanderventer, officers who had been killed or had died of sickness during the war, were collected and buried in one grave. A monument of *painted pine boards* was erected to their memory by a grateful country, but it soon rotted down, and there is now a strong probability that the place of their interment will be forgotten.

11 Among the first were John and Wm. Evans, Squire Reed, Amasa Holibut, and Charles Baird.

12 Among these were Saml. Luff, his sons Edmund, Saml., Jr., Joseph, and Jesse, David Merritt, William Ashby, John Roots, Henry Metcalf, and Geo. Slowman. Dr. Wm. Baker, who settled in 1803, was the first physician; Ambrose Pease and Step. Simmons were early innkeepers, and Loren Buss and Hezekiah Doolittle, early merchants. Samuel Luff built the first gristmill, Augustus Sacket the first sawmill, and Solon Stone the first cotton factory, on Mill Creek. The first child born in town was Wealthy Robison.

LE RAY—named from Jas. D. Le Ray de Chaumont, an extensive proprietor of lands N. of Black River in this co.—was formed from Brownville, Feb. 17, 1806. Antwerp was taken off in 1810, a part of Wilna in 1813, and a part of Philadelphia and Alexandria in 1821. It is an interior town E. of the centre of the co. The surface is level, or gently rolling. A strip of barren sand, once covered with pine, but now almost a desert, extends along Black River. The streams are Black and Indian Rivers, Pleasant Creek, and several small brooks. **Le Raysville,** (p. o.,) contains 25 houses. **Evans Mills,**[1] (p. o.,) is situated on Pleasant Creek and the R. W. & O. R. R. Pop. 500. **Sandfords Corners,** (p. o.,) on the same R. R. contains a dozen houses. **Black River,**[2] (p. o.,) a village on the river is partly in this town. The first settlement was made in 1802, by a party under Benj. Brown, agent for Le Ray.[3] Le Ray removed to this place in 1808, and began a liberal system of settlement, by opening roads and building bridges and mills. The U. & B. R. R R. is under construction across this town, from Carthage to Philadelphia.

LORRAINE—was formed from Mexico, March 24, 1804, as "*Malta.*" Its name was changed April 6, 1808. Worth was taken off in 1848. It is the central town on the S. border of the co. The town is elevated and uneven, and is underlaid by slate and traversed by deep gulfs. It is mostly drained by Sandy and Skinners Creeks. It is an excellent dairy town. **Lorraine,** (p. o.,) the only village, contains 2 churches, a cheese fac. and about 30 houses. Settlement was begun in 1802, by James McKee and Elijah Fox.[4]

LYME—was formed from Brownville, March 6, 1818. A part of Clayton was taken off in 1833, and Cape Vincent in 1849. It lies upon Chaumont Bay, in the W. part of the co. The surface is very level. The W. border is deeply indented by Chaumont Bay[5] and its branches. Near Chaumont are extensive and valuable limestone quarries.[6] **Chaumont,** (p. o.,) is situated upon the bay at the mouth of Chaumont River, and is distinguished for the extent of its fisheries. Pop. 370. **Three Mile Bay,**[7] (p. o.,) lies upon a bay of the same name, and has 3 churches, a gristmill, sawmill, shipyard, and seven stores. It is a port of entry. Pop. 417. **Point Peninsula,** (p. o.,) is a scattered settlement containing 30 houses. The first settlement was begun under Jonas Smith and Henry A. Delamater, agents for Le Ray, in 1801.[8] The first location was 2½ mi. above Chaumont; but in 1805 the settlers removed to the site of the present village. During several years much sickness prevailed; but this gradually disappeared as the co. became more settled. It is well adapted for grain and grass, and a considerable amount of timothy and clover seed are raised. The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1816.[9]

ORLEANS—was formed from Brownville, April 3, 1821. A portion was annexed to Pamelia, April 1, 1824. Clayton was taken off in 1833. The boundary between it and Alexandria has twice been changed. It lies on the N. border of the co., and embraces the W. part of Wells and several smaller islands in the St. Lawrence. The surface is level, or slightly rolling. The principal streams are Perch River, Catfish and Mullet Creeks. Perch Lake lies upon the S. boundary. The soil is clay and loam. **La Fargeville,**[10] (p. o.,) on Chaumont River, near the centre of the town, is the seat of an academy. **Omar,** (p. o.,) on Mullet Creek, and **Stone Mills,** (p. o.,) are small villages. **Orleans 4 Corners,** (p. o.,) **Port Orleans,** and **Collins Landing,** are hamlets. Penets Square, which embraced most of this town, was settled by squatters.[11] The first settlements commenced about 1806.[12] In 1824, John La

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[1] Named from Ethni Evans, who built the first mill in 1805-06.

[2] This village is locally known as *Lockport.*

[3] Among these first settlers were David Coffeen, Dyer Rhodes, Gershom and John Matoon, Joseph Child and sons, Thomas Ward, William Cooper, and Benj. Kirkbride. The first child born was Abi Brown; the first marriage, that of Jonas Allen and Sarah Dyke; and the first death, that of Chester Ballou. Margaret Comstock taught the first school.

[4] In the following year, Comfort Stanclift, Benj. Gates, Seth Cutler, John Alger, and others, came in. McKee and Fox kept the first inn. Mr. Frost built the first sawmill, and Mr. Cutler the first gristmill, in 1804. The first death was that of A. M. Child, killed by a falling tree.

[5] Name derived from Le Ray de Chaumont. Upon old maps this bay is named "*Niahoure,*" "*Niouare,*" and "*Niernois.*"

[6] The limestone quarries of this place have furnished large quantities of stone for the piers at Oswego, locks on the canal, and for other public works.

[7] Name given from its being 3 miles W. of Chaumont. This bay is celebrated for its fisheries. In 1856, $90,000 worth of fish were taken, consisting principally of ciscoes (lake herring) and whitefish. It has been the seat of considerable ship building.

[8] Among the first settlers were Richard M. Esselstyn, T. Wheeler, Peter Pratt, and Jonas, David, and Timothy Soper. James Horton was the first settler on Point Salubrious, in 1806

[9] The census reports 6 churches: 2 M. E., 2 Bap., Presb., and Free W. Bap.

[10] Named from John La Farge, the former proprietor, and American agent of Louis Philippe. It was formerly known as *Log Mills.*

[11] The improvident waste of timber, and the slovenly clearings made by this lawless set, promised little in the way of civilization. They had a kind of law among themselves in relation to lands, and "claims" were often sold and secured by quitclaim deeds. The firm measures adopted by Mr. La Farge reduced anarchy to order, and these irregularities have left little trace to mark their former prevalence.

[12] Among the first settlers were Roderick C. Frazier, Peter Pratt, Dr. Reuben Andrus, Samuel and Daniel Ellis, and others. Alvah Goodman kept the first inn; Lemuel George the first store; Collins & Platt erected the first gristmill, and Dr. Andrus the first saw mill, in 1819.

Farge, a large owner in these lands, came in to assert his claim. After a great deal of difficulty and some resistance, he succeeded in establishing his title. In 1838 the mansion and farm of La Farge, 1 mi. s. of the village, was purchased by Bishop Dubois as the site for a Catholic seminary This institution, named "*St. Vincent de Paul,*" combining a theological seminary and classical boarding school, was soon after opened; but in two or three years it was removed to Fordham, Westchester co., and was afterward incorp. as St. Johns College. Rock Island Lighthouse was built in 1847, and refitted in 1855. The British steamer Sir Robert Peel was plundered and burned on the night of May 29, 1838, while taking in wood at Wells Island, in this town, by a party of 22 self-styled patriots, led by Bill Johnston.

PAMELIA, named from the wife of Gen. Jacob Brown—was formed from Brownville, April 12, 1819. A portion was included in the city of Watertown, May 8, 1869. A portion of Orleans was annexed April 1, 1829. It is the central town of the co. The surface is level, or gently undulating. In the vicinity of Perch Lake have been found several barrows, or sepulchral mounds. **Pamelia Four Corners,** (p. o.,) contains about 30 houses. "Pamelia village," and "Juhelville," formerly villages in this town, have been absorbed into the city of Watertown by annexation of territory. The R., W. & O. R. R. crosses this town. The first settlement began in 1799.[1]

PHILADELPHIA—was formed from Le Ray, April 3, 1821. It is an interior town, E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is level in the E., but rocky and broken in the W. Indian River and Black Creek are the principal streams. Iron ore is found in considerable quantities in the W. part. The principal bed that is worked is known as the Shurtliff mine. **Philadelphia,**[2] (p. o.,) upon Indian River, is a small village on the R., W. & O. R. R., where it is crossed by roads under construction to Morristown and Carthage. Pop. 384. **Sterlingville,** (p. o.,) upon Black Creek, was formerly the seat of an iron furnace. The first settlement was commenced in 1804, by Friends from Penn. and N. J.[3]

RODMAN, named from Daniel Rodman, Clerk of Assembly—was formed from Adams, March 24, 1804, under the name of "*Harrison.*" Its name was changed April 6, 1808. A part of Pinckney (Lewis co.) was taken off in 1808. It lies upon the borders of Lewis, in the S. part of the co. The surface is hilly, and broken by the deep ravines of Sandy Creek and its branches, and well adapted for dairying, which constitutes the wealth of the town. **Rodman,** (p. o.,) in the valley of Sandy Creek, has 2 churches, (Meth. and Cong.,) a tannery, mill, a few shops, and 250 inhabitants. **Unionville,** (formerly "Zoar,") and **Whitesville,**[4] (E. Rodman p. o.,) are hamlets. Settlement began in 1801, and from 1803 to 1806 it progressed with great rapidity.[5] There are 3 churches in this town.

RUTLAND, named from a town in Vermont—was formed from Watertown, April 1, 1802. It lies upon the S. bank of Black River, E. of the centre of the co. Its surface consists of the narrow river valley on the N., a terraced plateau in the centre, and a hilly region in the S. The central plateau, embracing the greater part of the town, is 300 to 400 feet above the flat country farther N., and it descends by a succession of steep declivities to the level of the river. It is underlaid by Trenton limestone. Upon the S. the surface gradually rises to the summits of the slate hills which occupy the S. part of the co. A remarkable valley, known as "Rutland Hollow," extends through the town upon the lower terrace of the plateau, parallel to the river. It is deeply excavated in the limestone, and appears like the bed of an ancient river, although now only the bed of tiny rivulets, which flow from each end of the valley into the river. Another smaller and deeper valley extends in the same direction across the summit of the plateau, and forms the bed of a deep, narrow lake. Pleasant Lake, in Champion, is situated in the continuation of this latter valley. These val-

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[1] The first settlers were Wm. Cooper and Wm. Watkins. Anson Sigourney taught the first school; Samuel Mack kept the first inn, Jabez Foster, the first store; and Tuttle and Bailey built the first mill.

[2] Often called "Quaker Settlement" by the old inhabitants.

[3] These settlers purchased 16 lots of 440 acres each, lying in the corners of a square containing 25 lots, of which the central range each way was reserved by Le Ray. The centre lot, (No. 611,) embracing the site of the present village, was conveyed to trustees "for the promotion of religion and learning" under the care of the Quakers. This trust afterward occasioned much contention, and led to a miniature anti-rent war. The matter was finally settled in 1844. Cadwallader Child, Mordecai Taylor, and Samuel Evans came in the first year. Robert Comfort kept the first inn, Sam'l Case the first store, and Thos. and John Townsend built the first mill. Anna Comstock kept the first school. The first child born was John Townsend, and the first death was a daughter of Robt. Comfort, in 1807.

[4] Named from Thos. White, sub-agent and early settler.

[5] Among the settlers who came in this year were Anson and Ebenezer Moody, Noah, Jonathan, and Aaron Davis, Benj. Thomas, Wm. Rice, and Simeon Hunt. Miss M. Nobles taught the first school, in Anson Moody's barn, in 1803. Willard Sykes kept the first store; and Wm. Rice built the first sawmill, in 1804, and gristmill, in 1806. The first child born was Walter Harrison Moody; and the first death that of the same child, 3 years after. His father received 50 acres of land from Mr. Harrison for the name. Timothy Greenly moved into the S. W. corner of the town in 1805.

leys and terraces seem the result of abrasion. Upon the edge of the terrace, 100 feet below the summit, may be seen the ancient lake ridge before described. **Felts Mills,**[1] (p. o.,) on Black River, contains 235 inhabitants. The Carthage, Watertown, and Sacketts Harbor R. R. passes along the N. border of this town. **Black River,** (p. o.,) on the river, partly in this town and partly in Le Ray, has a population in this town of 181. They are both stations on the C., W. & S. H. R. R. **Tylerville,**[2] (South Rutland p. o.,) is in the narrow valley of Sandy Creek; and **Rutland Centre,**[3] (Rutland p. o.,) on the old State road, near the centre of the town. This town fell to the share of Wm. Henderson, and settlement was begun in 1799, under Asher Miller, his agent. The greater part of the land was sold[4] to New England farmers, who came in within 3 years after the first settlement.[5] An old Indian fort is to be seen on the farm of Geo. Wilson; and a bone pit was found near the line of Watertown.

THERESA—was formed from Alexandria, April 15, 1841, and named from a daughter of Le Ray. It is the central town upon the N. W. border of the co. The surface along Indian River is broken, and traversed by ridges of gneiss rock, with fertile intervales. A part of the town, underlaid by sandstone, is level or undulating. In the regions underlaid by gneiss and other crystaline rocks, there are a number of romantic lakes; and some of these have highly interesting mineral localities upon their shores and islands.[6] The Black River and Morristown R. R., and a branch to Clayton, are under construction across this town. It is understood that they will be operated as a part of the Utica and Black River R. R., forming an important through route from Canada to New York. **Theresa,** (p. o.,) upon the High Falls[7] of the Indian River, was early selected by Le Ray as a favorable point for settlement, and about 1810 he caused several "jobs" to be cleared, and a sawmill to be built.[8] Pop. 798. **West Theresa,** was formerly a p. o.

WATERTOWN CITY—was formed from the towns of Watertown and Pamelia, May 8, 1869, and is divided into 4 wards. It is on the line of the R., W. & O. R. R. where the Cape Vincent and Ogdensburgh branches unite, and has been recently connected by R. R. with Carthage and the U. & B. R. R. R. to Utica. A road to Sacketts Harbor is contemplated. The city has 10 banks, a savings bank, 2 Fire and Life Insurance Cos., 3 newspaper offices,[9] a sewing machine fac. 6 flouring mills, 3 paper mills, 4 foundries and machine shops, (two of which build portable engines) a tool fac. 6 tanneries, a pearl barley mill, a pump fac. 3 carriage fac. a harness and collar fac. a mechanical bakery and several of the common kind, a tin ware fac. and numerous other establishments. Some of these are very extensive. The city has 10 churches,[10] a union free school with academic department. There is a Y. M. Chr. Asso. in the city, which maintains a reading room, lectures, etc.

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[1] Named from John Felt, who purchased the site in 1813. Formerly the seat of an extensive lumber manufactory; now changed to a tannery.

[2] Named from Josiah and Frederick Tyler, early settlers.

[3] On some maps called "Brooksville," from Curtis G. Brooks, a former citizen. It is never known by this name in town.

[4] 17,549 acres were sold, in farms, within 3 years, for $50,739.

[5] Among the settlers who came in during the first and second years were Levi Miller, Perley and Wm. Keyes, David and Goldsmith Coffeen, Amos Stebbins, Raphael Porter, Israel Wright, Jonathan and Clark Ross, Jas. Kilham, Chas. Kelsey, Jephtha King, John Dale, C. Cummings, Gardner Cleveland, Warren Foster, and John Cotes. Miss A. Porter taught the first school, in 1803. Levi Butterfield kept the first inn, and Jacob Williams the first store. David Coffeen built the first gristmill in the co., near the mouth of Mill Creek, in the present village of Felts Mills, in 1801, and a sawmill in 1802. The first child born was in the family of Chas. Kelsey, and the first death that of Mrs. Francis Towne.

[6] Fluorspar, sulphate of barytes, sulphurets of iron and copper, phosphate of lime, zircon, feldspar, tourmalines, hyalite, pyroxene, Renssselaerite, idocrase, calcite, phlogopite, and other minerals, are found in this locality, and some of them are beautifully crystalized. Iron ore has been found in considerable quantity.

[7] The river here descends 85 feet within a quarter of a mile. From this place to Rossie its banks are low, and large tracts are often overflowed. A small steamer has run upon this part of the river, and a recent appropriation has been made by the State to improve this navigation.

[8] Among the first settlers were James Shurthff, Anson and Jeremiah Cheeseman, M. B. Ashley, Sylvester Bodman, Azariah Walton, Col. S. Ball, Abram Morrow, Joseph Miller, Archibald Fisher, Jas. Lake, Ebenezer and N. W. Lull, and J. D. Davison. Mr. Lull built the first store, in 1820. Dr. Jas. Brooks, the first physician, settled in 1822, and died the next year. The first school was taught by Lindley Gibbs, at Hyde Lake. The first child born was Fanny A. Cole, May 26, 1819. The first marriage was that of Ebenezer Lull and Almira Barnes. The first death was that of Mr. Casselman, who was drowned. A gristmill and inn were erected in 1819 for the proprietor.

[9] *Watertown Daily Times*, (Rep.) daily, Sundays excepted. Ingalls, Brockway & Skinner, eds. and props. Size 24 by 36. Terms $6.00.

New York Reformer, by the same publishers. Size 30 by 46. Terms $2.00.

Reunion, (Dem.), weekly. Moss & Boon, eds. and pubs. 8 pages. Size 32 by 46. Terms $2.00.

Watertown Post, weekly. George C. Bragdon & Co., eds. and pubs. 8 pages. Size 28 by 42. Terms $2.00.

[10] Two Presb., 2 R. C., 2 M. E., 2 Prot. Ep., Bap., and Universalist.